Annex

COUNTRY REPORTS

Editor: Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl

1   INTRODUCTION

The quantitative, analytic comparison followed in this project increasingly generated the need to complement its results by a qualitative, synthetic perspective and to understand the differences of gender-specific drinking and drinking patterns in the historical-cultural frame of local/ national drinking patterns, alcohol-related problems and alcohol-related measures on the one hand and in the broader historical- cultural context of the country and its prevailing gender relationships on the other hand. We therefore developed comprehensive guidelines for country descriptions which – because of the already filled time schedule - in the course of discussions were reduced to few broad and basic questions on the development of the country since WWII, of per capita consumption, beverage preferences and drinking patterns, and of alcohol-related problems and measures.

We received reports from seven countries: Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Israel and the United Kingdom. They represent great variation and also provide information on some "cases", for which quantitative data were limited, as for instance in Austria. The country chapters presented below are more or less radically shortened versions (without references) of the reports, with the aim of presenting very basic information related to the analysis of drinking patterns, depicted in chapter 2 of the report.

The reports are a mixture of country profiles, alcohol profiles and gender profiles and they to our understanding represent first lively thoughts on the development of gender-specific drinking patterns, problems and measures in a cultural-historical perspective.

2 AUSTRIA

Authors: Irmgard Eisenbach-Stangl and Isabella Hager

2.1 The country

Austria is a democratic federal republic with nine federal states. Within the present boundaries, defined in 1918, it has a surface area of 84,000 m^2. Less than 30% of the population lives in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Vienna, the capital has about 1.6 mill. inhabitants – 23% of the population in 1951 and 19% in 2001.

The Austrian population has been growing continuously from about 6.1 mill. in 1951 to about 8 mill. in 2001. Because of the decline in fertility rates and the rise of life expectancy the population has been aging.

About 80% of the population belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. Austria is also in other respects a country of great cultural homogeneity, though, since WWII immigration has increased remarkably: Between 1945 and 1982 between 1 and 2 million refugees came from Eastern European countries, and since the late 1960s so called "Gastarbeiter" were recruited – mostly from former Yugoslavia and from Turkey. At the millennium the proportion of foreigners (= non-Austrian citizens) amounted to 10 % making it higher than in most other EU-countries.

After 1945 Austria developed a dual economy and a dual labour market, with a private sector on the one hand and a large state-owned sector on the other. Since the mid-1980s this system has gradually been dismantled by continuous privatisation efforts. The socio-economic change was accelerated by the fall of the Iron Curtain and by Austria – which in former decades had been a member of EFTA - joining the EEA in 1993 and by becoming a member of the EU in 1995. Today Austria is one of the richest countries in the world and it still has an extensive welfare state.

The economic structure changed remarkably: In 1951 agriculture still employed almost one-third of all Austrians, while fewer than 30% were employed in the service sector. Industrial employment reached its peak in the early 1960s. By the mid-1990s the tertiary sector of the economy employed almost 60% of the entire labour force, while agriculture had declined to 6.6%. The service sector developed early and grew impressively not at least because of the lucrative tourist industry in the Alpine regions.

Since the end of the 1960s the government invested greatly in education trying to improve equal opportunity. Women profited most from this socialization of Austria's education system: In 2002 the percentage of women with a university degree or equivalent was higher than that of men. But gender is still one of the most significant parameters in the labour market and in society as a whole. Though women's educational attainment improved remarkably, the proportion of working women, their position in the labour market and their income remained relatively low.

The traditional extended three-generation family was largely replaced during the 1960s by the nuclear family. By now the nuclear family itself is being replaced by other, often smaller household units.

Single households increased the most due to the aging factor, adult students and an increasing divorce rate.[3]

2.2 The development of per capita consumption and beverage preferences

Per capita consumption of pure alcohol increased remarkably until the beginning of the 1970s and has stagnated since then. Since the beginning of the 1990s even a slight decrease is to be observed, which is more pronounced if only the population older than 15 years is considered (see fig.1).

Figure 1. Per capita consumption of pure alcohol in litres, averages for every three years, for the whole population from 1950 to 2002 and for the population older than 15 years from 1961 to 2002
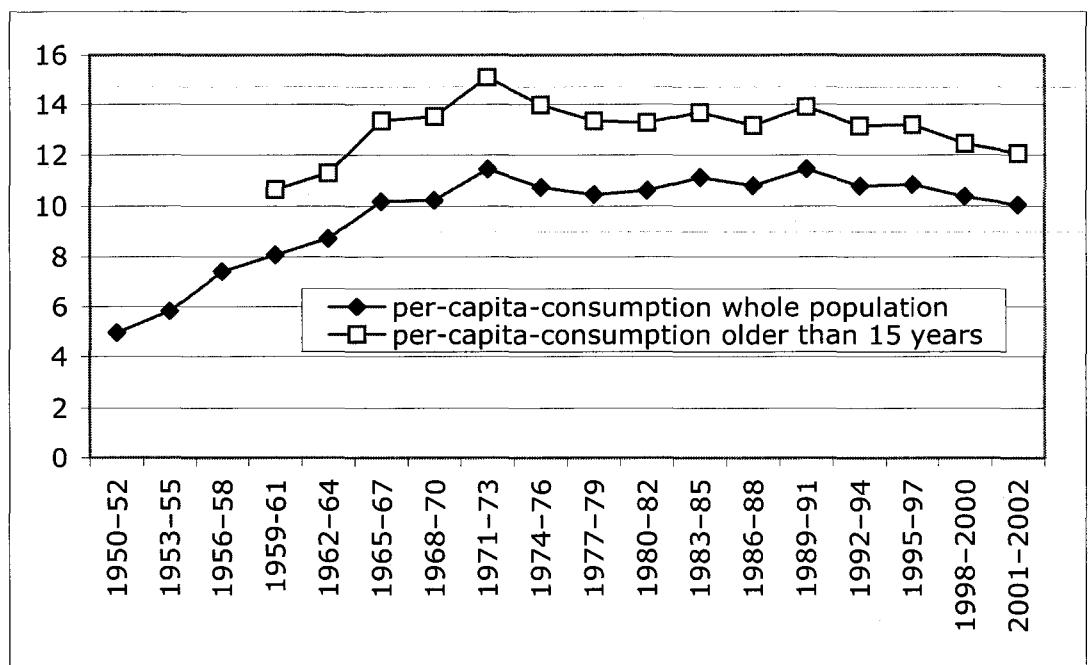
[Source: Data of the Statistics Austria, of the association of brewers and of the association of spirit producers; own calculations]

Shortly after WWII beer became the most preferred alcoholic beverage in Austria. This was not the case before, when spirits was the leading alcoholic beverage. During the period observed, spirits consumption dropped further. Spirits at first were partly replaced by wine. In the mid 1980s beer increased its share to per capita consumption from less than one half to more than that.

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[3] Lichtenberger, Elisabeth (2000) Austrian Society and Regions, Austrian Academy of Science Press, Vienna

2.3 Gender-specific drinking patterns: The trend towards the middle

Only two surveys provide some information on drinking habits. Both were carried out during the period of stagnation, the first one in 1977[4] and the second one in 1993[5]. A cautious comparison of few questions for the GENACIS EU-project had the following results.

In 1977 as in 1993 women were drinking remarkably less often than men. Also, a "trend towards the middle" could be observed, that is, both genders tended to abandon the extremes of alcohol consumption: The percentage of female and male abstainers, but also of men and women drinking daily decreased (tab.1). This result corresponds to another one: The percentage of men and women reporting alcohol consumption the day before the interview was remarkably lower in 1993 than in 1977.

Table 1. The frequency of alcohol consumption of men and women 16 to 69 years old, in 1977 and in 1993 (in percentages of all respondents)

Men	daily	2 to 6 times per week	once per week	several times per year	more seldom	never	no response
1977	37	28	11	9	2	12	1
1993	14	49	8	15	5	7	2

Women	daily	2 to 6 times per week	once per week	several times per year	more seldom	never	no response
1977	12	26	14	21	2	21	4
1993	4	27	12	30	9	17	1

[Source: Mader et al. 1981, Uhl, Springer 1996 ; own calculations]

A further – related result is that women and men approached each other with respect to frequency of alcohol consumption. This is supported by the so-called "Suchtmittelstudien" of the city of Vienna, an evaluation carried out every other year since 1993. Also, the incidence of liver cirrhosis agrees with this trend.

Men and women thus have approached each other with respect to drinking, but no convergence is to be expected: One also could discuss the stability of gender differences. Men seem to contribute to the approaching at least as much as women if not more. And the trend towards the middle is only one side

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[4] Mader, Rudolf et al. (1981) Österreichische Trinksitten. Konsumation – Einstellung – Gefährdung, Schriftenreihe des Ludwig Boltzmann-Institutes für Suchtforschung, Band 4, Wien
[5] Uhl, A., Springer, A. (1996) Studie über den Konsum von Alkohol und psychoaktiven Stoffen in Österreich unter Berücksichtigung problematischer Gebrauchsmuster, Originalarbeiten – Studien – Forschungsberichte, Bundesministerium für Gesundheit und Konsumentenschutz, Wien

of the coin; polarisation at the edges is the other. The middle becomes larger and more gender-neutral, while the edges become smaller and more gender-specific: Thus the gender relationship of abstainers shifted further in favour of women and the gender relationship of daily/ frequent drinkers further in favour of men. Occasional intoxication became more gender-neutral whereas very frequent intoxication more a male phenomenon. In other words: Abstention was even more "female" in 1993 than 16 years previously, frequent and intensive drinking even more "male".

2.4 Alcohol-related problems

The available problem indicators correspond to the gender-specific development of drinking. This is true for indicators for problems related to frequent, intensive and long-term drinking – as with mortality of liver cirrhosis – as well as for problems related to short term effects of alcohol consumption – as with involvement in alcohol related accidents.

The development of liver cirrhosis mortality corresponds to that of per capita consumption (fig.2). It dropped more among men: before the turn of the 1980s 2.6 to 2.9 men per woman died because of liver cirrhosis, since the 1990s it was less than 2.5. There might be factors other than changing drinking habits contributing to the approaching rates, especially because only a part of liver cirrhosis mortality is linked to alcohol intake. It also must be kept in mind that treatment offers are gender-specific and that men and women develop different help-seeking behaviours.

Figure 2. Liver cirrhosis mortality of men and women, per 100 000 inhabitants of the same sex, averages for every three years, 1951 – 2001
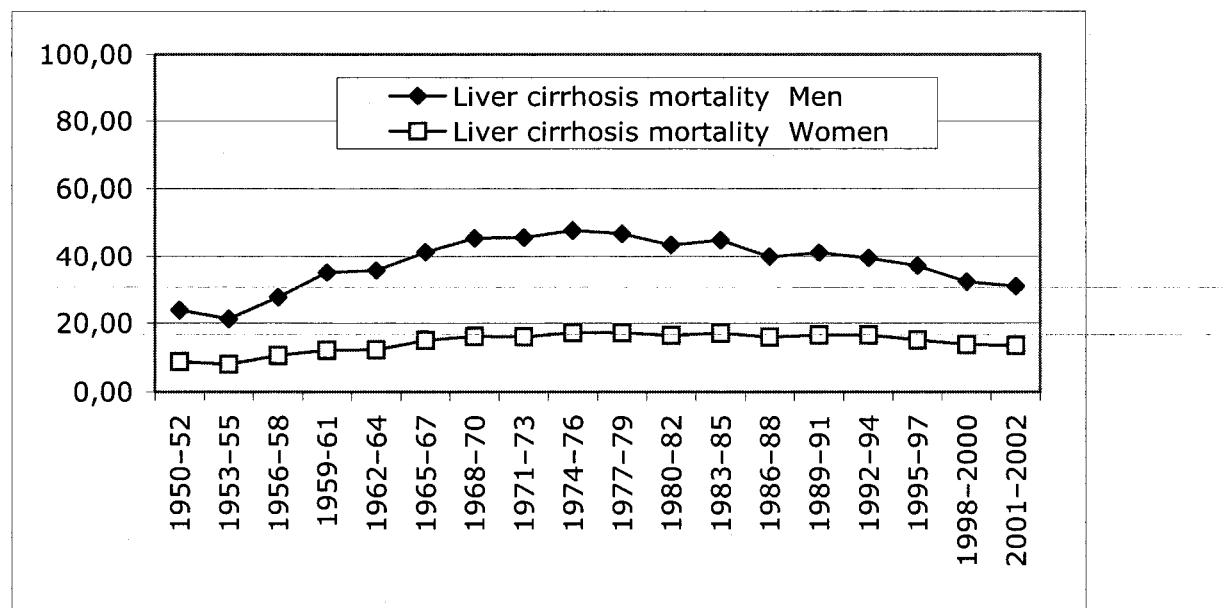
[Source: Data of the Statistic Austria, own calculations]

193

Alcohol-related traffic accidents developed in accordance with traffic accidents with injuries in general: they decreased slightly during the 1990s but not continuously. Their percentage of all traffic accidents with injuries oscillated between 5.7 and 6.8 during this period. More than 90 % of the intoxicated persons in alcohol-related accidents were drivers and by far the majority of them were men. But the percentage of female drivers was absolutely and relatively increasing during the last decade: In 1992 there were about 20 intoxicated male drivers per female driver; ten years later is was only 11 men per woman. The increasing number of intoxicated female drivers mostly seems to be due to increased driving and not to increased intoxication. In other words: Long term consequences of alcohol consumption of men and women seem to approach slightly– due to a slight increase in intake of alcohol by women. But short term consequences remain stable, because the extremes of alcohol consumption – as, for instance, frequent and intensive consumption - become even more "male".

2.5 Alcohol-related measures

Alcohol-related measures taken since WWII have concentrated on three areas[6]. Historically seen, alcoholism was the first one. The first psychiatric clinic for voluntary patients was established in Vienna in 1961 – it was the successor of a department for inebriates at the mental asylum of Vienna founded in 1922 and closed by the German Fascist regime in 1939. The "open clinic" was expanded after 10 years, similar clinics were established in most of the other states and additionally departments of psychiatric hospitals specialised in alcoholism. Simultaneously, the outpatient treatment system was expanded. It was only in the 1990s that the expansion of a special psychiatric treatment system for alcoholics came to a halt.

In 1968 the first female patients were admitted to the Viennese clinic, and a department for female alcoholics with 30 beds was established in 1974. Few other Austrian states followed. In 1993 22% of gender-specific beds (about 15% of all beds for alcoholics) were assigned to women and about one-quarter of all patients were female[7]. At present special treatment programmes for women are being discussed. But women still seem to be somewhat underrepresented in the special treatment system. Because of the heavy stigma they probably prefer to look for support in the general health care system or in other (informal) sources as for instance self- help groups.

Alcohol-related traffic problems are the second area where main measures have been taken. At the core of these measures are regulations concerning BAC level: In 1961 driving a motor vehicle with a BAC level higher than 0.08% was prohibited, in 1998 it was lowered to 0.05%. This is accompanied by an increasing number of regulations (for instance those on obtaining and revoking driving privileges), which are continuously becoming stricter. The measures in the traffic area concern men more than those in the field of addiction. Gender-specific effects are not discussed.

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[6] Eisenbach-Stangl, Irmgard (1990) Eine Gesellschaftsgeschichte des Alkohols. Produktion, Konsum und soziale Kontrolle alkoholischer Rausch- und Genußmittel in Österreich 1918 – 1984, Campus, Frankfurt
[7] Eisenbach-Stangl, Irmgard (1997) Professional Treatment and Mutual Aid: Different Offers for Female Alcoholics or Offers for Women with Different Alcohol Related Problems? In: Eisenbach-Stangl, I. eds (1997) Gender and Addiction, European Addiction Research, volume 3

The third area with alcohol-related measures is the workplace. Alcohol consumption at the workplace has been increasingly regulated—even prohibited—since the 1950s, though the measures taken are much less severe than those concerning drunk driving. The legal regulations are accompanied by regulations developed by companies, which increasingly reduced the availability of alcoholic beverages in their cafeterias. The measures for the workplace are the most "male", without being considered and discussed as such, which demonstrates how much informal control of the drinking of women still are in force.

It should also be mentioned that public debates on alcohol-related problems mostly ignore women. Women are neither as offenders nor as victims the focus of public attention when it comes to drinking and intoxication. But neither is the focus on those men who consume the bulk of alcohol: the youth, especially males, are the main concern with respect to alcohol consumption, intoxication and alcohol-related problems.

3   FINLAND[1]

Authors: Salme Ahlström, Thomas Karlsson and Esa Österberg

3.1 The country

Finland has a population of 5.2 mill. inhabitants. It covers an area of 338,145 km^2 and has an average population density of 15 persons per km^2, which makes Finland one of the most sparsely inhabited countries in Europe. During the decades after WWII economic change has been accompanied by exceptionally rapid internal migration from rural to urban areas. Nowadays nearly 70 % of the population reside in the southern third of the country and some 64 % is urban compared to 32 % in the 1950ies.

Finland is a bilingual country, with more than 93 % of the population speaking Finnish and a minority of 6 % speaking Swedish. A few thousand Saami people live in the far north. The Evangelical Lutheran church of Finland is the national church and almost 90% of Finns belong to it.

Since WWII the industrial sector has expanded rapidly. Today Finland is an industrialised country with a high standard of living and a welfare state system. In 1995 of the total employment 8 % were engaged in primary production, 28 % in industry and construction, and 64 % in services. The wood, pulp and paper industries used to be the leading sector of the Finnish economy. Nowadays the leading part has been taken over by the telecommunication and electronics industries.

Finland has been independent since 1917 and the republican constitution adopted in 1919 remained

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[1] Sources:
Karlsson, Th., Österberg, E. (2002) Finland. In: Österberg, E., Karlsson, Th. (eds.) Alcohol Policies in EU Member States and Norway. A Collection of Country Reports, Stakes, Helsinki
Österberg, Esa (2003) Finland. In: Alcohol and Temperance in Modern History: An International Encyclopedia, Vol.1, ABC-CLIO, Oxford

essentially unchanged. Executive power in the six provinces is exercised by a governor, who is appointed by the country's president. There are nearly 450 municipalities and local authorities in Finland. Local government is based on self-government by the residents of a municipality. Local authorities have a degree of financial and administrative independence. The most important services provided by local authorities concern education, social welfare and health care.

3.2 Alcohol consumption and beverage preferences

At the beginning of the 1950s recorded consumption of alcoholic beverages was just below 2 litres of pure alcohol per capita a year. In the late 1950s alcohol consumption began to grow. In 1969, when the 1968 Alcohol Act and the Medium Beer Act came into force, the total alcohol consumption increased almost 50 % in one year and continued to grow very fast in the first half of the 1970s. It then levelled off. The fast economic growth in the second half of the 1980s was accompanied by a strong growth in alcohol consumption. In the same manner, the economic recession in the first half of the 1990s led to a clear decrease. Since the mid-1990s, the total alcohol consumption has been slightly growing.

At the beginning of the 1950s Finland was a spirits country: nearly 70 % of all alcohol was consumed in the form of spirits. It was only in the first half of the 1990s that the consumption of spirits did clearly decrease, and nowadays they account for less than one third of the consumption. Wine consumption has increased quite steadily between 1950 and 2003. Nowadays wine accounts for nearly 20% of the consumption. Beer consumption increased in the 1950-1990 period but decreased somewhat in the 1990s. The increase in beer consumption in the second half of the 1980s, coupled with the decrease in the consumption of spirits in the first half of the 1990s, has changed Finland to a beer country.

Figure 3. Consumption of alcoholic beverages by beverage categories in Finland in litres of pure alcohol per capita, 1953-2003

Litres
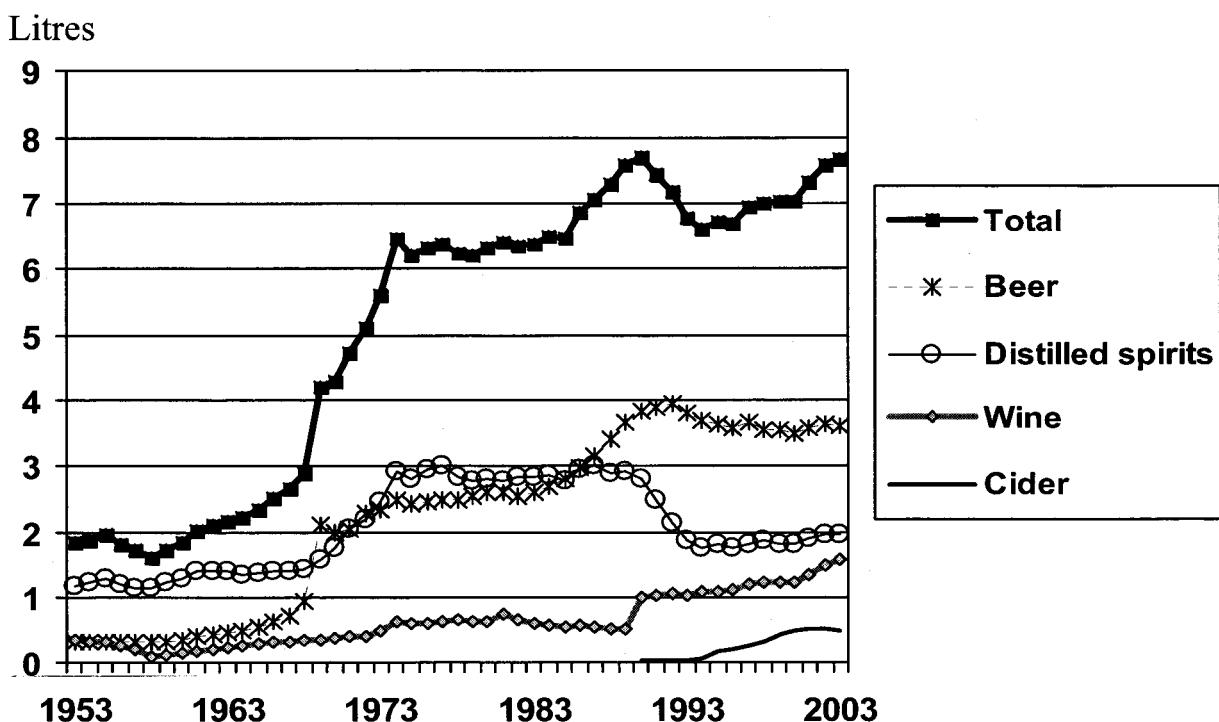
[Sources: Alcohol Statistical Yearbooks 1953-1994; Intoxicants Statistical Yearbooks 1997-2003]

Because of high alcohol prices and restrictions on availability, unrecorded alcohol consumption has always played a part. However, except for the mid-1990s, unrecorded consumption has not changed the picture of trends in total alcohol consumption given by the recorded figures.

3.3 Drinking habits

After WWII drinking habits were still characterized by very high abstinence rates particularly among women and in the countryside, and by a cultural appreciation for drinking to intoxication. During the last half century abstinence rates among women fell from 40 % to around 10 %. At the same time women's proportion of alcohol consumption has risen from about 10 % to almost 25%. Also drinking by adolescents has become much more common. Traditional qualitative features of drinking patterns, i.e. high prevalence of binge drinking have not, however, shown any clear weakening. On the contrary, binge drinking has become more prevalent among women.

Daily drinking has been quite rare: alcoholic beverages have seldom been consumed with food and do not have any important everyday function. Water and milk are the most important beverages at meals and coffee is the dominant drink in social situations. Also on-the-job drinking and drinking and driving have been very low in Finland. The most common times to consume alcohol are Friday and Saturday

evenings.

Finland has one peculiar feature of drinking patters that is not met elsewhere in the world. This is the importance of drinking in the context of taking sauna baths. In the 1990s as many as one out of six drinking occasions was related to sauna baths. Typically this kind of drinking consists of one or two beers after the sauna bath.

3.4 The Alcohol control system

In 1932 the Finnish Parliament enacted alcohol legislation that gave the country a new system of alcohol control based on a state alcohol monopoly. This system became the cornerstone of Finnish alcohol control until 1995. The state alcohol monopoly company, Alko, had the monopoly on production, import, export, wholesale and retail sale of alcoholic beverages. Alcoholic beverages were defined as all beverages containing more than 2.8 % alcohol by volume. Alko was also the body to set both off- and on-premise retail prices. According to the 1932 Alcohol Act, Alko was the only body allowed to import or wholesale alcoholic beverages and retail them for off-premise consumption. Alko was, however, empowered to grant licences for manufacturing alcoholic beverages and selling them for on-premise consumption in restaurants. As a consequence, all beer production in Finland and a part of the manufacturing of fruit wines and liqueurs have been granted to private enterprises since 1932. The great majority of restaurants selling alcoholic beverages have also been owned by private persons or companies.

In 1969 a more liberal Alcohol Act and a special Medium Beer Act came into force. The 1968 alcohol legislation, in force until 1995, increased alcohol availability in many ways but kept the basic monopoly construction intact, with one exception. This exception concerned medium beer, as the Medium Beer Act gave Alko the right to grant ordinary grocery stores and cafés licences to sell beer containing less than 4.7 % alcohol by volume. On the other hand, Alko still retained the power to set retail prices also for medium beer as well as the mark-up for medium beer retailers.

The 1968 alcohol legislation repealed the existing so-called rural prohibition, which had meant that under the 1932 Alcohol Act, Alko was not allowed to open liquor stores in rural municipalities, and those few licensed restaurants allowed in rural areas were meant to serve travellers and tourists. The 1968 alcohol law also lowered age limits on buying alcoholic beverages off the premises. Since 1969 the age limit on buying alcoholic beverages of up to 22 % alcohol by volume has been 18 years and on stronger alcoholic beverages 20 years, instead of the earlier age limit of 21 years on all alcoholic beverages.

3.5 Alcohol controls after the EU membership

When Finland became a member of the European Union (EU) in 1995 the 1994 Alcohol Act repealed alcohol monopolies on production, import, export, and wholesale, leaving however the monopoly on off-premise retail sale of alcoholic beverages almost intact.

Before 1977 alcohol advertising was regulated by Alko. Between 1977 and 1994, all alcohol advertising was banned by law except in some business magazines. The 1994 Alcohol Act legalised the advertising of alcoholic beverages with alcohol content from 1.2 up to 22% , it however prohibits it if it is aimed at minors, if it depicts alcohol consumption linked to driving a vehicle, or if heavy alcohol consumption is described in positive terms. Also forbidden are advertisements suggesting that alcohol increases functional capacity, makes one socially or sexually more successful, has medical or therapeutic properties, refreshes, or is a means to settle conflicts.

Alcohol education and information in Finland has traditionally been the responsibility of Alko, whose information and education campaigns have significantly changed during the years. At the beginning they were moralising and largely based on scare tactics stressing the worst consequences of alcoholic beverages, but with time these moralising aspects were toned down. After 1995 Alko's education and information activities were moved to Stakes, which coordinates preventive work at the national level and develops local level drug programs together with the communities. The information and education activities focused on the general public were moved to the Finnish Centre for Health Promotion.

In 1995 a proposition for a national alcohol policy programme has been adopted that to a large extent was based on the European Alcohol Action Plan (EAAP) drafted by WHO-EURO in 1992. A revised national programme as well as a plan to implement it was adopted two years later. The national operative alcohol action plan tried to shift the focus of preventive alcohol policies from national to local level. In 2000, The Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health asked the Permanent Committee on Alcohol, Drugs and Temperance Issues to update the national operative alcohol action plan along the lines of the second EAAP (2000-2005) that had been accepted by WHO-EURO in autumn 1999.

But the national programmes were never properly adopted by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health or by the government. The Finnish Alcohol programme 2004-2007, could therefore be considered the first more serious attempt since 1995 to back up alcohol matters on a national scale. The programme contains a vision of large-scale cooperation between sectors, administrative levels, industry organisations and NGOs. It makes a serious attempt to commit public, voluntary and market agencies within partnerships crossing horizontal sectors and hierarchical levels.

4   FRANCE

Author: Francois Beck

4.1 The country

From the end of the WWII to the mid-1970's France experienced a period of economic growth ('les 30 glorieuses'). In this period two colonial wars affected France, the second (Algeria 1954-1962) much more than the first one (Indochina 1946-1954). Then came the crisis with more and more unemployment.

Among the main changes, the familial structure has altered: marriage has been decreasing since the 1960's, divorce increasing since the 1970's, both leading to more and more single-parent households since the 1960's. Women's emancipation began at the end of the 1960's, with the sexual liberation (mean age at first intercourse decreasing; liberalisation of the pill use and abortion allowed in 1974 and in 1975), emancipation in the household and at work (40% active among women in working age in 1950; 65% in 2000).

There was also in this period a continuous decline of the religious (mainly Catholic) feelings and facts. This may have had an influence on drinking habits as wine is very often evoked in the Bible. In 1981, the party of the Left (socialist) was elected for the first time since 1950, but afterwards, it changed approximately every five years from left to right and so on.

4.2 Main beverages and drinking patterns

France is a wine-drinking country and has been leading in the world (close to Portugal) on per capita alcohol consumption: In the 1950s more than 20 litres were consumed in the population older than 15 years, in 2000 it was 11 litres. Wine has remained the main beverage, but its proportion has declined from 80% in the 1950s to 62% at the end of the 1990s (18% spirits and 15% beer). Consuming wine with meals remains a common drinking pattern.

During the first half of the 1990s, sales of alcoholic beverages continued the downward trend that had started at the end of the 1950s, but they stabilized during the second half of the 1990s. The reduction in the quantity of pure alcohol consumed can be entirely attributed to the reduction in the consumption of wine. In the adult population, over the past ten years, the alcohol consumption indicators are relatively stable, whether for consumption, intoxication or problematic consumption.

Consumers more and more choose superior quality wines: Their consumption has doubled between 1970 and 1994, while table wine consumption has decreased by more than half. Concerning spirits, rum, cognac, armagnac, and calvados consumption is decreasing while whisky, gin and vodka consumption is largely increasing.

Over the last 20 years, drinking patterns have changed: regular consumption has been replaced by less frequent binge drinking episodes. Daily consumption is predominantly masculine (31.2% of men vs. 12.3% of women) and increases strongly with age so that almost 60% of men older than 55 years consume alcohol daily. Less frequent rates of consumption are less differentiated on a gender basis. The share of non-drinkers has stabilized at 37% of the population older than 14 years. [1]

Among men, the proportion of regular drinkers does not vary with income or educational level, unlike among women. For both genders, people living in rural areas and workers are more likely to be regular drinkers. Women of higher income levels are significantly more likely to have consumed on the day before, and especially senior executive women drink a lot.

4.3 Alcohol-related problems

Due to a much greater consumption of alcohol, problematic health consequences related to alcohol are greater for men than for women. In 1998, 80,000 alcohol consumers were taken into care by alcoholism outpatient centres. This number is an increase over preceding years. About 60,000 patients are men.

Figure 4. Mortality rate for alcohol related death among women aged 15 + (rate for 100,000)

Taux pour 100 000 femmes

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Cirrhoses	15,1	14,5	13,6	12,9	12,1	11,3	10,9	10,4	10,2	9,7	9,1	8,7	8,4	8,4	8,4	8,3	8,1	7,7	7,5
CVADS	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,6	4,8	4,6	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,4
Psychoses	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,1	2	2	2	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,7

Source CépiDC / InVS / FNORS
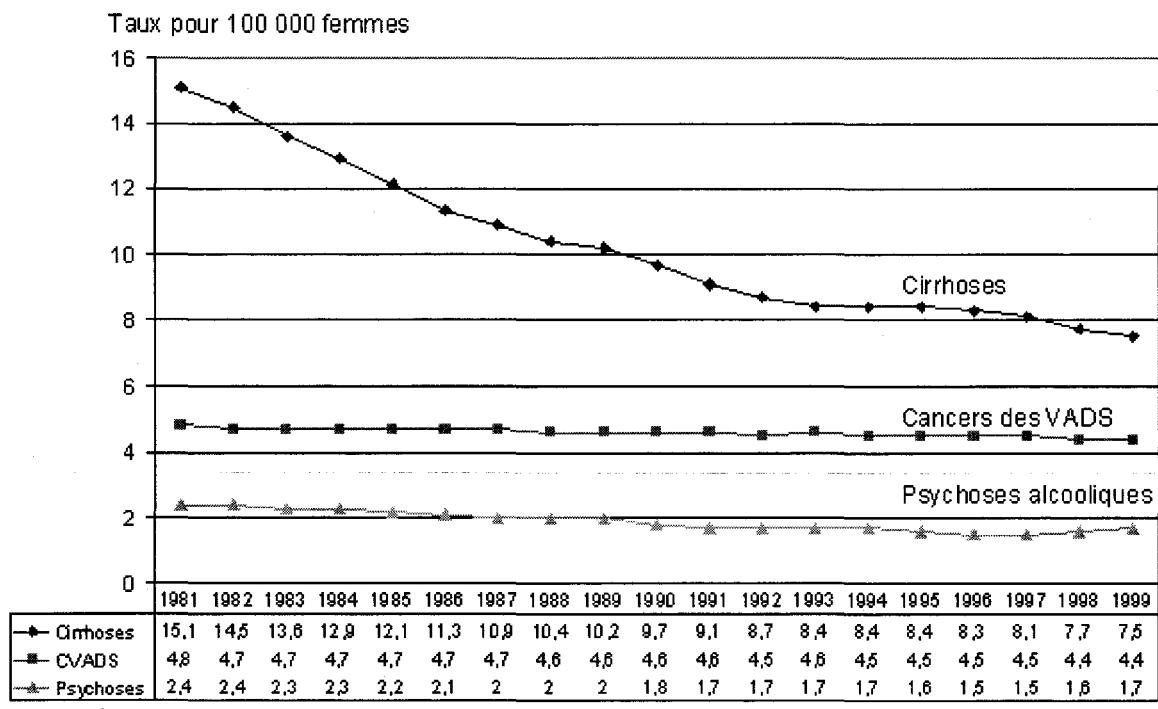
[1] Aigran, P. et al. (2000) Survey on the consumption of wine in France in 2000 : initial results in relation to the frequency of consumption. Memorandum presented at the 25th General meeting of the OIV. In: Onivins Infos, no. 74
Legleys S. et al. (2001) Alcohol. In : Health Barometer 2000, DFES, Vanves

Figure 5. Mortality rate for alcohol related death among men ages 15 + (rate for 100,000)

Taux pour 100 000 hommes

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
CVADS	61,1	60,1	59,6	58,9	57,4	55,4	53,6	52,1	50,7	49,3	47,6	45,9	43,9	42,3	40,7	39	37,7	36	34,5
Cirrhoses	44,4	42,6	40,7	38,8	36,5	34	31,9	29,9	28,2	26,6	25	23,8	22,9	22,8	22,7	22,6	22,4	21,7	21,2
Psychoses	11,5	11,6	11,4	11,3	10,6	9,9	9,5	9,2	9,1	8,7	8,1	7,7	7,5	7,3	7,1	6,7	6,7	6,9	7,3

Source CépiDC / InVS / FNORS
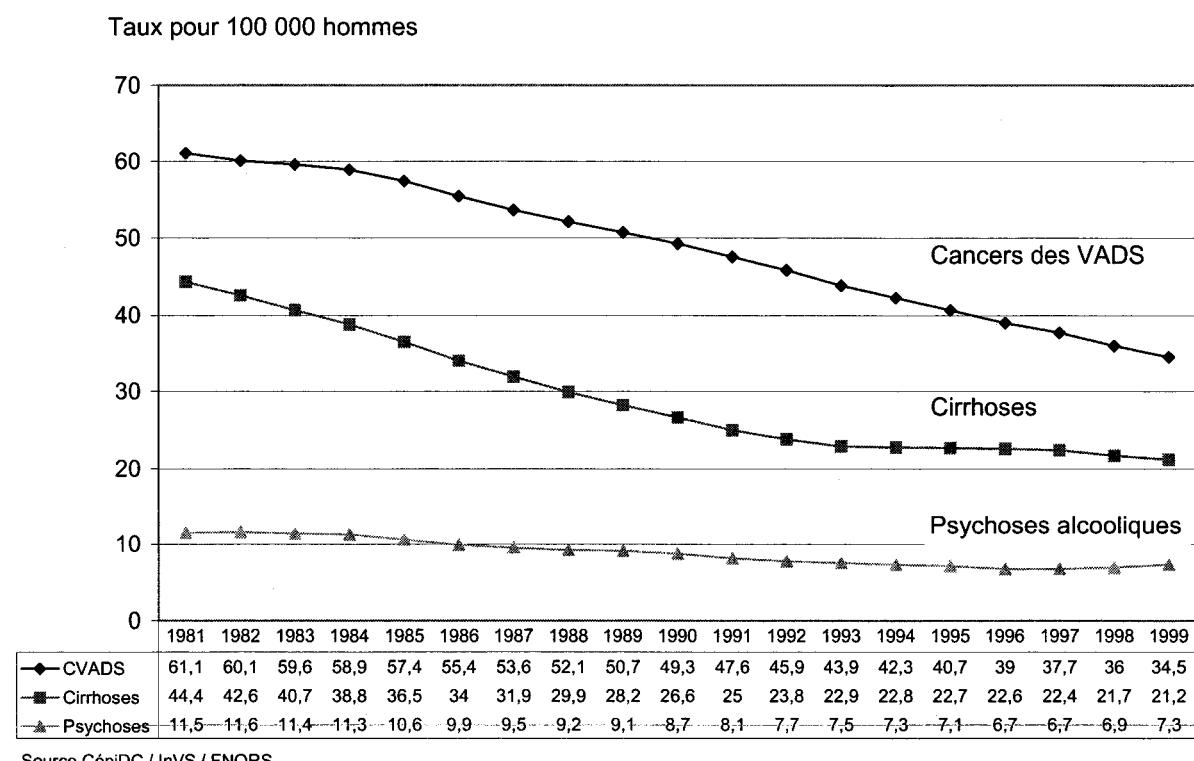
The prevalence of CAGE positive findings has remained stable between 1995 and 1999. While less than one adult in ten is positive, men are three times more likely than women to be Cage positive and the difference between the genders increases with age.

A national survey of young people (15-24 years old) injured in car accidents in 1982 showed that 75% were males; of whom 43% had drunk alcohol and 20% had at least 0.5 g/l blood alcohol concentration on arrival at hospital.

However, with regard to harmful consequences of alcohol consumption, some studies show evidence of possible health benefits from alcohol consumption: very moderate consumption of wine, even daily, will reduce global mortality.

In a survey on violence against women carried out in 2000, women with problematic alcohol use showed to be particularly vulnerable and concerned by any kind of violence, but particularly in their household. This link has already been found before.[2]

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[2] Beck, F., Brossard C. (2004) Des femmes sous influence? Typologie des contextes D'usage d'alcool des femmes en France. In : Dally S. (eds.) Addictions au feminine
Henrion. D. (2001) Les femmes victimes de violences conjugales, le rôle des professionnelles de santé, Rapport au Ministre charge de la Santé, Collection des rapports officiels

4.4 Laws, regulations and restrictions concerning alcoholic beverages

The sale and distribution of alcoholic drinks have been regulated for a number of centuries in France, but public health concerns are more recent, which sometimes clash with economic and social interests (wine growers, producers and distributors constituting a pressure group). In 1954, the Pierre Mendès-France government decided to create a legal framework to prevent alcoholism. The main public health laws are the 1960 ordinances on the fight against alcoholism and the Evin Law of 1991. Since 1984, the state organises alcoholism prevention and treatment.

The consumption of alcoholic beverages is not restricted with respect to age, but it is prohibited for those under 16years old to purchase alcohol. This restriction is inefficient in shops but efficient in pubs and bars, because of police controls. Sales and consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited at schools, hospitals, working places, stadiums, and sports centres.

Advertising of alcoholic beverages has been regulated since 1941. The advertising, depending on the type of beverage, can be strictly limited. The Barzach Law of 1987 prohibited all advertising on television and at sporting events, and regulated advertising messages, but it was possible to have a very liberal interpretation of it. The Evin Law of 1991 reversed the law so that advertising in favour of alcoholic beverages, with some exceptions, is now prohibited.

The Evin Law has been recently discussed and has been limited by a decision of the parliament during the summer of 2004. Public health officials eagerly tried to keep the Evin Law as it was, but the pressure group constituted by wine growers and producers is very powerful and the Health Minister Philippe was not able to defend the Public health position.

Obvious intoxication in a public place is a second-class offence. The person is brought to the closest station or to a safe room, and kept there until sober. Under the new Penal Code of 1994, the penalties provided may go as far as imprisonment in the case of a further offence. Since 1993, intoxication in a sports arena is an offence that is punishable by imprisonment, especially in the case of violence.

Driving under the influence of alcohol has been prohibited since 1965. The law of 1970 instituted, for the first time in France, a legal alcohol level. Above 0.8 g/l of blood, it is an offence punishable by two years' imprisonment. If an accident involving injury has occurred, the penalties increase and may reach ten years' imprisonment in case of involuntary homicide.

The alcoholism of the perpetrator of an offence can be taken into consideration to impose mandatory treatment, particularly in the case of suspended sentencing, testing or conditional release. Nevertheless, being diagnosed with alcoholism or being intoxicated constitute only in very few cases an offence, or an aggravating circumstance.

5 GERMANY

Authors: Stephanie Kramer, Ludwig Kraus, Kim Bloomfield, Ulrike Grittner

5.1 The country

After WWII, Germany was separated into four administrative districts. The Western Allies, France, the UK and the USA supported a liberal-democratic federal structure leading to the foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany, whereas the USSR introduced a centrally governed people's democracy, which led to the foundation of the German Democratic Republic. The reunion of the two German states under a western democratic structure took place in 1990.

Today Germany is a federal state consisting of 16 states. Five of them cover the territory of the former FRG. The country covers an area of 357,021 km^2. The populations rose from about 68 mill. in 1950 to about 82 mill. In 2000 the average population density was 230 inhabitants per km^2. In 1999 87 % of the population lived in urban areas. About one tenth of the population are foreigners, some 38 % are Protestants and 34% Roman Catholics. The most striking trends are the aging population and the decline in total population.

Two distinct economies developed in Germany following the war. The "economic miracle" in West Germany lasted until the early 1970s, when worldwide recession spread to the country. By the late 1980s, the crisis appeared to be over. Nevertheless unemployment was on the rise as was the overall poverty rate; the divide between wealthy and poor continued to grow as did the number of welfare recipients. East Germany long had a reputation for the highest standard of living among Eastern Bloc countries, but by the 1980s it was nearly bankrupt.

The fall of the wall was initially a boon to West German business, and in the early nineties, the economy appeared to benefit. By 1992, however, it was becoming apparent that the West German economy was slowing down; by 1994, economic expansion in the East had reached its highest point yet.[8] By 1995 a downward trend had set in both regions. The unemployment rate increased accordingly: In 2002, unemployment was at 17.1% in eastern Germany, more than twice as high as in western Germany at 7.6%.[9] East German women, in particular those over 55, were especially affected.

Despite economic problems unified Germany is a significant trading nation and one of the leading exporters in the world. The country has a highly developed welfare system and a healthcare system which ensures a high level of medical care for all citizens. About 34 % of the population works in the industrial sector, approximately 3 % in agriculture and over 63 % in the service sector.

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[8] Gros, Jürgen. Wirtschaft. In: Weidenfeld, W. & Korte, K.-R., eds. (1999) Handbuch zur Deutschen Einheit: 1949-1989-1999. Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung. Schriftenreihe, Band 363. Bonn: Campus Verlag.
[9] Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland [Federal Statistical Office of Germany] (2002) http://www.destatis.de/themen/d/thm_erwerbs.htm.

The head of the government - the chancellor - is chosen by a majority of the popularly elected lower house of the parliament, the Federal Assembly, usually by a coalition of parties. The federal parliament consists of the Federal Assembly and the Federal Council. The Federal Assembly is popularly elected at intervals of no more than four years. The 68 members of the Federal Council are appointed by the 16 state governments. Representation is determined by the amount of population, with each state having no less than three and no more than six seats.

5.2 Per Capita Consumption, main beverages and drinking patterns

Germany remains a country of high per capita alcohol consumption. The most commonly consumed beverages are beer (consistently around 60%) and wine (about one-fifth of total consumption), followed by spirits (about one-forth of total consumption) and sparkling wine.

Total alcohol consumption increased in Germany consistently until the first half of the 1970s. In the second half of the 1970s, total alcohol consumption was about 12.5 litres per capita. Since then total alcohol consumption has been slightly decreasing, and in the late 1990s it was about 10.5 litres pure alcohol per capita. The development in terms of consumption of beer, wine and spirits separately has been largely similar. The consumption of beer, wine and distilled spirits increased up to the mid-1970s, after which it decreased.

Germany has a mixed drinking culture. The political, economic and cultural divide between East and West which lasted nearly 50 years allowed a veritable spirit drinking culture to develop. Recent studies indicate that East-West differences, particularly in terms of spirits consumption, have declined substantially, other studies still find evidence of differences. Analyses also have shown a "north-south" difference in drinking style indicating that those in the south experienced more beer and less wine.

Alcohol is consumed regularly by both men and women, though women are more likely to be abstinent than men. According to a 1997 national study of 18-59-year olds, 8.8% of women and 5.5% of men were lifetime abstainers.[10] Low-risk consumption (under 20/30grams) is about equal among men and women, at around 60% according to 2000 data.[11] Concerning consumption considered to be hazardous (20/30+ grams): In 2000 23.6% men and 11.7% women were consuming more a level considered to be "hazardous". Compared to 1995 and 1997, men's hazardous consumption appears to be constant, while women's has increased from 9.5%.

Regional differences appear to have decreased between eastern and western Germany, though gender differences in alcohol consumption remain: men are more often current drinkers, drink more frequently and in larger amounts than women. In terms of beverage type, women are more likely to be

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[10] Bühringer, G., Augustin, R., Bergmann, E., Bloomfield, K., Funk, W., & Junge, B., Kraus, L., Merfert-Diete, C., Rumpf, H.-J., Simon, R. & Töppich, J. (2000). Alkoholkonsum und alkoholbezogene Störungen in Deutschland. In: *Schriftenreihe des Bundesministeriums für Gesundheit*. Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft.
[11] ibid

wine drinkers, while men are more likely to consume beer. Some narrowing of the gender gap can be seen, however, due to the increasing prevalence of regular alcohol use for females across cohorts.

5.3 Alcohol-related problems

An estimated 42,000 people die every year due to alcohol-related causes. Alcohol is involved in the deaths of around 13% of women and 25% of men between the ages of 35 and 65. Nearly one in four acts of violence involves alcohol.

In 1997 nearly 17% of traffic fatalities involved the use of alcohol. The number of alcohol-related traffic accidents resulting in personal injury was 32,888 or 8.6% of the total number of such accidents.

In 1999 there were 168,623 recorded cases of in-patient treatment for alcohol dependence, 8,416 for alcohol poisoning and 44,260 for alcohol psychosis.[12] In 1995 there were a total of 65,640 cases of treatment for chronic liver disease/cirrhosis.

5.4 Laws and programs concerning alcohol

Prevention programs are organized at the level of each of the 16 *Länder*. In the past 20 years, the state-level ministries concerned with health and social issues have made progress in addressing addiction issues and have worked toward putting structures in place aimed at prevention.

Age limits on the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages are regulated by a law for the protection of youth in public. In the current version of the 1985 law children and youth under 18 years of age are not allowed to purchase or consume distilled spirits, beverages containing distilled spirits, or food containing more than a small amount of distilled spirits. Other alcoholic beverages may be purchased or consumed by youth aged 16 years or older.

At special events serving of alcoholic beverages can be forbidden completely or partly if this is necessary to maintain public order. This regulation is applied e.g. at soccer games or concerts. The sale of distilled spirits in vending machines, the selling of alcoholic beverages to visibly intoxicated individuals, as well as the selling of non-alcoholic beverages in public houses are generally forbidden

The endangering of traffic by consumption of alcoholic beverages is regulated in the criminal code. According to the traffic law, driving a car under the influence of alcohol has been prohibited since 1973. In 1998, the federal legislature passed the 0.05 per cent BAC limit. A coordinated strategy of public information, legislative support, an increase in police controls, together with transparent sanctioning, has led to a decreased drinking and driving.

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[12] Leune, Jost. (2003) Die Versorgung suchtkranker Menschen. In: Deutsche Hauptstelle gegen die Suchtgefahren, ed. *Jahrbuch Sucht 2004,* 137-150. Geesthacht: Neuland-Verlagsgesellschaft.

Germany has a system of various treatment approaches: out-patient, partially in-patient, in-patient and counselling centres. There are 1050 counselling centres and 6762 beds in detoxification units, 448 out-patient counselling centres and 11,312 beds available for fully in-patient detoxification.[13]

There appears to be little informal or formal social control of drinking. Getting drunk is not sanctioned, except when it is known that the drunk person must later drive. Social control is stronger for women than for men.

6 ISRAEL

Author: Giora Rahav

6.1 The country

Israel, as an independent state was established only in 1948. Since then it has undergone several changes. First, a series of wars and violent conflicts that changed it from a very small country, completely detached from its neighbouring countries to a state that occupies other territories, living at peace only with two of its neighbours. Second, the population has grown tremendously, from 1.2 mill. in 1949 to over 6 mill. This change was largely due to two major waves of immigration, one in 1949-1952, and the other in 1990-1995 (with some minor waves in between). This immigration has transformed the country from one dominated by immigrants from Eastern Europe to a heterogeneous population, with a large population of immigrants from North Africa and the Middle East. The composition of the population is nearly 80% Jewish, about 18% Arab (of which over 80% are Moslem), and about 2% foreign workers. Third, the country has changed from one dominated by new immigrants, to one dominated by native-born individuals. This change was highly correlated with a general gentrification. Finally, the country has changed its economic position, from a third world country to a modern one.

The last 15 years are particularly eventful. They include two periods of violent conflicts between Israel and the population of the occupied territories (the first *intifada, 1987-1990,* and the second one, 2000-present*)*, with a period of high hopes for peace in between. The tensions between Israel and the Palestinians have led to a sharp drop in the number of Palestinians employed in Israel, and they were replaced mostly by foreign workers from all over the world. This was also a period of mass immigration from the former Soviet Union, which increased the country's population by more than 12% within a few years. Finally, this has been a period of one of the worst economic crises in country's history, with high rates of unemployment (sometimes higher than 10%) and declining national income.

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[13] Leune, Jost. (2003) Die Versorgung suchtkranker Menschen. In: Deutsche Hauptstelle gegen die Suchtgefahren, ed. *Jahrbuch Sucht 2004,* 137-150. Geesthacht: Neuland-Verlagsgesellschaft.

6.2 Drinking patterns

The main beverage categories today are beer (usually 4%-5% alcohol), wines (about 14%) and spirits (mostly vodka, arak, brandy and tequila (about 40-45 %). The past 20 years or so were a period of intensive changes in the alcohol consumption habits of the country. This may be indicated by a sharp rise in the number of pubs and bars, and the emergence of a "wine culture". The latter can be seen in the number of dedicated wine stores, wine critiques in some of the newspapers, wine tasting courses, the number of vineyards, etc. Beer drinking too has apparently become more common and is associated mostly with two subcultures: the subculture of youth (including adolescents) and that of foreign workers.

But alcohol drinking in Israel still largely follows the Jewish tradition of control and moderation. Thus, if as a guest you are asked whether you would like to drink something, it most often pertains to coffee or some soft drink. Drinking in general is mostly part of special occasions – celebrations, holidays, etc. Traditionally, wine was used to designate the Jewish Sabbath (Friday and Saturday nights) and holidays, when it was consumed mostly in small amounts. There were two exceptions: four glasses of wine with the Passover meal, and drinking to get drunk in the Purim festival. The latter was an atypical carnival in which exceptions became the rule, and getting drunk was typical, although it is the only one specified in that detail. However, recent trends include a growing tendency of young persons to drink beer as a part of social gatherings and to gather in pubs (where spirits are consumed in considerable amounts), more interest in quality wines, and large amounts of beer consumption by foreign workers, mostly on weekends.

While generally alcohol consumption is positively associated with socio-economic status, there are certain groups with their own patterns of consumption. The orthodox Jews consume mostly according to the aforementioned pattern, except that a large proportion (nearly two thirds) prefer drinking unfermented grape juice to wine. However, the emphasis on drinking to get happy during public celebrations and the multiplicity of such celebrations (partly due to the close-knit communities and large families) make the consumption on such occasions a relatively more significant part of their drinking. More pertinent to the present study is the fact that these are groups in which the difference between men's and women's consumption is relatively large.

Moslems, who constitute most of the Arab minority (and comprise about 16% of the population) are not supposed to drink alcoholic beverages. However, there is a strong undercurrent of defiance, particularly among adolescents and young men. Recent immigrants from the former Soviet Union (about 15% of the population) are apparently a group with drinking habits involving more intensive drinking. Finally, foreign workers, a phenomenon that emerged mostly during the 1990's, tend to drink in large amounts, mostly on the weekends.

While these seem to be the main drinking patterns among adults, one must note the emerging drinking patterns of adolescents and young adults. These groups often meet in pubs, bars and discotheques for social gatherings, which often involve alcohol consumption. Moreover, it seems that recent

immigration has brought with it a pattern of drinking spirits, or mixing beer and spirits in a spree of heavy episodic drinking.

6.3 Alcohol-related problems

Alcohol-related problems are not usually counted as such. Thus, there is only very limited information on the prevalence of alcohol-related symptoms. The general feeling is that alcohol is not a major problem. This attitude is based (among other things) on the unavailability of studies which would indicate otherwise, which in turn leads to further disinterest and to the low priority this topic gets when funding is considered. In fact, the major indications that alcohol problems are not merely a marginal phenomenon are circumstantial: (1) Newspapers report more and more cases of violence in pub areas and involving drunk individuals. They often report the presence of alcohol in road traffic accidents as well. (2) The police started doing random breathalyzer checks on Friday nights and certain holidays (including the night of December 31, although it is not a state holiday).

The general attitude toward drunkenness is highly negative. Accusations of men's violence (mostly toward their female partners) have increased sharply in the past decade or two. While this may be (at least partly) explained by changes in attitudes and procedures concerning violence in the family, the general tendency is to attribute it mostly to foreign workers and new immigrants from the former Soviet Union.

7 ITALY

Authors: Allaman Allamani and Fabio Voller

7.1 The country

Italy covers an area of 301,318 km^2 with a population of about 57 mill. of which 49% are men and 51% women, with 189.3 density per km^2. The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. Italy, having joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in 1949, and the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951, was one of the founders of the European Common Market in 1958, and it is part of the European Union.

The Italian parliament consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies elected by popular election for five-year terms of office. Italy is divided into 20 regions, which are subdivided into 102 provinces and 8.101 municipalities. Each region is governed by a governor responsible to a popularly elected council.

The trend of the population distribution shows a progressive decline of the younger age group. Parallel there was an increase in all the other age classes, particularly among those older than 60 years. Older

women outnumber older men. Women tend to have fewer children, and family units are nowadays 2.6 on average.

Since the 1990s there was a wave of *immigrants*, mostly in the northern and central regions of Italy, mainly from Morocco, Albania, Philippines and Eastern Europe. Some statistics report the amount of about 1,700,000.

Even if the average level of *education* has increased, the population with tertiary level of education and with university degree is still low and the latest data show 1.4% of illiteracy. The male/female ratio gap is remarkably decreasing at the tertiary level, being about 2 in the 1970s and 1.5 in the 1990s.

During the 1950s the country changed from being predominately agricultural to being predominately industrial. While in the 1960s the percentages of employees that had been of 33% in agriculture, 33% in industry and 34% in the tertiary sector, they are in 1999 respectively 6%, 33% and 61%. . *Unemployment* rates have increased during the last 30 years: In the 1960s it was 7.3% of the female labour force, and 4.7% of the male force, in the 1990s the percentages were respectively 16.9 and 9.2.

At the end of the twentieth century Italy ranked among the top industrial countries in the world. Italian industries produce textiles, chemicals, motor vehicles, heavy machinery, electrical goods, and foodstuffs. Some 37% of Italy's land area is still devoted to crops, orchards or vineyards, and Italy is one of the leading nations in the production of grapes, wine, and olive oil. The tourist industry is well developed. Alcohol plays an important role: the global volume of business connected to the production and trade of alcoholic beverages is over 1% of the gross national product.

7.2 Beverage preferences and drinking patterns

Wine, which still equals about 75% of the total alcohol intake, is considered but one ingredient of the diet and is usually drunk everyday. Drinking wine daily during meals with the family was until a recent past a deep-rooted pattern. Beer was traditionally used more frequently during the warm season to quench thirst. Spirits (12% of total alcohol intake) are drunk occasionally at a friend's-home or in bars after a meal among the urban upper classes. Liquors and digestive drinks are often drunk in the lower social class and among women.

Table 2. Consumption of wine, beer, spirits in Italy from 1965 to 2000. Litres of alcohol capita (Osservatorio Giovani e Alcol, 2000)

	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000
Wine	11.31	10.69	8.30	6.41	5.8
Spirits	1.52	2.00	1.26	0.78	0.5
Beer	0.42	0.66	1.00	1.11	1.2
Total Alcohol	13.24	13.34	10.56	8.30	7.5

Wine, though in a decreasing trend, still is mainly drunk at home during everyday meals, and consumption in restaurants is increasing. The reduction has been compensated by an increase of more expensive high-quality wines, and to a minor extent of sparkling wines, often drunk on special occasions. In general, there is a notable decrease in drinking wine at lunchtime. According to tradition it was mandatory to offer wine to any male visitor, while by now hospitality consists of offering also a beer, an aperitif, a non-alcohol drink or a cake. In connection with family and other social rituals, as weddings, birthdays, work celebration, Christmas, wine is still the main beverage drunk.

Males consume on the average about three times more alcohol than females. Also the share of abstainers is higher among females: in 1998 non drinkers (last three months) were 15% among men and 30.2% among women.

Perception of excessive consumption, i.e. "feeling to have drunk a bit too much without getting drunk" is a condition experienced more than twice by 7.2% in 2000. The increase is mainly due to young people.[1]

While Italians frequently taste wine in their childhood during some celebration or meal, they are initiated to drinking at a young age (10-14 years), often consuming a small amount of wine during meals at home. Since the 1960'the consumption of beer has steadily increased especially among young people, who drink it in the peer group but also in the family, while eating at a restaurant, and also out of the meals. Young consumers aged 15-24 contribute to the increase in perception of excessive consumption especially during the weekend. Also, 12% of them report one episode of drunkenness in the last three months (4.1% among the general population).

Alcohol intake is higher among residents of rural areas, blue collar workers, craftsmen and low educated people in general. To drink alcohol at the work site was not infrequent in Italy, even if nowadays is less frequent and smaller amounts are consumed. As to regional differences it is more

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[1] Osservatorio Permanente sui Giovani e L#Alcool (2000) Gli Italiani e l'Alcool. Consumi, tendenze e atteggiamenti in Italia e nelle Regioni (The Italians and Alcohol. Consumption, Trends and Attitudes in Italy and in its regions) 4th Doxa National Survey – Bookn. 14, Casa Editrice Risa, Roma

common in the northern regions to drink spirits after meals than in the southern regions, where drinking wine at meals is more widespread.

The urban bars and cafés, often opening until late in the night and usually allowed to sell alcohol beverages, have undergone some changes since the 1990s: they now attract a mixed clientele sitting at a table. The types of drinks sold range from mineral water and coffee to spirits, wines and beer, and a cake or other light food can be consumed as well. The number of restaurants, pizzerias, "trattorias" (cheap restaurants), hotels, fast foods, bar and coffee houses allowed to sell alcohol beverages, was 210,000 in 1998.

7.3 Alcohol-related problems

Traditionally there was a wide-spread tolerance towards male alcoholics. Even today, when a drunkard is lying in the street, people tend to call emergency health services rather than the police. On the other hand a woman who abuses alcohol or who is an alcoholic is stigmatised. This difference among genders decreases among younger generations, at least in terms of heavy drinking.

According to one of the few studies, 18% of 2,354 patients admitted to hospital because of a road accident had BAC more than 0.50 g/l; other estimates give lower figures. Such data are lower than any other published international figures.

A study carried out by the Italian Society of Alcohology estimated for 1994 that deaths attributable to alcohol amounted to about 36,000 persons per year, that is 6.6% of total deaths. Alcohol-related mortality, taking into account causes both directly and indirectly attributable to alcohol, including liver cirrhosis, showed a decrease in the decade 1983-1993 for both genders: age-adjusted male rates were 78.3 per 100.000 inhabitants in 1983, and 61.3 in 1993; age adjusted female rates were respectively 31.3 and 25.7.[2]

7.4 Laws and programs about alcohol

For many years, no interest in the issue of alcohol came from professionals, policy makers or public opinion. Alcoholism was generally considered a health problem concerning the individual and not the collective. This issue first received attention in 1972 by Alcoholics Anonymous, established in that year

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[2] Cipriani,F., Landucci, S. (1999) Alcohol related Mortalità and Morbidity data Sources and a Tentative Analysis of Alcohol related Mortalità in Europe. In: Alcohol consumption and Alkohol Problems among Women in European Countries, Project Final Report, Institute für Medical Informatics, Biostatistics and Epidemiology, FU Berlin

in Rome. AA spread throughout Italy during the 1980s, together with another self-help group program that came from Croatia, called Clubs for Treated Alcoholics. After more than 10 years of discussion in the parliament, in 2001 a general policy law concerning alcohol-related problems was approved. It focuses on the re-organisation of the community addiction services and hospital centres specialised in treating alcohol problems and on stimulating preventive actions; it established the maximum blood alcohol concentration permitted when driving at 0.5 grams per litre; it regulated the advertising of alcohol beverages and prohibited to drink alcohol beverages in certain risky work settings. It now is forbidden to use and to provide alcohol beverages in those job environments that are risky for the people's health and safety.

At-risk drinking is considered by experts to be drinking an equivalent of more than an average amount of 40 grams of pure alcohol per day for a male, 20 for a female. According to available research, at-risk drinkers are about 10-20% of the general population. To cope with such a problem, since the 1980s, many alcohol educational programs in Italy were implemented especially in high schools. Recently some nation-wide campaigns focussed on the issue of drinking alcohol and driving.

After the European World Health Organisation Action Plan (1992) and the European Charter on Alcohol (1995) a few community action programs were implemented by some public health professionals in alliance with a few municipalities. Among them are a district and a small town southwest of Florence. The aims of both projects mentioned were to promote 'responsible drinking' and to bring about awareness of the risks implied when drinking. Eventually the projects, promoted by an alliance including health and municipal institutions, local police, general practioners, community shops and associations, and self help groups demonstrated that a preventative community action on the alcohol issue was feasible in Italy. [3]

Alcohol dependent individuals in Italy are estimated at about 0.5-5% of the general population. Since the beginning of the 1990s several treatment programs have appeared in the country as a side activity of general medicine or gastroenterology units, drug addiction and psychiatric services. The Ministry of Health census identified 344 Alcoholic units with 33,000 clients in 1999. Presently out-patient services are growing to the detriment of in-patient clinics, and this may increase the amount of women in alcohol treatment. While in the 1980s the female/male ratio was 1:4, in 1995 it approached 1:1.9. In 2000 about 40,000 people, at least 0.07% of the population were estimated to be involved in either AA, other 12-step groups, or a Club for treated alcoholics.

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[3] Allamani, A. et al.(2004) La prevenzione dei problemi alcolcorrelati. In: Allmani, A., Orlandini, D., Bardazzi, G., Quartini, A., Morettini, A. (eds.) Libro Italiano di Algologia, volume secondo, SEE Editrice, Firenze

8 THE UNITED KINGDOM

Authors: Moira Plant and Martin Plant

8.1 The country

The United Kingdom (UK) consists of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The UK has a population of approximately 59,000,000. The UK economy has undergone some major upheavals during recent decades, with a substantial decline in 'traditional' manufacturing industry and the rise of service industries. The latter now provide much of the power behind falling unemployment. This stood at only 4.8% in July 2004, the lowest level since the 1970s. There has been a tendency for population to drift towards the more prosperous South East of Britain, while some areas in Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Northern England have been experiencing much higher unemployment and associated chronic deprivation. The latter are also evident elsewhere, such as parts of inner London and Cornwall. Many agricultural areas are deeply depressed, having been hard hit by the low prices for their produce. Agricultural hardships have been compounded by disasters such as massive outbreaks of 'Mad Cow Disease' (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) and foot and mouth disease.

8.2 Beverage preferences and drinking patterns

The social consumption of alcohol is so deeply established in the culture of most parts of the UK that the question "would you like a drink?" is generally taken to refer to beverage alcohol.

Alcohol has been widely consumed throughout the British Isles for centuries. During Roman times wine was produced in a climate that was milder than at many times since. The main drinks consumed by the British during the past century have mainly been beers, ciders and spirits (for men) and wine and spirits for women. Whisky has long been produced in Scotland and in Ireland (where is it spelled 'whiskey'). Throughout the Twentieth Century most of the alcohol consumed was in the form of beer. Since 1970 beer consumption has declined, while wine consumption has risen. The variety of alcoholic beverages on sale has increased to an extent that is unprecedented. New drinks such as 'alcopops' and hitherto non-traditional drinks (in Britain) such as vodka and a rapidly growing range of wines have become commonplace. Traditional dark beers have increasingly been replaced by lighter lager style beers and the total number of alcohol retail outlets has increased substantially. Per capita alcohol consumption almost doubled between the end of WWII and 1979. Since then it has not changed dramatically. Even so, it has been increasing. It rose from 7 litres in 1997 to 7.8 litres in 2000.[1]

It is clear that some groups of the population have increased their alcohol consumption. These include teenagers and women.[2] In particular 'binge' (high periodic) drinking among young women has recently

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[1] British Beer & Pub Association (2002) Statistical Handbook: A Compilation of Drinks Industry Statistics, London

[2] Miller, P., Plant, M. A. (2001) Drinking and smoking among 15 and 16 year olds in the United Kingdom: a re-examination. In: Journal of Substance Use, volume 5

emerged as a cause for concern. In fact, heavy alcohol consumption, especially during weekend evenings, has long been a British tradition. The European School Survey Project on Alcohol & other Drugs (ESPAD) has produced comparative information about the alcohol consumption of 15 and 16 year old school students. Those in the UK, like those in a number of other countries in North West Europe, were most likely to drink in periodic binges, to report having experienced adverse effects due to drinking, but also to report the most positive expectancies concerning drinking.

Sexism is apparent in relation to drinking. Even young children have been shown to disapprove more of adult females drinking than they do of drinking by males.[3] There have undeniably been growing opportunities and freedoms for women in Britain, even though major gender inequalities persist. Adult men are still marginally more likely to drink than women. In addition, males have generally higher rates of alcohol-related problems than women. The recent rise in heavy drinking (commonly referred to as binge drinking) by women has provoked a predicable overreaction from the mass media. There is a clear double standard her since it is often implied that drunkenness is acceptable among men, for shameful for women.

8.3 Alcohol-related problems

Information about adults obtained by the UK GENACIS survey indicated that almost all those surveyed reported enjoying their alcohol consumption experiences, even if these had involved adverse consequences. These findings underline the fact that drinking (and its ill effects) is normative and widely enjoyed. The UK GENACIS study indicated further that some adverse effects, such as hangover were reported by large majorities of drinkers, while others such as relationship conflicts and problems, accidents, and illness were only reported by a minority.

More serious alcohol-related problems have been increasing. Such problems include deaths from alcohol-related liver disease and hospital admissions for alcohol dependence.[4]The numbers of those convicted of drinking and driving has risen massively. Between 1960 and 2000 these numbers rose from 8,297 to 82,508 (England, Scotland and Wales). The numbers of positive breath tests involving drivers who had been in British accidents rose from 1.7% of accidents to 2.2% of accidents over the period 1969 - 2000. It should be noted that this is both a reflection of drinking habits and the proliferation of motor vehicles. In contrast, the numbers of those convicted of public drunkenness offences have been steadily falling (down from 85,808 in 1964) to 45,768 in 2000. Alcohol consumption, particularly heavy drinking, is clearly associated with crime in general and violence in particular. Moreover, heavy drinking is associated with experience of family problems, smoking and illicit drug use and childhood and adult sexual abuse. The latter fact has been underlined by the findings of the UK GENACIS survey.

Plant, M.L., Plant, M.A. (2001) Heavy drinking by young British Women gives cause for concern. In: British Medical Journal

[3] Jahoda, G., Cramond, J. (1972) Children and Alcohol : a developmental Study in Glasgow, HMSO, London
Fossey, E. (1994) Growing up with Alcohol, Tavistock/ Routledge, London

[4] Academy of Medial Sciences (2004) Calling Time: The Nation's Drinking as a Health Issue, London

8.4 Laws and Policies

The UK has laws related to problems such as public disorder and alcohol-impaired driving. There is also an extensive network of over 300 'councils on alcohol' (voluntary counselling agencies) as well as National Health Service Alcohol Clinics, and a variety of private treatment agencies, some of which offer residential facilities. In addition, Alcoholics Anonymous is well established and there are also groups of Al-Anon and Al Ateen. Most of these agencies have been set up since the 1960s, though AA probably arrived in the UK during the Second World War. The sale of alcoholic drinks is regulated by licensing laws, and it is generally illegal for those aged under 18 years to buy or consume alcohol in licensed premises. Even so the legal permitted age for alcohol consumption is five years. In fact it appears that the laws to control under aged drinking in bars and the serving of bar patrons who are intoxicated are seldom enforced. Until recently most areas did not even have an overall alcohol policy. England was the last to produce such a policy, though this has been widely criticised. Like its Scottish predecessor, this strategy places great reliance upon generally unproductive alcohol education. It has no specific targets or deadlines and appears unlikely to lead to a tangible decrease in alcohol-related problems.[5]

9 SUMMARY

The country reports differ greatly – in the topics selected, in the material used and in the developments described - representing the diversity of alcohol-related phenomena also within a culturally relatively homogeneous area when a gender perspective is taken. Nevertheless there are a few common results that will be summarized and a lot of open research question arising from the reports.

Similar to the quantitative analysis of drinking patterns across countries (Mäkelä et al. in this report) some of these country reports indicate a **convergence of alcohol consumption of men and women**. The convergence seems to have started few decades ago, presumably in the 1970s, when the post-war increase of alcohol consumption levelled off in most European countries. The process of convergence seems to differ greatly between the countries concerning onset and intensity, and it also seems to differ greatly with respect to the segments of the population carrying it: In Finland – as partly in Austria - it was especially rural women who were no longer abstaining and who were increasing consumption; in France it seems to be women from higher strata at present drinking the most; in Finland it seems to be mostly the women who approached the men, in Austria it seems to have been the other way round. The process of convergence is still very unclear, it deserves more investigation especially when it comes to the segments of the population who changed their drinking habits the most.

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[5] Plant, Martin. A. (2004) The alcohol harm reduction strategy for England: Overdue report omits much that was useful in interim Report, In: British Medical Journal

The convergence does not go too far: **gender-specific differences remain large**, indicating that it is not to be expected that they will disappear. They remain especially big – or even become more pronounced- as for instance with beverage preferences and with more extreme drinking habits, e.g. intensive drinking and intoxication. Women in different European countries nevertheless seem to differ in respect to their adoption of some forms of extreme drinking habits: In Finland, Germany and Great Britain women for instance get more often intoxicated, whereas in other countries this does not seem to be the case. More investigation is needed into the culturally specific most stable parts of the gender differences on the one hand and into their re-confirmation under special socio-economic events and circumstances on the other.

Men suffer from alcohol-related problems more than women, irrespective of the kind of problems, though with some problems convergence is observed. But in detail the cultural - gender specific problem patterns and their development are very unclear and need much more investigation. Special attention should be given to the national reporting systems – upon which our knowledge on problems relies – and to the informal reactions, which also differ greatly between the countries. (The stigma given to heavy drinking women seems to vary considerably between the countries.)

The development of alcohol related measures and policies after WWII differs strongly between European countries: Continental and Southern European countries have tended to remarkably extend and tighten up their measures, in the Nordic countries a certain liberalisation of alcohol policies can be observed. In no country were alcohol-related policy measures formulated in a gender perspective, but in most countries the persons addressed by them seem to have been male. The "norm person" guiding the establishment of alcohol-related measures is one interesting and important research question, the effects of different alcohol-related measures on both sexes is another one.

Appendix A1: Recommendations for the use of drinking indicators.

Drinking status ("beverage specific" means "calculation across beverages but single indicator")

Country	Code	Var name	Remark
Switzerland	01	Drin1_01	Lifetime abst. (LA), former drinkers (FD), drinkers (D)
Germany	02	Drin5_02	LA, FD, D; uses nodd__02; 12-month
Italy	03	Drin5_03	LA; FD; D; a mixture of beverage specific questions was used; 12 month
France	04	Drin5_04	LA; FD; D; uses beverage specific questions; 12 month
Spain	05	Drin1_05	12-month abstainers ; drinkers
UK	06	Drin5_06	LA; FD; D; uses 2 questions to separate former drinkers; 12 month
Israel	07	Drin5_07	12-month abstainers, drinkers based on beverage-specific questions,
Mexico	08	Drin5_08	LA; FD; D; two questions used to separate former drinkers; 12 month
Sweden	09	Drin1_09	LA; FD; D
Finland	10	Drin1_10	LA; FD; D
Norway	11	Drin5_11	LA; FD; D; based on beverage-specific abstention; 12-month
Netherlands	12	Drin1_12	LA; FD; D
Austria	13	Drin5_13	Lifetime abstainer; drinkers; based on 7-days; missing values imputed from 3 month measure; note "abstainers in the past three month but drinkers in the past" were set to an annual frequency of 2 drinking days, but may contain former drinkers.
Czech Republic	14	Drin5_14	LA, FD, D; Based on beverage specific abstinence and lifetime abstention; 12 month
Hungary	15	Drin5_15	LA;FD;D based on crosschecks of several variables; 12 month
Russia			
Brazil	17	Drin1	LA;FD;D ; uses core questions
Iceland	18	Drin1_18	LA ; FD ; D
Denmark	19	Drin1_19	LA ; FD ; D ; based on generic consumption
Sri Lanka	20	Drin1	LA;FD;D ; uses core questions
Nigeria	21	Drin1	LA;FD;D ; uses core questions
Kazakhstan	22		
Argentina	23	Drin1	LA;FD;D ; uses core questions
Canada	24		
USA 1	25	Drin1	LA;FD;D uses core questions
USA 2	26	Drin1_26	LA;FD;D,
Uganda	27	Drin5_27	LA;FD;D ;uses core questions, but needed modifications due to inconsistent answers on other questions ; 12 month
Japan	28	Drin5_28	LA;FD;D ; uses two question not equal to core ; 12 month
Costa Rica	29	Drin1	LA;FD;D ;uses core questions
India	30		
Australia	31		
ECAS	32-37	Drin1_32 – Drin1_37	12-month abstainers, drinkers based on beverage-specific questions

Annual frequency ("beverage specific" means "calculation across beverages but single indicator") Attention sometimes to avoid consistency it might be preferable to use NODD instead of GEFR, particularly for volume measures based on beverage-specific questions

Country	Code	Var name	Remark
Switzerland	01	Gefr1_01	Note, Nodd__01 should be used with beverage specific volume (bsvo1_01)
Germany	02	Gefr5_02	Uses mixture questions; note, nodd__02 should be used with beverage specific volume bsvo1_02
Italy	03	-	Not possible from our point of view
France	04	Nodd__04; alternative	Maximum of beverage specific frequencies; 7 days; This measure PROBABLY goes best together with quantity and volume as alternative use maximum of beverage specific befr5_04; wifr5_04; spfr5_04; oafr5_04; which are mixtures of 12 month and 7 days frequencies
Spain	05	Gefr1_05	
UK	06	Gefr1_06	
Israel	07		Israel asks for beverage specific occasions (e.g. 30+ occasions past month), thus there is no clear way to use frequencies in terms of days; but something was constructed using yearly and monthly beverage specific frequencies bsoc5_07; but this is not recommended!
Mexico	08	Gefr1_08	
Sweden	09	Nodd__09	Mixture of beverage specific frequencies and AUDIT frequencies; note, volume for full sample is based on AUDIT questions, hence gefr6_09 (AUDIT-frequencies) is an alternative
Finland	10	Gefr1_10	There is an alternative based on AUDIT
Norway	11	Nodd__11	Based on maximum of beverage specific frequencies
Netherlands	12	Gefr1_12	Uses a mixture of weekend days and workdays, but could not get the label gefr5 as this is reserved for another mixture variable, note Gefr5_12 would be better because it adjusts for 6+ frequencies if those were higher than usual frequencies. As this was not done for other countries for comparability we recommend gefr1_12
Austria	13	Gefr5_13	Mixture: Frequency in the past 7 days were used and for weekly non-drinkers frequencies in the past 3 month were imputed; (frequencies based on 7 days and 3 month are given in separate variables)
Czech Republic	14	Gefr1_14	Note, for combining frequencies with volume nodd__14 is more appropriate (see below)
Hungary	15	Gefr5_15; Nodd__15	Both variables are identical; frequency past 30 days; if there is none, frequency of past 12 month is imputed
Russia			
Brazil	17	Gefr1	Note, Nodd__17 is an alternative
Iceland	18	Gefr1_18	Note, nodd__18 is an alternative
Denmark	19	Gefr1_18	Note, nodd__19 is an alternative
Sri Lanka	20	Gefr1	Note, nodd__20 is an alternative, but very similar
Nigeria	21	Gefr1	Note, nodd__21 is an alternative for beverage specific volume, But very similar
Kasakhstan			

Argentina	23	Gefr1	Note, nodd__23 is an alternative for beverage specific volume, but very similar
Canada	24		
USA 1	25	Gefr1_25	Note, nodd__25 is an alternative for beverage specific volume,
USA 2	26	Gefr1_26	Note, nodd__25 is an alternative for beverage specific volume but beverage specific volumes are based on Knupfer series
Uganda	27	Gefr1	Note, nodd__27 is an alternative for beverage specific volume
Japan	28	Gefr1_28	Uses imputation from GF like measure for missing values
Costa Rica	29	Gefr1	Note, beverage specific volume is higher than generic, thus nodd__29 is an alternative
India	30		
Australia	31		
ECAS	32 - 37	Nodd_32 – Nodd_37	Maximum of beverage specific frequencies last 12 months (befr1_04, wifr1_04, spfr1_04, and all except for Italy oafr1_04)

Usual quantity ("beverage specific" means "calculation across beverages but single indicator")

Country	Code	Var name	Remark
Switzerland	01		Can be created by taking volume divided by nodd__01
Germany	02		Can be created by taking volume divided by nodd__02
Italy	03		Not possible
France	04	Bsqu5_04	Mixture of beverage specific quantities "Yesterday" and generic quantity "last Saturday"
Spain	05	Bsqu1_05	Sum of beverage specific quantities on "usual drinking day"
UK	06	Gequ4_06; alternative	Not recommended! Only last drinking occasion; one could use "annual volume" divided by gefr1_06
Israel	07	Gequ4_07	Not recommended! Only last drinking occasion;
Mexico	08	Gequ1_08	
Sweden	09	Gequ6_09	Based on AUDIT-type questions; only this is available for the full sample; for subsamples beverage specific volume divided by Nodd__09 is recommended
Finland	10	Gequ6_10	Based on AUDIT, an alternative can be created by dividing volume by nodd__10
Norway	11	Bsqu4_11	Not recommended!!! Uses last drinking occasion; => construct bsvo5_11 divided by nodd_11
Netherlands	12	Gequ1_12	Based on mixture of weekend and workday quantities; same note as for frequencies applies here (gequ5_12)
Austria	13	gequ3_13	Standard drinks past 7 days (asked with retrospective weekly drinking diary) divided by drinking days past 7 days of this diary
Czech Republic	14		Can be calculated by dividing volume by nodd__14

Country	No.	Variable	Notes
Hungary	15	Bsqu5_15	Quantity based on last drinking occasion with imputation for missing values according to medians for complete cases, stratified by frequencies of drinking, NOTE BSQU1_15, AND BSQU2_15 ARE BOTH BASED ON LAST DRINKING OCCASION BUT MEDIANS WERE IMPUTED BASED ON 12 MONTH FREQUENCIES RESP. 30DAYS FREQUENCIES
Russia			
Brazil	17	Gequ1	
Iceland	18	Gequ1_18	In addition, a usual quantity can be calculated from sum of beverage specific volumes divided by nodd__18
Denmark	19	Gequ1_19	In addition, a usual quantity can be calculated from sum of beverage specific volumes divided by nodd__19
Sri Lanka	20	Gequ1	Alternative calculated from beverage specific volume divided by nodd__20 is possible, but lower
Nigeria	21	Gequ1	Alternative calculated from beverage specific volume divided by nodd__21 is possible, and results in higher values
Kasakhstan			
Argentina	23	Gequ1	Alternative calculated from beverage specific volume divided by nodd__23 is possible, and results in higher values
Canada	24		
USA 1	25	Gequ1_25	Note, bsvo2_25 divided by nodd_25 is an alternative, but based on past 30 days only; Volume for the beverage specific measure is higher but also its frequency and thus quantity per drinking day is lower
USA 2	26	Gequ1_26	Note, bsqu5_26->beverage specific volume based on Knupfer series divided by nodd__26 is an alternative
Uganda	27	Gequ1	Note, beverage specific volume (bsvo1_27) divided by nodd__27 is an alternative but results in similar values
Japan	28	Gequ1_28	
Costa Rica	29	Gequ1	Note, beverage specific volume (bsvo1) is higher thus bsvo1/nodd__29 is an alternative
India	30		
Australia	31		
ECAS	32-37		Can be created by taking volume divided by nodd__32 to nodd_37; not recommended (no generic frequency available)

Nodd: Variable used to calculate grams per drinking day if no other drinking frequency exists ("beverage specific" means "calculation across beverages but single indicator")

Country	Code	Var name	Remark
Switzerland	01	Nodd__01	maximum of generic frequency and beverage specific frequencies
Germany	02	Nodd__02	maximum of generic frequency and beverage specific frequencies
Italy	03		Not possible
France	04	Nodd_04; alternative	See annual frequencies above
Spain	05		
UK	06	Nodd_06	= gefr1_06
Israel	07		Not possible, but see annual frequency
Mexico	08	Nodd__08	Uses maximum of gefr_08 and beverage specific frequencies based on GF-type of questions, NOT RECOMMENDED
Sweden	09	Nodd__09	See note for annual frequency
Finland	10	Nodd__10	Maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies
Norway	11	Nodd__11	See note for annual frequencies
Netherland	12		Nodd__12 exists but should only be used together with gevo5_12; this is not recommended for comparative reasons, because only for the Netherlands volume and frequencies are adjusted for frequencies of drinking 6+ more often than usual frequencies indicate
Austria	13	-	Nothing recommended here, too inconsistent database
Czech Republic	14	Nodd__14	Maximum of generic frequency and beverage specific frequencies
Hungary	15	Nodd_15	Same as gefr5_15 (see above)
Russia			
Brazil	17	Nodd_17	Maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies; recommendable in Brazil because beverage specific frequencies are partly higher than generic (e.g. for wine)
Iceland	18	Nodd__18	Maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies; recommended because of higher beverage specific frequencies compared with generic frequencies
Denmark	19	Nodd_19	Maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies; recommended because of higher beverage specific frequencies compared with generic frequencies
Sri Lanka	20	Nodd__20	Maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies; to use with volume based on beverage specific measure
Nigeria	21	Nodd__21	Maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies; to use with volume based on beverage specific measure
Kazakhstan			
Argentina	23	Nodd__23	Maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies; to use with volume based on beverage specific measure
Canada	24		

Country	Code	Var name	Remark
USA 1	25	Nodd_25	Maximum of generic (12 month) and beverage specific frequencies (30 months); both projected to annual frequencies
USA 2	26	Nodd__26	Maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies (based on Knupfer series)
Uganda	27	Nodd__27	Maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies
Japan	28	-	
Costa Rica	29	Nodd__29	Maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies
India	30		
Australia	31		
ECAS	32-37	Nodd_32 - Nodd_37	Maximum of beverage specific frequencies

Annual volume ("beverage specific" means "calculation across beverages but single indicator")

Country	Code	Var name	Remark
Switzerland	01	Bsvo5_01	Sum of beverage specific volumes
Germany	02	Bsvo5_02	Sum of beverage specific volumes
Italy	03	Bsvo5_03	Sum of beverage specific volumes
France	04	Bsvo5_04	Uses usual quantity and nodd_04; alternative could be used (see above)
Spain	05	Bsvo1_05	Multiplication of gefr1 and usual quantity
UK	06	Gevo5_06	Uses volume based on last week and imputes missings from last occasion
Israel	07	Bsvo5_07	Uses generic quantity and beverage specific occasions (see annual frequency and usual quantity)
Mexico	08	Gevo1_08	There is in addition a measure on generic graduated frequency (GF) and a measure on beverage specific type of GF, we do not recommend both GF-type of questions
Sweden	09	Gevo6_09	Note, this is the only volume for complete dataset; for subsample beverage-specific measure is recommended (bsvo1_09); for a subsample also volume based on GF is available
Finland	10	Bsvo1_10	Sum of beverage –specific volumes,
Norway	11	Bsvo5_11	Sum of beverage specific volumes; 5 stands for use of frequencies with response options for either week or month or year= mixture)
Netherlands	12	Gevo1_12	Based on weighted quantities workdays and weekend days
Austria	13	gevo3_13	Volume based on past 7 days measure
Czech Republic	14	Bsvo1_14	Sum of beverage specific volumes
Hungary	15	Bsvo5_15	Usual quantity multiplied by Nodd_15
Russia			
Brazil	17	Gevo1	Note, sum of beverage specific volumes is available only for a subset
Iceland	18	Bsvo1_18	Note, generic volume also exists (gevo1_18); beverage specific volume should be used with nodd__18
Denmark	19	Bsvo1_19	Note, generic volume also exists (gevo1_19); beverage specific volume should be used with nodd__19

Sri Lanka	20	Gevo1	Alternative based on beverage specific measures is possible but results in lower volume
Nigeria	21	Bsvo1_21	Alternative based on generic measure is available but results in lower volume, FOR USUAL QUANTITIES IT SHOULD BE USED WITH NODD__21
Kazakhstan			
Argentina	23	Bsvo1	Alternative based on generic measure is available but results in lower volume, FOR USUAL QUANTITIES IT SHOULD BE USED WITH NODD__23
Canada	24		
USA 1	25	Gevo1_25	Note, beverage specific volume is higher (bsvo2_25); We would recommend this, but it is based on 30 days only and it needs nodd_25 (see above) to calculate quantity per drinking day.
USA 2	26	Gevo1_26	Note, beverage specific volume (and quantity per drinking day) is higher, but based on Knupfer series.
Uganda	27	Bsvo1_27	Note, generic measure gevo1 is an alternative with slightly lower volume; beverage specific volume (bsvo1_27) needs Nodd__27 for usual quantities
Japan	28	Gevo1_28	
Costa Rica	29	Bsvo1	Note, gevo1 is an alternative but results in lower volumes, Bsvo1 needs nodd__29 for quantities per drinking day
India	30		
Australia	31		
ECAS	32 - 37	Bsvol1_32 - Bsvol1_37	Sum of beverage specific volumes

GF

Country	Code	Var name	Remark
Switzerland	01	-	-
Germany	02	-	-
Italy	03	-	-
France	04	-	-
Spain	05	-	-
UK	06	-	-
Israel	07	-	-
Mexico	08	Gffr1_08; Gfvo1_08;	Additionally; GF exists beverage specific; for all there are frequencies, usual quantities and volumes based on GF are available or can be constructed by dividing volume by frequencies; all measures were capped for drinkers with frequencies exceeding 365 drinking days
Sweden	09	Gffr1_09; gfvo1_09	Available only for a subsample
Finland	10	Gffr1_10; gfvo1_10	Usual quantities can be constructed by dividing volume by frequency; all measures are capped
Norway	11	-	
Netherlands	12	-	
Austria	13	-	

Czech Republic	14	-	
Hungary	15	-	
Russia			
Brazil	17	Gffr1;gfvo1	Note, huge discrepancies in performance across subsamples, valid probably only for subsample B
Iceland	18		Exists for a subsample of 135 cases with mail questionnaire: thus, we did not include GF
Denmark	19	-	-
Sri Lanka	20	Gffr1; gfvo1	Probably poor
Nigeria	21	Gffr1; gfvo1	
Kazakhstan			
Argentina	23	Gffr1;gfvo1	
Canada	24	-	
USA 1	25	-	
USA 2	26	Gffr1; gfvo1	
Uganda	27	Gffr1; gfvo1	Not recommended, clearly inferior than other measures, probably only frequencies for highest quantities are reported
Japan	28	-	
Costa Rica	29	Gffr1; gfvo1	Not recommended, clearly underestimates volume and frequencies
India	30		
Australia	31		
ECAS	32 - 37	-	-

Grams per day
Use annual volume divided by 365

Grams per drinking day

Country	Code	Remark
Switzerland	01	Can be created by dividing volume by Nodd__01
Germany	02	Can be created by dividing volume by Nodd__02
Italy	03	Not possible
France	04	Use "usual quantity" above
Spain	05	Use usual quantity above
UK	06	Use annual volume divided by nodd__06, see usual quantity
Israel	07	Not possible
Mexico	08	use gequ1_08, others can be constructed based on GF by dividing volume by corresponding frequencies
Sweden	09	For full sample use gequ6_09, for subsample either use bsvo1_09 divided by nodd__09; or gfvo1_09 divided by gffr1_09
Finland	10	Use bsvo1_10 divided by nodd_10; additionally AUDIT measures can be used
Norway	11	See note on usual quantity, construct by dividing bsvo5_11 by nodd__11
Netherlands	12	Use usual quantity
Austria	13	Use usual quantity
Czech Republic	14	Use usual quantity (bsvo1_14/nodd__14)
Hungary	15	Same as usual quantity
Russia		
Brazil	17	Use volume divided by generic frequency; for volume as sum of beverage specific volumes use nodd__17 (only subsample)

Iceland	18	Either use usual generic quantity, or beverage specific volume with Nodd__18
Denmark	19	Same as usual quantity, but beverage specific volume divided by nodd__19 is a good alternative
Sri Lanka	20	Same as usual quantity
Nigeria	21	Same as usual quantity, but beverage specific volume divided by nodd__21 is a good alternative
Kazakhstan		
Argentina	23	Same as usual quantity, but beverage specific volume divided by nodd__23 is a good alternative
Canada	24	
USA 1	25	Either use usual quantity (gequ1_25) or beverage specific volume (bsvo2_25) divided by nodd__25
USA 2	26	See usual quantity;
Uganda	27	See usual quantity;
Japan	28	See usual quantity
Costa Rica	29	See usual quantity
India	30	
Australia	31	
ECAS	32 -37	Can be created by dividing volume by Nodd__32 to Nodd_37; not recommended (because generic frequency is missing)

Annual frequencies of Heavy episodic drinking (binge; RSOD)

Country	Code	Var name	Remark
Switzerland	01	Bing1_01	8+ (about 80 grams) for men and women
Germany	02	Bing5_02	5+ (about 70 grams) for men and women
Italy	03	-	-
France	04	-	-
Spain	05		Something can be constructed by using the maximum quantity (bsqux_05) and the frequency of maximum quantity (gefrx_05), but it is not a 5+ measure but frequency of maximum number of drinks, but is not recommended
UK	06	-	-
Israel	07	Bing2_07	5+ (about 60 grams)
Mexico	08	Bigf1_08	5+ (about 65 grams)
Sweden	09	Bing6_09	6+ (about 72 grams) for total sample; for subsample 5+ based on GF exists (about 60 grams) for men and women
Finland	10	Bing6_10	6+ (about 60 grams); Additionally, 5+ measure from GF can be used
Norway	11	Bing5_11	Uses maximum of beverage-specific frequencies of drinking 2 l beer, or ¾ l wine or 1/3 l of spirits, thus there is no measure for combinations of beverages (e.g. 1 l of beer and ½ l of wine)
Netherlands	12	Bing1_12	6+glasses (about 60 grams)
Austria	13	-	
Czech Republic	14	Bing1_14	5+glasses, Attention questions asks for 5 Glasses of pints or 5 2dl of wine or 5 shots of spirits (cutoff is about 90 grams); there is no measure for combination of beverages (e.g. 3 beers and 2 shots of spirits), thus there is no 5+ measure for beverages combined

226

Hungary	15	Bing1_15	Capped (max=365 days) sum of frequencies drinking 3-5 and 6+ drinks; a drink is about 20 grams, thus, cutoff is about 60 grams
Russia			
Brazil	17	Bigf1	5+ (60 grams)
Iceland	18	Bing1_18	5+ (65 grams)
Denmark	19	Bing1_19	6+ (about 75 grams - one bottle of wine or more (71g), 24cl of spirits (72g), or 6 bottles of beer (78g))
Sri Lanka	20	Bigf1	5+ (60 grams); probably poor
Nigeria	21	Bigf1	5+ (60 grams)
Kazakhstan			
Argentina	23	Bigf1	5+ (60 grams)
Canada	24		
USA 1	25	-	
USA 2	26	Bigf1	5+(60 grams); bing5_26 is an alternative outside the GF measure, but results in lower frequencies
Uganda	27	Bigf1	5+(60 grams), see comments for GF measures in general, might be poor and underestimate frequency
Japan	28	Bing5_28	6+(72 grams); uses sum of frequencies for 6-9 units and 10+ units, capped
Costa Rica	29	Bigf1	5+ (60 grams), see note for GF measure in general
India	30		
Australia	31		
ECAS	32 - 37	Bing1_32 – Bing_37	about 75 grams: One bottle of wine or more (60 grams); equals 25 cl of spirits (75 grams) or 4 pints of beer (90 grams)

Beverage specific measures (beverage specific means available for each beverage separately)

Country	Code	Remarks
Switzerland	01	Beverage specific frequencies; quantities; and volumes
Germany	02	Beverage specific frequencies; quantities; and volumes
Italy	03	Beverage specific volumes
France	04	Beverage specific frequencies with different reference periods; quantities "yesterday"; volumes based on yesterday and frequency last 7 days
Spain	05	Not included in workdeck; some measures exist but are usually not comparable; e.g. beverage specific quantities on Saturdays and Workdays
UK	06	-
Israel	07	Beverage specific annual drinking OCCASIONS (not days)
Mexico	08	Beverage specific quantities, frequencies, and volumes based on GF
Sweden	09	For subsample only: frequencies, quantities and volumes
Finland	10	Quantities, volumes, frequencies
Norway	11	Last drinking occasions, and volumes, frequencies and quantities
Netherlands	12	No beverage specific measures
Austria	13	Quantities yesterday
Czech Republic	14	Beverage specific frequencies, quantities and volumes
Hungary	15	Beverage specific quantities last drinking occasions
Russia		

Brazil	17	Frequencies, volumes available only for subsample; quantities for both subsamples
Iceland	18	Beverage specific frequencies, quantities and volumes
Denmark	19	Beverage specific frequencies, quantities and volumes
Sri Lanka	20	Beverage specific frequencies, quantities, and volumes
Nigeria	21	Beverage specific frequencies, quantities, and volumes
Kazakhstan		
Argentina	23	Beverage specific frequencies, quantities, and volumes
Canada	24	
USA 1	25	Beverage specific frequencies, quantities, and volumes based on past 30 days
USA 2	26	Beverage specific frequencies (12 month measure), quantities, and volumes based on Knupfer series
Uganda	27	Beverage specific frequencies, quantities, volumes
Japan	28	-
Costa Rica	29	Beverage specific frequencies, quantities, volumes
India	30	
Australia	31	
ECAS	32 - 37	Beverage specific frequencies, quantities, volumes

228

Appendix A2: How to read the codebook?
Cookbook GENACIS Version 1.0

Sandra Kuntsche & Gerhard Gmel

Here you will find some general rules which may help to read and to create a GENACIS codebook and the corresponding appendix. The codebook is organized according to the core questionnaire. For each question of the core the corresponding questions of each country are listed. The appendix contains a) country-specific variables used to construct a comparable core question, and b) other variables that are related to alcohol consumption or are of general interest for the study, but have no corresponding question in the core. Examples will be given below.

In principle, we deal with four different major types of variables.

Only three of them can be found in the codebook, the fourth type describes variables that are not related to the core questionnaire, but have some relevance as regards alcohol consumption. These variables can be found in the appendix and are called "additional variables". Their variable names begin all with "add" for "additional". The additional variables will be described at the end of this Cookbook.

The remaining three major types have a common structure. No panic, for all types we will give examples. Types are called "good", "bad", and "worse". Note that the fourth type is "additional" variables.

First, however, we explain the general structure of the variable labels. This structure consists of:

a) **Mandatory:** the "root" of each variable label = 4 characters (position 1-4 of variable label) [EXAMPLE: SEDU]

b) **Optional:** some variables consist of subquestions or multiple response questions (sub/mult). For each subquestion or multiple answer category 1 additional character (a to z) is reserved for the variable label (position 5 of variable label) [EXAMPLE: SPLWA, SPLWB, SPLWC]

c) **Optional:** some variables differ from the core and therefore get a country-specific code (position 6 and 7 of the variable label) [EXAMPLE: SEDU_10]

d) **Optional:** there is no single corresponding variable (or sub/mult) in the country-specific questionnaire, but a corresponding variable can be constructed by means of more than one country-specific variables. This final constructed variable will appear in the codebook (with 7 characters = root + sub/mult + country code). The variables used to construct this final variable will have an additional version number (a,b,c...) and therefore consist of 8 characters. These variables will be stored in the Appendix. [EXAMPLE: SEDU_10A]

The root

The root consisting of <u>four letters</u> was given to each question in the expanded questionnaire. It includes two different parts:

a) The first character signifies the variable group (for example: S for sociodemographic variables). You can use the following list to get an overview about the different characters and their corresponding variable groups:

S Sociodemographic
W Work experiences
N Social networks
D Drinking variables
F Familial and other drinking contexts
C Drinking consequences
I Intimate relations
V Violence
H Health and lifestyle

b) The other three characters signify the unique part of the label of each variable in the corresponding group (for example: edu for education)

Each question in the expanded core questionnaire is labeled accordingly. You will find the label of each variable in the right upper corner of the question boxes.

For example:

Question 3 of the expanded core questionnaire is part of the variable group: (Socio) Demographics – first letter of the variable code: S.

Question 3 surveys school education – variable specific code (three letters) EDU

root for variable name: SEDU

3.	What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed?	SEDU
	No formal schooling	1
	8th grade or less	2
	Some high school	3
	High school diploma or G.E.D	4
	Some college or 2 year degree	5
	Bachelor's degree	6
	Graduate or professional school	7

Sub questions or multiple response questions

SUBQUESTIONS

Some variables comprehend sub question, for example question 28 of the expanded core questionnaire:

28. How many times during the **last 30 days** have you had informal and supportive contacts with the following persons, including letters, phone calls, or e-mails?					**NLMC**
	Daily or almost every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	One to three times in the last 30 days	Not at all during the last 30 days
a. Your spouse/ partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner	5	4	3	2	1
b. Your child/children	5	4	3	2	1
c. Other female members of the family	5	4	3	2	1
d. Other male members of the family	5	4	3	2	1
e. Someone at work	5	4	3	2	1
f. Female friend(s) or acquaintance(s)	5	4	3	2	1
g. Male friend(s) or acquaintance(s)	5	4	3	2	1
h. A doctor or a health worker	5	4	3	2	1
i. Others	5	4	3	2	1

There are 9 different sub question (a to i) which have all the same character to signify the variable group (N = Social Networks) and the same three characters to specify the variable in question 28 (LMC). To enable the reader to discriminate the 9 different sub questions a 5th letter has to be used. This letter is numbered accordingly to the sub questions a to i. The variable name for sub question a (Your spouse/ partner/ romantic (non-cohabiting) partner) is then NLMCA, sub question b is named NLMCB and so on.

MULTIPLE RESPONSES

Some variables contain multiple responses, for example question 13 of the expanded core questionnaire:

13. Who do you live with? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SPLW
Spouse/partner/common-law spouse	1
Your or your spouse's/partner's underage children	2
Your or your spouse's/partner's adult children	3
Your or your spouse's/partner's parents	4
Other relatives	5
Others	6

The handling of these variables is comparable to the handling of sub questions. So there are 5 characters to signify the different responses. In the case of q13 there are 6 possible responses and, hence, 6 variable labels SPLWA to SPLWF.

Country code

Each country has a unique country code (2 surveys within one country will get two different "country" codes). These codes can be found in the Codebook and are as follows:

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES:	COUNTRY CODE
Switzerland	01
Germany	02
Italy	03
France	04
Spain	05
UK	06
Israel	07
Mexico	08
Sweden	09
Finland	10
Norway	11
The Netherlands	12
Austria	13
Czech Republic	14
Hungary	15
Russia	16
Brazil	17
Iceland	18
Denmark	19
Sri Lanka	20
Nigeria	21
Kazakhstan	22
Argentine	23
Canada	24
USA (I)	25
USA (II)	26
Uganda	27
Japan	28
Costa Rica	29
India	30
Australia	31

The use of country codes will be demonstrated later we turn now to the first two variable types (good and bad). None of them needs country codes as the variable matches perfectly the core.

1. Type "Good"

A)   Country uses a variable perfectly matching the GENACIS core questionnaire- type "good"

If a question - in a specific country - is perfectly matching a question of the (expanded) core questionnaire then the variable name in the codebook and data set consists in the following:
1) one letter to signify the variable group, [EXAMPLE: S for "Socioeconomic"]
2) three letters to signify the specific variable [EXAMPLE: EDU for "Education"]

But attention: Perfectly matching means both wording of the question and the categories (discrepancies of no relevance can be ignored!)

For example:

The marital status in Finland is comparable to question 6a in the core questionnaire:

6.A. What is your marital status? (Are you married, living with a partner in a marriage-like relationship, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?)	SMST
Married	1
Living with a partner/common-law marriage	2
Widowed	3
Divorced	4
Married but separated	5
Never married	6

Finland:

- smst = siv: What is your marital status?

married	1
living with a partner	2
widowed	3
divorced	4
married but separated	5
never married	6
no response	99

Decision for the codebook:

There are no differences in categories between the Finish question and the core. The lead question (What is your marital status?) is asked in the same way. Differences exist for the probing (Are you married, living with a partner in a marriage-like relationship, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?). Finland does not ask this separately but lists all the options under "What is

your marital status?". Interviewers read all the response options. This is assumed to be perfectly matching, differences are of no relevance.

The original Finnish variable label "siv" becomes "smst" in the joint codebook. No country code will be used, no sub/mult character is needed. This Finnish variable will be stored together with other countries using the same core question under "smst". Countries can be later distinguished by a variable containing the country codes.

B)   *Country uses a sub/mult question of a variable block perfectly matching the GENACIS core questionnaire- type "good"*

Each variable has the same root but additionally gets a fifth character for a subquestion or a multiple response question. Again wording of the question and wording of a special subquestion or multiple response question must be the same. This does not mean that all alternatives of this variable block must be included. Each subquestion or each multiple response is treated as 1 variable, though the root is the same for the block of variables. Some of the alternatives may not have been included, but remaining alternatives perfectly match the core questionnaire.

Note, however, that alternatives not included in the core will be labeled as "additional" variables.

For example:

41. Drinking affects people in many different ways. We would like to learn what effects drinking may have for you. When you drink, how true would you say each of these statements is for you--usually true, sometimes true, or never true? How true is it that when you drink... FSEF	Usually true	Sometimes true	Never true
a. you find it easier to be open with other people?	3	2	1
b. you find it easier to talk to your present partner about your feelings or problems?	3	2	1
c. you feel less inhibited about sex?	3	2	1
d. sexual activity is more pleasurable for you?	3	2	1
e. you feel more sexually attractive	3	2	1
f. you become more aggressive toward other people?	3	2	1

Hungary:
- fsefa = B20a: Drinking affects people in many different ways. We would like to learn what effects drinking may have for you. How true is it when you drink. . .

  A) you find it easier to be open with other people?

usually true	1
sometimes true	2
never true	3
no response	99

234

- fsefb = B20b: Drinking affects people in many different ways. We would like to learn what effects drinking may have for you. How true is it when you drink. . .

  B) you find it easier to talk to your present partner about your feelings or problems?

usually true	1
sometimes true	2
never true	3
no response	99

- fsefc = B20c: Drinking affects people in many different ways. We would like to learn what effects drinking may have for you. How true is it when you drink. . .

  C) you feel less inhibited about sex?

usually true	1
sometimes true	2
never true	3
no response	99

- fsefd = B20d: Drinking affects people in many different ways. We would like to learn what effects drinking may have for you. How true is it when you drink. . .

  D) sexual activity is more pleasurable for you?

usually true	1
sometimes true	2
never true	3
no response	99

- fsefe not surveyed

- fseff = B20e: Drinking affects people in many different ways. We would like to learn what effects drinking may have for you. How true is it when you drink. . .

  F) you become more aggressive toward other people?

usually true	1
sometimes true	2
never true	3
no response	99

Decision for the codebook:

Hungary asks the block in the same way (perfectly matching) as in the core questionnaire. Subquestion e, however, is not included. No country code is needed. The Hungarian variable labels "B20a,b,c,d,e" become "fsefa,b,c,d,f. Note that "B20e" becomes "fseff" as it corresponds to subquestion f in the core questionnaire.

2. Type "Bad"

A) Country uses comparable but not perfectly the GENACIS core questionnaire matching questions - type "bad"

A typical example is education. Almost no country collects data on education in the same way. Most countries, however, have a comparable question.

For Example:

3.	What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed?		SEDU
	No formal schooling	1	
	8th grade or less	2	
	Some high school	3	
	High school diploma or G.E.D	4	
	Some college or 2 year degree	5	
	Bachelor's degree	6	
	Graduate or professional school	7	

Hungary:

- sedu_15 = A3: What is the highest grade of school you have completed?

less than 8th grade	1
8th grade	2
worker training school	3
secondary school final examination	4
bachelor's degree	5
master's degree	6
no response	99

Decision for the codebook:

In Hungary the question is almost the same, though answer categories are different, but in general the question is comparable.

The Hungarian question A3 gets the same root of the core (i.e. sedu). The underline (_) is the wild card for sub/mult questions, which is not needed here. The variable label gets a country code (here 15 for Hungary), because the variable does not perfectly match the core questionnaire.

B) Country uses comparable--but not perfectly matching the GENACIS core questionnaire— questions for variable blocks with subquestions or multiple responses - type "bad"

These questions differ compared to (1.B) and (2.A) in two ways. First, lead question or categories are not asked the same way. Consequently, a country code is needed. Second, subquestions means that no underliner (_) as a wild card for position 5 of the variable can occur. The Finnish example below additionally shows that questions might get the same root for the variable labels of a variable block in

236

the core, even if they are surveyed country-specifically with different questions at different places in the country-specific questionnaire.

For Example:

42. During the **last 12 months**, has **YOUR** drinking had a harmful effect		CHEF
a. on your work, studies or employment opportunities?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
b. on your housework or chores around the house?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
c. on your marriage/intimate relationships?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
d. on your relationships with other family members, including your children?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
e. on your friendships or social life?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
f. on your physical health?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
g. on your finances?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3

Finland:

- chefa -chefe not surveyed
- cheff10 = tervong: Have you, during the last 12 months, had health troubles which you believe to have been caused by your use of alcohol?

  Remark: does not mean hangovers; Abstainers: 2=no

yes	1
no	2
current abstainer	98
no response	99

237

- chefg10 = s12raha: How often during the last 12 months has it occurred that due to your drinking

  Remark: Abstainers: 1=never

  A) you have had trouble with your finances?

never	1
1-2 times	2
3 times or more	3
current abstainer	98
no response	99

Decision for the codebook:

The Finish questions "tervong" and "s12raha" collect data on aspects of the core block 42 (chefa-g). Questions do not have the same wording and have different categories, but are intended to measure the same thing. Therefore, a country code is needed (here 10 for Finland), and the characters for the subquestions are assigned (position 5 of variable label) according to the order in the core: Cheff10; Chefg10

3. Type "Worse"

A) *Country does not use a single question for a GENACIS core question, but constructs a comparable indicator from other questions - type "worse"*

This type of question usually occurs in countries that did not use the core questionnaire but country specific questionnaires (e.g., general health surveys), and squeeze these through the GENACIS framework. Constitutive for the "worse" type is the use of several country specific questions to construct a GENACIS comparable variable.

The codebook only includes the constructed indicator. Additional information on the variables used to construct this indicator can be found in the Appendix for the specific country. Note that the original country labels of variables are presented in the Appendix.

3.	What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed?	SEDU
	No formal schooling	1
	8th grade or less	2
	Some high school	3
	High school diploma or G.E.D	4
	Some college or 2 year degree	5
	Bachelor's degree	6
	Graduate or professional school	7

Switzerland:

- sedu_01 = using the variables sedu_01a, sedu_01b, sedu_01c, sedu_01d, sedu_01e, sedu_01f, sedu_01g, and sedu_01h

  Remark: an indicator created by the Swiss Federal Statistic Office using the variables named in the appendix

no formal schooling or unknown	0
compulsory school	1
secondary school diploma (high school)	2
apprenticeship or full-time trade school	3
University	4
Higher professional education	5
no response	99

Decision for the codebook:

In Switzerland 8 variables were used to assess the highest grade of school completion. A variable can be constructed which is similar to the Core questionnaire. The label of this variable gets the root (here sedu), has no sub/mult question (thus the wild card is used for the 5th position), but must be always a country-specific variable (here 01 for Switzerland), even if categories can be constructed to exactly match those of the core: Sedu_01

The **Appendix for Switzerland** as regards this constructed indicator looks as follows:
version variables used to construct sedu_01:

- sedu_01a = tsode27: Did you finish a school or an apprenticeship after the compulsory school?

still in compulsory school	1
yes: finished after compulsory school	2
no: not finished after compulsory school	3
not completed compulsory school	4
no response	99

- sedu_01b = tsode28: What kind of school did you finish first after the compulsory school?

training on the job	1
apprenticeship, full-time trade school	2
professional diploma	3
junior high school diploma	4
secondary school diploma (high school)	5
primary school teacher certificate	6
commercial college	7
home economics school	8
no response	99

- sedu_01c = tsode29: How many years did your apprenticeship last?

less than 1 year	1
1 year	2
2 years	3
3 years	4
4 years	5
5 years	6
no response	99

- sedu_01d = tsode30: Did you subsequently finish another education?

yes	1
no	2
no response	99

- sedu_01e = tsode31a: What kind of apprenticeship or school did you finish? (multiple response: max. 3 answer in dataset)

training on the job	1
apprenticeship, full-time trade school	2
professional diploma	3
junior high school diploma	4
secondary school diploma (high school)	5
primary school teacher certificate	6
commercial college (1 or 2 years)	7
home economics school	8
foreman, federal professional exam	9
higher professional training (technical college)	10
higher professional school (e.g. commercial college)	11
university (diploma, licentiate)	12
no response	99

- sedu_01f = tsode31b: see sedu_01e

- sedu_01g = tsode31c: see sedu_01e

240

- sedu_01h = tsode32:Are you presently in an apprenticeship or education?

yes	1
no	2
no response	99

B) Country does not use a single subquestion or multiple response question for a GENACIS core question, but constructs a comparable indicator from other questions - type "worse"

These questions differ compared to (3.A) and (2.B) in two ways. First, subquestions mean that no underliner (_) as a wild card for position 5 of the variable should occur, but characters a, b, c ... instead. Second, a country code is obligatory as not a single subquestion is used, but several original country variables were used to construct an indicator.

For Example:

13. Who do you live with? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	SPLW
Spouse/partner/common-law spouse	1
Your or your spouse's/partner's underage children	2
Your or your spouse's/partner's adult children	3
Your or your spouse's/partner's parents	4
Other relatives	5
Others	6

Germany
- splwa02 to splwf02 = using splw_02a, splw_02b, splw_02c, splw_02d, splw_02e, splw_02f, splw_02g, splw_02h, splw_02i,

Spouse/partner		1
Your or your spouse's/partner's children		2
Your or your spouse's/partner's parents		4
Other relatives		5
others	6	
no response		9

(note: no variables to adult or underage children (2;3))

Decision for the codebook:
Multiple variables were used to construct response categories of the core. They are located in the German appendix. Here the centralized databank officers took the decision to code children as 2 (underage children), because there is no differentiation in the German questionnaire. Note also that several categories in the German questionnaire (siblings, other relatives = relatives; room mate, institution, others = others) were combined into one category in the codebook.

The original variables of the German questionnaire can be found in the **German Appendix** as follows:

- splw_02a = smst_02b: living with spouse/partner and with children

not true	0
true	1
refused	7
don't know	8
no response	9

- splw_02b = smst_02c: living with spouse/partner and without children

not true	0
true	1
7, 8, 9 (see splw_02a)	

- splw_02c = F8_04: with children/ without spouse/partner

not true	0
true	1
7, 8, 9 (see splw_02a)	

- splw_02d = F8_05: with in-laws/ father-in-law/ mother-in-law, with parents, mother, father

not true	0
true	1
7, 8, 9 (see splw_02a)	

- splw_02e = F8_06: with siblings

not true	0
true	1
7, 8, 9 (see splw_02a)	

- splw_02f = F8_07: with other relatives

not true	0
true	1
7, 8, 9 (see splw_02a)	

- splw_02g = F8_08: room-mate

not true	0
true	1
7, 8, 9 (see splw_02a)	

- splw_02h = F8_09: institution

not true	0
true	1
7, 8, 9 (see splw_02a)	

- splw_02i = F8_10: other

not true	0
true	1
7, 8, 9 (see splw_02a)	

4. Additional questions, only in the appendix

Additional questions are questions which may be relevant but have no corresponding question in the core questionnaire. These questions can be found in the country specific appendices and start with the root label "add". Additional variable labels have the following format: 1) the root is "add" (first three characters), 2) the numbering of additional variables (each multiple response option or subquestion in a block are treated as 1 variable = 2 characters, position 4 and 5), 3) an underliner (mandatory 1 character, position 6), 4) country code. Note the underliner here is used only to separate the country code from the numbering of additional variables.

Examples of additional questions are as follows:

Switzerland:
additional variables to hscd_01:

- add08_01 = ttako02a: What do you smoke? (cigarettes)

yes	1 (ask hscd_01b)
no	2
no response	99

- add09_01 = ttako02b: What do you smoke? (cigars)

yes	1 (ask add01_12)
no	2
no response	99

- add10_01 = ttako02c: What do you smoke? (cigarillos)

yes	1 (ask add01_13)
no	2
no response	99

- add11_01 = ttako02d: What do you smoke? (pipe)

yes	1 (ask add01_14)
no	2
no response	99

- add12_01 = ttako04: On the average, how many cigars do you smoke per day?

  number of cigarettes

less than one per day	00
no response	99

- add13_01 = ttako05: On the average, how many cigarillos do you smoke per day?

  number of cigarettes

less than one per day	00
no response	99

- add14_01 = ttako06: On the average, how many pipes do you smoke per day?

  number of cigarettes

less than one per day	00
no response	99

Germany:

additional variables to fsefa02:

- add25_02 = F74_07: my self-confidence increases when I drink.

Not true at all	1
somewhat true	2
quite true	3
completely true	4
refused	7
don't know	8
no response	9

- add26_02 = F74_04: the higher a person's tolerance, the more he/she is respected

  1; 2; 3; 4; 7; 8; 9 (see add02_26)

- add27_02 = F74_05: I would feel inferior if I were abstinent.

  1; 2; 3; 4; 7; 8; 9 (see add02_26)

- add28_02 = F74_08: alcohol increases my productivity and stamina.

  1; 2; 3; 4; 7; 8; 9 (see add02_26)

- add29_02 = F74_09: drinking livens me up.

  1; 2; 3; 4; 7; 8; 9 (see add02_26)

- add30_02 = F74_10: alcohol helps my nerves.

  1; 2; 3; 4; 7; 8; 9 (see add02_26)

- add31_02 = F74_11: alcohol is a means of reducing anxiety and tension.

  1; 2; 3; 4; 7; 8; 9 (see add02_26)

- add32_02 = F74_12: alcohol helps get rid of a bad atmosphere.

  1; 2; 3; 4; 7; 8; 9 (see add02_26)

France:

additional variables to vstf (not surveyed):

- add37_04 = q276: Did you ever suffer from being raped?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	3

UK:

- add03_06 = q43: Would you rate your drinking in the past 12 months as:

very enjoyable	1
enjoyable	2
neither	3
not enjoyable	4
it has been unpleasant	5
it has caused me problems	6
refused	9999
no response	99

244

Appendix A3: Codebook (questions only)

sfa / ispa

Schweizerische Fachstelle für Alkohol- und andere Drogenprobleme

Institut suisse de prévention de l'alcoolisme et autres toxicomanies

Istituto svizzero di prevenzione dell'alcolismo e altre tossicomanie

Swiss Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems

Lausanne
July 2004

GENDER, ALCOHOL, AND CULTURE: AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY (GENACIS)

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Ulrike Grittner

Participating countries: **COUNTRY CODE**

Country	Code	
Switzerland	01	
Germany	02	
Italy	03	
France	04	
Spain	05	
UK	06	
Israel	07	
Mexico	08	
Sweden	09	
Finland	10	
Norway	11	
The Netherlands	12	
Austria	13	
Czech Republic	14	
Hungary	15	
Russia	16	not yet here
Brazil	17	
Iceland	18	
Denmark	19	
Sri Lanka	20	
Nigeria	21	
Kazakhstan	22	not yet here
Argentina	23	
Canada	24	not yet here
USA (I)	25	
USA (II)	26	
Uganda	27	
Japan	28	
Costa Rica	29	
India	30	
Australia	31	
ECAS: Germany	32	
ECAS: Italy	33	
ECAS: France	34	
ECAS: UK	35	
ECAS Sweden	36	
ECAS: Finland	37	
Ireland	38	
Uruguay	39	not yet here

DEMOGRAPHICS:

1.	What is your gender?	GENDER
Male		1
Female		2

Note: The same variable for all participating countries

2. What is your date of birth?

|_|_|_|	|_|_|_| |_|_|_|	**OR**	|_|_|_| |_|_|_| |_|_|_|
MONTH	**DAY**	**YEAR**		**DAY**	**MONTH**	**YEAR**

Additional variables:

|_|_|_|	|_|_|_|	|_|_|
AGE	**COHORT**	**SURVEY YEAR**

Remark: Age: age of respondents at time of the survey, cohort: year of birth, survey year: year of interview

3.	What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed?	SEDU
No formal schooling		1
8th grade or less		2
Some high school		3
High school diploma or G.E.D		4
Some college or 2 year degree		5
Bachelor's degree		6
Graduate or professional school		7

4.	What best describes your ethnic group?	SETH
	_____	

5.A.	In what region/province do you live?	SREG
	_____	

5.B. Which of these categories comes closest to the type of place where you presently live? STYP

In open country but not on a farm	1
On a farm	2
In a small city or town (under 50,000)	3
In a medium-size city (50,000-250,000)	4
In a suburb near a large city	5
In a large city	6

6.A. What is your marital status? (Are you married, living with a partner in a marriage-like relationship, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?) SMST

Married	1
Living with a partner/common-law marriage	2
Widowed	3
Divorced	4
Married but separated	5
Never married	6 *(SKIP to Q. 7)*

6.B. And in what year did (you get married/that happen)? SYMA

YEAR |___|___|___|___| *(SKIP TO Q. 8)*

IF PERSON HAS NEVER BEEN MARRIED *SKIP TO Q. 7*

7. Have you ever lived with a partner in a marriage-like relationship? SMLR

Yes	1
No	2 *(SKIP TO Q. 9)*

8. How many times have you been married or lived with a partner in a marriage-like relationship? SFSR

|___|___| time(s)

ATTENTION:
IF YOU ARE WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED, OR NEVER MARRIED (Q. 5A = 3, 4, 5, OR 6), GO TO scrr_17.
IF YOU WERE MARRIED (Q. 5A = 1), GO TO snph_17.
IF YOU LIVED WITH A PARTNER (Q. 5A = 2), GO TO spge_17.

IF PERSON IS WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED, OR HAS NEVER MARRIED (Q. 6A = 3, 4, 5, OR 6), *SKIP TO Q. 9.*

IF PERSON IS MARRIED (Q. 6A = 1), *SKIP TO Q. 12.*

IF PERSON IS LIVING WITH A PARTNER (Q. 6A = 2), *SKIP TO Q. 11.*

9.	Among the people who you now know, is there someone with whom you have a very close romantic relationship?	**SCRR**
Yes		1 *(SKIP TO Q. 10)*
No		2 *(SKIP TO Q. 12)*

10.	How long have you been close to this person?	**SDCR**
	Years |___|___| Months |___|___|	

11.	Is (this person/your partner) male or female?	**SPGE**
Male		1
Female		2

12.	How many people are living in your household, including yourself, your spouse or partner, and any other family members living with you?	**SNPH**
	|___|___| people *(IF LIVING ALONE, SKIP TO Q. 14)*	

13.	Who do you live with? **CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY**	**SPLW**
Spouse/partner/common-law spouse		1
Your or your spouse's/partner's underage children		2
Your or your spouse's/partner's adult children		3
Your or your spouse's/partner's parents		4
Other relatives		5
Others		6

14.	Have you ever had any children, including adopted or stepchildren?	**SKID**
Yes		1
No		2

IF Q. 12 > 1 AND Q. 14 = 2, *SKIP TO Q. 16A*

IF Q. 12 = 1 AND Q. 14 = 2, *SKIP TO Q. 17*

15. How many of your children are still living?   SNKA

|__|__| child/children

16.A How many children live with you, including adopted, stepchildren, your partner's children, or grandchildren?   SNKH

|__|__| child/children *(IF NONE SKIP TO Q17)*

16.B How many are under the age of 18?   SSKH

|__|__| child/children

WORK EXPERIENCES

17. What is your present occupation or occupations?   WPOC

_____

18. Do you have a management position?   WMAP

Yes, at the top level	4
Yes, at the medium level	3
Yes, at the low level	2
No	1

19.A. What is your present daily occupation/employment status?   WPOS

Working for pay	8 *(SKIP TO Q. 20)*
Involuntarily unemployed	7 *(SKIP TO Q. 19B)*
Student	6 *(SKIP TO Q. 26)*
Retired	5 *(SKIP TO Q. 26)*
Not working due to illness	4 *(SKIP TO Q. 19C)*
Parental or pregnancy leave	3 *(SKIP TO Q. 26)*
Homemaker	2 *(SKIP TO Q. 26)*
Voluntarily unemployed for other reasons	1 *(SKIP TO Q. 26)*

19.B. How long have you been involuntarily unemployed?   WDUE

|__|__| MONTHS *(SKIP TO Q. 26)*

250

19.C. How long have you been not working due to illness?   **WDIL**

|__|__| MONTHS *(SKIP TO Q. 26)*

---

20. What is your present employment situation?   **WPES**

Employed until I quit or retire	4
Employed until I am laid off or fired	3
Employed until the (project/ task/job) I was hired for is finished	2
Employed only temporarily or (off-and-on/intermittently)	1

---

21. Are you self-employed or are you employed by others?   **WEST**

Self-employed	1
Employed by others	2

22.A. What are your present working hours in your current job(s)?   **WPWH**

61 hours or more a week	6
41 - 60 hours/week	5
31 - 40 hours/week	4
21 - 30 hours/week	3
11 – 20 hours/week	2
1 – 10 hours/week	1

22.B. Are you working one job or more than one job?   **WJOB**

More than one job	2
One job	1

---

23. Do you usually work: *(MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)*   **WUWT**

Day time	4
Evenings	3
Night time	2
Shift work	1

24. Which of the following best describes the people you work with or
who work alongside you? **WPWW**

All or nearly all are men	6
A majority are men	5
Half are women, half are men	4
A majority are women	3
All or nearly all are women	2
I work alone or by myself	1

25. How stressful is your work situation? **WSWS**

Very stressful	4
Somewhat stressful	3
A little stressful	2
Not at all stressful	1

26. What is your total **household** income, **before taxes and from all sources**? By
household income we mean income earned by you **(IF APPLICABLE:** and by
your spouse/cohabiting partner, and by other family members living with you)
and any income from other sources, such as child support or pensions. **WHHI**

_____

27. How much of the total household income, from all sources, do you
yourself provide? **WROI**

All of it	5
More than half	4
About half	3
Less than half	2
None	1
Refused	0

SOCIAL NETWORKS

28. How many times during the **last 30 days** have you had informal and supportive contacts with the following persons, including letters, phone calls, or e-mails? **NLMC**	Daily or almost every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	One to three times in the last 30 days	Not at all during the last 30 days
a. Your spouse/ partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner	5	4	3	2	1
b. Your child/children	5	4	3	2	1
c. Other female members of the family	5	4	3	2	1
d. Other male members of the family	5	4	3	2	1
e. Someone at work	5	4	3	2	1
f. Female friend(s) or acquaintance(s)	5	4	3	2	1
g. Male friend(s) or acquaintance(s)	5	4	3	2	1
h. A doctor or a health worker	5	4	3	2	1
i. Others	5	4	3	2	1

29. How often during the last 12 months have you felt lonely? **NLYL**

Very often	6
Often	5
From time to time	4
Seldom	3
Very seldom	2
Never	1

30. Apart from your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner, how many persons do you feel confident that you can talk to about an important personal problem? **NNPI**

6 or more	5
4-5	4
2-3	3
One	2
None	1

31.	How far away do your most important relatives/friends live?		NDIP

Near me, in my own neighborhood	5
In the same city where I live	4
In the same region/state/province where I live	3
In the same country where I live	2
In another country	1

32.A.	Are you an active member of any society or church?		NAMS

Yes	1
No	2

32.B.	What is your religious preference?		NRPR

_____

DRINKING VARIABLES

33.A. During the last 12 months, how often did you usually have any kind of beverage containing alcohol – whether it was wine, beer, liquor (OR OTHER CULTURALLY UNIQUE DRINKS THAT MIGHT NOT BE RECOGNIZABLE TO THE RESPONDENT WITHOUT SPECIFYING THE COLLOQUIAL NAME), or any other drink?   **DFUO**

Every day or nearly every day,	9
Three or four times a week,	8
Once or twice a week,	7
One to three times a month,	6
Seven to eleven times in he last 12 months,	5
Three to six times in the last 12 months,	4
Twice in the last 12 months,	3
Once in the last 12 months, or	2
Never in the last 12 months?	1 *(SKIP TO Q. 48A)*

33.B. How often do you usually drink wine? **DFUW**

Every day or nearly every day,	9
Three or four times a week,	8
Once or twice a week,	7
One to three times a month,	6
Seven to eleven times in the last 12 months,	5
Three to six times in the last 12 months,	4
Twice in the last 12 months,	3
Once in the last 12 months, or	2
Never in the last 12 months?	1 *(SKIP TO Q. 33D)*

33.C. How many drinks would you have on a typical day when you drank wine? **DNDW**

|___|___| DRINKS

33.D. How often do you usually drink beer? **DFUB**

Every day or nearly every day,	9
Three or four times a week,	8
Once or twice a week,	7
One to three times a month,	6
Seven to eleven times in the last 12 months,	5
Three to six times in the last 12 months,	4
Twice in the last 12 months,	3
Once in the last 12 months, or	2
Never in the last 12 months?	*1 (SKIP TO Q. 33F)*

33.E. How many drinks would you have on a typical day when you drank beer? **DNDB**

|___|___| DRINKS

33.F. How often do you usually have drinks containing whiskey or any other liquor? **DFUL**

Every day or nearly every day,	9
Three or four times a week,	8
Once or twice a week,	7
One to three times a month,	6
Seven to eleven times in the last 12 months,	5
Three to six times in the last 12 months,	4
Twice in the last 12 months,	3
Once in the last 12 months, or	2
Never in the last 12 months?	1 *(SKIP TO Q. 33H)*

33.G. How many drinks would you have on a typical day when you drank liquor?   **DNDL**

|__|__| DRINKS

33.H. & 33.I.   ADD SEPARATE FREQUENCY AND QUANTITY QUESTIONS HERE FOR ANY OTHER LOCAL BEVERAGE TYPES THAT HAVE SIGNIFICANT USAGE.

frequency   **DFUS**
number of drinks   **DNDS**

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34.   MEASUREMENT OF GENERIC CONSUMPTION   **DLND**

Think of all kinds of alcoholic beverages combined, that is, any combination of cans, bottles or glasses of beer; glasses of wine; or drinks containing liquor of any kind (OR THE CULTURAL EQUIVALENT TO THIS STATEMENT). During the last 12 months, what is the largest number of drinks you had on any single day? Was it:

240 grams or more of ethanol in a single day (20 or more drinks in a single day)	1 *(SKIP TO A2)*
at least 144, but less than 240 g (at least 12, but less than 20 drinks)	2 *(SKIP TO A2)*
at least 96, but less than 144 g (at least 8, but less than 12 drinks)	3 *(SKIP TO A3)*
at least 60, but less than 96 g (at least 5, but less than 8 drinks)	4 *(SKIP TO A4)*
at least 36, but less than 60 g (at least 3, but less than 5 drinks)	5 *(SKIP TO A5)*
at least 12, but less than 36 g (at least 1, but less than 3 drinks)	6 *(SKIP TO A6)*
at least 1, but less than 12 g (at least a sip, but less than one full drink)	7 *(SKIP TO A7)*
DID NOT DRINK AT ALL IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	8 *(SKIP TO Q 48A)*
DON'T KNOW	98 *(ASK A2)*
REFUSED	97 *(ASK A2)*

QUANTITY OF DRINK EQUIVALENCES (IN U.S. STANDARDS)
RESEARCHERS SHOULD FILL IN APPROPRIATE TERMS/SIZES FOR THEIR CULTURE

12 drinks	12 cans of beer	5 drinks =	5 cans of beer
	4-1/4 quarts of beer		1-3/4 quarts of beer
	2 regular-size bottle of wine		3/4 bottle of wine
	1/2 gallon of wine		1/5a fifth of liquor
	1/2 fifth of liquor		1/3 pint of liquor
	3/4 pint of liquor		
		3 drinks =	3 can of beer
8 drinks =	8 cans of beer		1 quart of beer
	3 quarts of beer		1/2 bottle of wine
	1-1/4 bottles of wine		1/3 of a 1/2 pint of liquor
	1/2 pint of liquor		
	1/3 fifth of liquor	1 drink:	1 – 12 oz. can or bottle of beer
			1 – 4 oz. glass of wine
			1 mixed drink with 1 shot liquor

One 12 oz. bottle of wine cooler equals one drink

257

A2. During the last 12 months, how often did you have at least 144, but less than 240 grams ethanol (at least 12, but less than 20 drinks) of any kind of alcoholic beverage in a single day, that is, any combination of cans, bottles or glasses of beer, glasses of wine, or drinks containing liquor of any kind (or cultural equivalent to these terms/containers)? Was it:

A3. During the last 12 months, how often did you have at least 96, but less than 144 grams ethanol (at least 8, but less than 12 drinks) of any kind of alcoholic beverage in a single day, that is, any combination of cans, bottles or glasses of beer, glasses of wine, or drinks containing liquor of any kind (or cultural equivalent to these terms/containers)? Was it:

A4. During the last 12 months, how often did you have at least 60, but less than 96 grams ethanol (at least 5, but less than 8 drinks) of any kind of alcoholic beverage in a single day, that is, any combination of cans, bottles or glasses of beer, glasses of wine, or drinks containing liquor of any kind (or cultural equivalent to these terms/containers)? Was it:

A5. During the last 12 months, how often did you have at least 36, but less than 60 grams ethanol (at least 3, but less than 5 drinks) of any kind of alcoholic beverage in a single day, that is, any combination of cans, bottles or glasses of beer, glasses of wine, or drinks containing liquor of any kind (or cultural equivalent to these terms/containers)? Was it:

A6. During the last 12 months, how often did you have at least 12, but less than 36 grams ethanol (at least 1, but less than 3 drinks) of any kind of alcoholic beverage in a single day, that is, any combination of cans, bottles or glasses of beer, glasses of wine, or drinks containing liquor of any kind (or cultural equivalent to these terms/containers)? Was it:

A7. During the last 12 months, how often did you have at least a sip, but less than 12 grams ethanol (at least a sip, but less than one full drink) of any kind of alcoholic beverage in a single day, that is, any combination of cans, bottles or glasses of beer, glasses of wine, or drinks containing liquor of any kind (or cultural equivalent to these terms/containers)? Was it:

	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7
			GRAMS			
	144-239	96-143	60-95	36-59	12-35	1-11
Every day or nearly every day,	9	9	9	9	9	9
Three or four times a week,	8	8	8	8	8	8
Once or twice a week,	7	7	7	7	7	7
One to three times a month,	6	6	6	6	6	6
Seven to eleven times in the last 12 months,	5	5	5	5	5	5
Three to six times in the last 12 months,	4	4	4	4	4	4
Twice in the last 12 months,	3	3	3	3	3	3
Once in the last 12 months, or	2	2	2	2	2	2
Never in the last 12 months	1	1	1	1	1	1

35.A. On those days when you had any kind of beverage containing alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day? **DNDO**

|___|___| drinks

(OR ANSWERED IN THE RESPONDENT'S TERMS AND POSTCODED TO THE GRAM RANGES IN Q. 34A2-A7)

35.B. On a typical day when you drank, about how much time would you spend drinking? **DSPT**

|___|___| minutes OR |___|___| hours

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36. How old were you when you first began drinking, more than just a sip or a taste? **DAFD**

|___|___| years old

FAMILIAL AND OTHER DRINKING CONTEXTS

37. Thinking back over the **last 12 months**, about how often did you drink in the following circumstances? **Think of all the times that apply in each situation.** For example, having a drink with a meal in your own home should be included under both "(a) at a meal", and "(c) in your own home." **FCIR**

	Every day or nearly every day	Three or four times a week	Once or twice a week	One to three times a month	Seven to eleven times in the last 12 months	Three to six times in the last 12 months	Once or twice in the last 12 months	Never in the last 12 months
a. at a meal	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
b. at a party or celebration	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
c. in your own home	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
d. at a friend's home	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
e. at your workplace	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
f. in a bar/pub/disco	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
g. in a restaurant	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

38. How often in the last 12 months have you had a drink when you were with the following persons? **Think of all the times that apply for each person.** For example, having a drink with your spouse or partner and friends should be included under both "(a) with your spouse or partner," and "(d) with friends? **FWOT**

	Every day or nearly every day	Three or four times a week	Once or twice a week	One to three times a month	Seven to eleven times in the last 12 months	Three to six times in the last 12 months	Once or twice in the last 12 months	Never in the last 12 months
a. with your spouse/ partner/ romantic (non-cohabiting) partner whether or not other people were present?	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
b. with a family member other than your spouse/ partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner?	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
c. with people you work with or go to school with?	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
d. with friends other than your spouse or partner?	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
e. when no one happened to be with you?	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

39. And about how often did you drink during the following time periods? **FFTP**

	Every day or nearly every day	Three or four times a week	Once or twice a week	One to three times a month	Seven to eleven times in the last 12 months	Three to six times in the last 12 months	Once or twice in the last 12 months	Never in the last 12 months
a. during the day on a weekday (before 5 p.m.)	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
b. during the evening on a weekday (after 5 p.m.)	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

c. during the day on a weekend (before 5 p.m.)	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
d. during the evening on a weekend (after 5 p.m.)	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
e. in the hour before you drive a car	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

40. During the **last 12 months**, how much of your drinking has been with your spouse/partner/ romantic (non-cohabiting) partner?   **FRDP**

All or almost all occasions   5
Most occasions   4
Some occasions   3
A few occasions   2
Never   1
I do not have a spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner   0

41. Drinking affects people in many different ways. We would like to learn what effects drinking may have for you. When you drink, how true would you say each of these statements is for you--usually true, sometimes true, or never true? How true is it that when you drink...   **FSEF**

	Usually true	Sometimes true	Never true
a. you find it easier to be open with other people?	3	2	1
b. you find it easier to talk to your present partner about your feelings or problems?	3	2	1
c. you feel less inhibited about sex?	3	2	1
d. sexual activity is more pleasurable for you?	3	2	1
e. you feel more sexually attractive	3	2	1
f. you become more aggressive toward other people?	3	2	1

DRINKING CONSEQUENCES

42.	During the **last 12 months**, has **YOUR** drinking had a harmful effect	CHEF
a. on your work, studies or employment opportunities?	NO YES; ONCE OR TWICE YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	1 2 3
b. on your housework or chores around the house?	NO YES; ONCE OR TWICE YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	1 2 3
c. on your marriage/intimate relationships?	NO YES; ONCE OR TWICE YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	1 2 3
d. on your relationships with other family members, including your children?	NO YES; ONCE OR TWICE YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	1 2 3
e. on your friendships or social life?	NO YES; ONCE OR TWICE YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	1 2 3
f. on your physical health?	NO YES; ONCE OR TWICE YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	1 2 3
g. on your finances?	NO YES; ONCE OR TWICE YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	1 2 3

43.	In the **last 12 months**, have you had any of the following experiences?	CEXP
a. Have you had trouble with the law about your drinking and driving?	NO YES; ONCE OR TWICE YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	1 2 3
b. Have you had an illness connected with your drinking that kept you from working on your regular activities for a week or more?	NO YES; ONCE OR TWICE YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	1 2 3
c. Have you lost a job, or nearly lost one, because of your drinking?	NO YES; ONCE OR TWICE YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	1 2 3

d. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
e. Has your spouse or someone you lived with threatened to leave or actually left because of your drinking?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
f. Have you lost a friendship because of your drinking?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
g. Have you gotten in a fight while drinking?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3

44. How often during the **last 12 months** have you ......   **CBEH**

	Daily or almost daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
a. drunk enough to feel the effects of the alcohol—for example, your speech was slurred and/or you had trouble walking steadily?	4	3	2	1	0
b. had a headache and/or felt nauseated as a result of your drinking?	4	3	2	1	0
c. taken a drink to get over any of the bad after-effects of drinking?	4	3	2	1	0
d. felt sick or found yourself shaking when you cut down or stopped drinking?	4	3	2	1	0
e. found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?	4	3	2	1	0
f. failed to do what was normally expected from you because of drinking?	4	3	2	1	0
g. needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session?	4	3	2	1	0
h. had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking?	4	3	2	1	0
i. been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?	4	3	2	1	0

45. Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?   **CINJ**

Yes, during the last year	4
Yes, but not in the last year	2
Never	0

46. Has a relative or friend or a doctor or other health worker, been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down?   **CRED**

Yes, during the last year	4
Yes, but not in the last year	2
Never	0

47. During the **last 12 months**, have any of the following persons attempted to influence your drinking so that you would drink less or cut down on your drinking?   **CYRE**

a. Your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
b. Your child or children?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
c. Some other female member of your family?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
d. Some other male member of your family?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
e. Someone at your work or at school?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
f. A female friend or acquaintance?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
g. A male friend or acquaintance?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
h. A doctor or health worker?	NO	1 *(SKIP TO Q. 49)*
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2 *(SKIP TO Q. 49)*
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3 *(SKIP TO Q. 49)*

ASK 48A–C ONLY OF CURRENT ABSTAINERS (NEVER DRANK IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS).

48.A. Did you ever have a drink of any beverage containing alcohol?	CAVE
Yes	1 *(ASK Q. 48B)*
No	2 *(SKIP TO Q. 49)*

48.B. How old were you when you began drinking, more than just a sip or a taste?	CAAG
|___|___| years old	

48.C. Was there ever a time when your drinking caused any problems in your life (for example, problems with family, health, or work, or with the law or the police)?	CAPR
Yes	1
No	2

49. During the **last 12 months**, have you felt influenced to drink or drink more by someone who drinks **more** than you do?		CIBO
a. Your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
b. Your child or children?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
c. Some other female member of your family?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
d. Some other male member of your family?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
e. Someone at your work or at school?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3
f. A female friend or acquaintance?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3

g. A male friend or acquaintance?	NO	1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE	2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES	3

50.	Have you felt that any of the people on the following list ever had problems due to their own use of alcohol? For instance, these could be problems with family, health, work, or the law or the police			CPOP
		NO	YES	If YES, was it in the **last 12 months**
a.	Mother	1	2	3
b.	Father	1	2	3
c.	Spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner	1	2	3
d.	Children	1	2	3
e.	Other family members	1	2	3
f.	Friends	1	2	3
g.	Workfriends/colleagues/fellow students	1	2	3

IF RESPONDENT HAS N'T A SPOUSE, PARTNER, OR A ROMANTIC (NON-COHABITING) PARTNER, SKIP TO Q. 52.

51.A.	Thinking back over the last 12 months, about how often did your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner drink alcoholic beverages? Remember to include all kinds of alcoholic beverages... spirits, wine, beer.	CPAR
	Every day or nearly every day	8
	Three or four times a week	7
	Once or twice a week	6
	One to three times a month	5
	Seven to eleven times in the last 12 months	4
	Three to six times in the last 12 months	3
	Once or twice in the last 12 months	2
	Never in the last 12 months	1

51.B.	Again, thinking back over the last 12 months, about how many drinks would your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner have on a typical day when he/she drank? Please think of all kinds of alcoholic beverages combined	CNPD
	|____|____| drinks	

52.	During the last 12 months, have you attempted to influence the drinking of any of the following persons so that he or she would drink less or less often?		CIOD
a. Your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner?	NO		1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE		2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES		3
b. Your child or children?	NO		1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE		2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES		3
c. Some other female member of your family?	NO		1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE		2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES		3
d. Some other male member of your family?	NO		1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE		2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES		3
e. Someone at your work or at school?	NO		1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE		2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES		3
f. A female friend or acquaintance?	NO		1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE		2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES		3
g. A male friend or acquaintance?	NO		1
	YES; ONCE OR TWICE		2
	YES, THREE OR MORE TIMES		3

53. Now I'll describe situations that people sometimes find themselves in. For each one, please tell me how much a person in that situation should feel free to drink. How much drinking is all right? Would you say no drinking, 1 or 2 drinks, enough to feel effects, but not drunk, or getting drunk is sometimes all right?   **CQSI**

	No drinking	1 or 2 drinks	Feel effects, but not drunk	Getting drunk is sometimes allright
a. At a party, at someone else's home	1	2	3	4
b. As a parent, spending time with small children	1	2	3	4
c. For a husband having dinner out with his wife	1	2	3	4
d. For a wife having dinner out with her husband	1	2	3	4
e. For a man out at a bar with friends	1	2	3	4
f. For a woman out at a bar with friends	1	2	3	4
g. For a couple of co-workers out for lunch	1	2	3	4
h. When with friends at home	1	2	3	4
i. When getting together with friends after work before going home	1	2	3	4
j. When going to drive a car	1	2	3	4

INTIMATE RELATIONS AND SEXUALITY

IF NO SPOUSE/PARTNER/ROMANTIC (NON-COHABITING) PARTNER, *SKIP TO Q. 61.*

54. Please circle the number which best describes how happy you are with your relationship with your current spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner.   **IHAP**

1	2	3	4	5
Extremely unhappy				Extremely happy

55. Please circle the number which describes how easy it generally is for you to talk about your feelings or problems with your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner?   **IEAT**

1	2	3	4	5
Very difficult				Very easy

56. How do you and your present spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner solve disagreements between you? **ISDA**

We almost always solve disagreements without quarreling	4
Sometimes we have short-lived quarrels or disagreements	3
We often have long-lasting quarrels for different reasons	2
We don't only quarrel, we also have physical fights	1
Don't know, no answer.	0

57. How often do you and your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner quarrel? **IQUA**

At least once a day	5
Several times a week	4
Several times a month	3
Once a month or less	2
Never	1 *(SKIP TO Q. 60)*

58. When you and your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner quarrel, about how often has **your spouse/partner** been drinking? **IQPD**

All the time	6
Most of the time	5
More often than not	4
Occasionally	3
Rarely	2
Never	1

59. When you and your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner quarrel, about how often have **you** been drinking? **IQSD**

All the time	6
Most of the time	5
More often than not	4
Occasionally	3
Rarely	2
Never	1

60. How often have there been occasions when you were afraid of your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner? **IAFP**

All the time	6
Most of the time	5
More often than not	4
Occasionally	3
Rarely	2
Never	1

61. During your lifetime, has sex been.... **ISEX**

Very important to you	5
Quite important to you	4
Somewhat important to you	3
Not too important to you	2
Or could you have gotten along just as well without it?	1

62. What was your age when you first had consensual sexual intercourse? **IAFI**

ENTER AGE FOR FIRST TIME: |___|___| years

NEVER HAD CONSENSUAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE: |___| *(SKIP TO Q. 64)*

63.A. During the **last 12 months**, how many partners have you had sexual activity with? **INPY**

|___|___|___| partners

OPTIONAL:

63.B. During the **last 12 months**, has your partner in your sexual relationship(s) been.... **IGEP**

Only men	6
Mostly men	5
About the same number of men and women	4
Mostly women	3
Only women	2
I have not been sexually active in the last 12 months	1

VIOLENCE/VICTIMIZATION

IF THE RESPONDENT HAS A SPOUSE, PARTNER, OR A ROMANTIC (NON-COHABITING) PARTNER, *ASK Q. 64.*

IF NOT, *SKIP TO Q. 65.*

64. During the **last 12 months**, how often has your spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner …			**VADP**
	Never	1 - 2 times	3 times or more
a. Insulted or sworn at you?	1	2	3
b. Sulked or refused to talk about a problem?	1	2	3
c. Stomped out of the house, room or yard?	1	2	3
d. Done or said something to spite you?	1	2	3

ASK EVERYONE:

65. People can be physically aggressive in many ways, for example, pushing, punching, or slapping, or physically aggressive in some other way. What is the **most** physically aggressive thing done to you during the **last 2 years** by someone who was or had been in a **close romantic relationship** with you (such as a wife, husband, boyfriend, girlfriend)? [checklist: push, shove, grab, slap, punch, kick, beat up, throw something at you, hit you with an object, threaten you, threaten you with a weapon, use a weapon, other] **DO NOT INCLUDE SEXUAL ASSAULT OR RAPE WHICH IS ASKED IN Q. 84A.**
VMPA
(WRITE RESPONSE HERE) _____

RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING LIKE THIS HAS HAPPENED: *SKIP TO Q. 74.*

66. On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is minor aggression and 10 is life- threatening aggression, how would you rate the level of this aggressive act? **VLAA**
1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10
Minor aggression   Life-threatening aggression

67. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all upset and 10 is very upset, how upset were you just after the incident happened? **VFEU**
1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10
Not at all upset   Very upset

68. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all angry and 10 is very angry, how angry were you just after the incident happened?　　**VFEA**

　　　1　　　2　　　3　　　4　　　5　　　6　　　7　　　8　　　9　　　10
Not at all angry　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Very angry

69. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all scared and 10 is very scared, how scared were you just after the incident happened?　　**VFES**

　　　1　　　2　　　3　　　4　　　5　　　6　　　7　　　8　　　9　　　10
　Not at all scared　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Very scared

70. Did you seek medical attention from a doctor, nurse, paramedic or other health professional either at the time that the person did this to you or in the next day or so?　　**VMED**

Yes　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1
No　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　2

71. Had you or the other person been drinking before this incident?　　**VDBI**

Both　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　4
Respondent only　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　3
Other person only　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　2
Neither　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1

72. Was the other person in this incident your **current** spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner?　　**VICP**

Yes　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1
No　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　2

73. Thinking back over the **last 2 years**, about **how often** were any of these aggressive things (such as being pushed or shoved, getting beat up, or being threatened with a weapon) done to you by your **current** spouse, partner, or someone with whom you have a close romantic relationship?　　**VFPA**

Four or more times　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　5
Two or three times　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　4
Once　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　3
Not at all　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　2
I DO NOT HAVE A CURRENT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP　　1 *(IF VOLUNTEERED)*

73.A. Were any of these aggressive things done to you in the **past 12 months** by **anyone in a romantic relationship with you** (your spouse, partner, or someone with whom you had a close romantic relationship)? INTERVIEWER: DO NOT LIMIT TO CURRENT SPOUSE, PARTNER, OR CLOSE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP.   **VPAL**

Yes   1
No   2

74. What is the most physically aggressive thing you have done during the last 2 years to someone who was or had been in a close romantic relationship with you? [checklist: push, shove, grab, slap, punch, kick, beat up, throw something at partner, hit partner with an object, threaten partner, threaten with a weapon, use a weapon, threaten partner with a weapon, other]   **VSMP**

(WRITE RESPONSE HERE) _____

IF RESPONDENT SAYS THAT NOTHING LIKE THIS HAS HAPPENED, *SKIP TO Q. 82*

75. On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is very minor aggression and 10 is life-threatening aggression, how would you rate the level of this aggressive act?   **VSLA**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Minor aggression   Life-threatening aggression

76. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all upset and 10 is very upset, how upset were you just after the incident happened?   **VSFU**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Not at all upset   Very upset

77. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all angry and 10 is very angry, how angry were you just after the incident happened?   **VSFA**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Not at all angry   Very angry

78. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all scared and 10 is very scared, how scared were you just after the incident happened? **VSFS**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Not at all scared   Very scared

---

79. Had you or the other person been drinking before this incident? **VSDB**

Both	4
Respondent only	3
Other person only	2
Neither	1

---
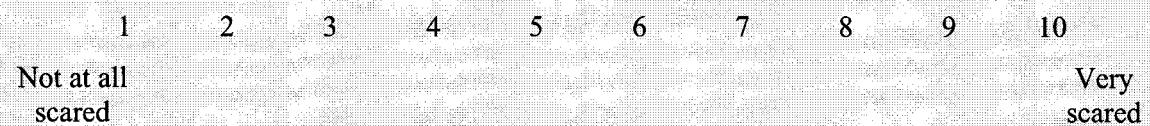
80. Was the other person in this incident your **current** spouse/partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner? **VSIP**

Yes	1
No	2

---

81. Thinking back over the **last 2 years**, about **how often** did you do any of these aggressive things (such as pushing or shoving, beating up, or threatening with a weapon) to your **current** spouse, partner, or someone with whom you have a close romantic relationship? **VSFP**

Four or more times	5	
Two or three times	4	
Once	3	
Not at all	2	
I DO NOT HAVE A CURRENT ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP	1	*(IF VOLUNTEERED)*
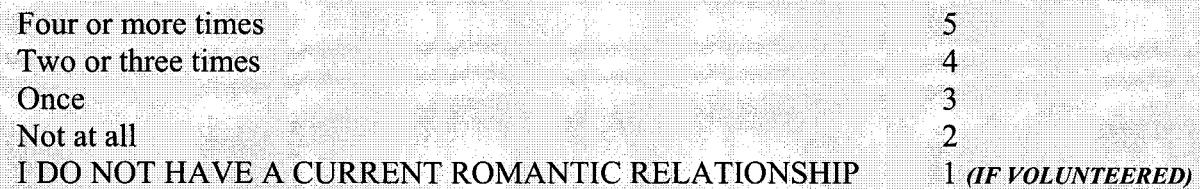
81.A. Did you do any of these aggressive things to **anyone in a romantic relationship with you** (your spouse, partner, or someone with whom you had a close romantic relationship) in the **past 12 months**? INTERVIEWER: DO NOT LIMIT TO CURRENT SPOUSE, PARTNER, OR CLOSE ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIP **VSPA**

Yes	1
No	2

82. **Before you were 16 years old** (age 15 or younger), did someone **in your family** try to make you do sexual things or watch sexual things? **VSTF**

Very often	5
Often	4
Sometimes	3
Rarely	2
Never	1

83. **Before you were 16 years old** (age 15 or younger), did someone **other than a family member** try to make you do sexual things or watch sexual things? **VSTO**

Very often	5
Often	4
Sometimes	3
Rarely	2
Never	1

84.A. **Since the age of 16** (16 or older), was there a time when someone forced you to have sexual activity that you **really did not want**? This might have been intercourse or other forms of sexual activity, and might have happened with spouses, lovers, or friends, as well as with more distant persons and strangers **VAST**

Yes	1 *(SKIP TO Q. 84B)*
No	2 *(SKIP TO Q. 85)*

84.B. Was this with a spouse, partner, or someone you had a close romantic relationship with? **VASP**

Yes	1
No	2

275

HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE

85. How tall are you? **HHEI**

|__|__|__| cm   OR |__| feet |__|__| inches

Remark: In database always in cm

86. How much do you weigh? **HWEI**

|__|__|__| kg   OR |__|__|__| pounds

MALES SKIP TO Q. 89

87. What is your menopausal status? **HMES**

Still menstruating	1
Had partial hysterectomy before menopause	2
Had total hysterectomy before menopause	3
Post-menopausal	4
Had hysterectomy after menopause	5

88. Are you receiving estrogen replacement therapy? **HERT**

Yes	1
No	2

89. In general, how has your physical health been in the **last 12 months**? **HPHH**

Excellent	5
Very good	4
Good	3
Fair	2
Poor	1

90. In general, how has your emotional/mental health been in the **last 12 months**? **HMEH**

Excellent	5
Very good	4
Good	3
Fair	2
Poor	1

91. In the **last 12 months**, have you sought medical or other professional help related to your physical health? **HMHP**

YES 1
NO 2

92. In the **last 12 months**, have you sought medical or other professional help related to your emotional/mental health? **HMHM**

YES 1
NO 2

93. In the **last 12 months**, have you tried to cut down or quit drinking but were unable to do so? **HTQD**

YES 1
NO 2

94.A. Did you ever consider seeking help for your own drinking or alcohol-related problems? **HSHE**

YES .... 1 *(SKIP TO Q. 94B)*
NO .... 2 *(SKIP TO Q. 95)*

94.B. If yes, did you ever receive help? **HRHE**

YES .... 1 *(SKIP TO Q. 94C)*
NO .... 2 *(SKIP TO Q. 95)*

94.C. If yes, did you receive help in the **last 12 months**? **HRHY**

YES 1
NO 2

95. In the **last 12 months**, have you smoked one or more cigarettes a day? **HSCD**

YES 1
NO 2

277

96.A. In the **last 12 months**, have you used any prescription drugs or medicines in a way other than the one prescribed? **HPME**

YES 1 *(SKIP TO Q. 96B)*

NO 2 *(SKIP TO Q. 97)*

OPTIONAL:

96.B. What was/were this/these? **HMED**

_____

---

97. In the **last 12 months**, have you used marijuana (pot or hashish)? **HPOT**

YES 1

NO 2

98.A. In the **last 12 months**, have you used any other drugs, such as cocaine or crack, heroin, stimulants (such as methamphetamines or "ice"), hallucinogens (such as LSD), or party drugs (such as ecstasy)? **HOTD**

YES 1 *(SKIP TO Q. 98B)*

NO 2 *(SKIP TO Q. 99)*

98.B. In the **last 12 months**, have you injected any drugs, such as heroin or cocaine? **HIJD**

YES 1

NO 2

---

99. About how often during the **last 30 days** have you spent time on some leisure time activity or interest? **HFLT**

Daily or almost every day 5

Several times a week 4

Once or twice a week 3

One to three times in the last 30 days 2

Not at all during the last 30 days 1

		Part I **HRIB**			Part II **HRBC** Did you have some sense of loss of control over this behavior at any time?			Part III **HRBO** Has this behavior concerned you or someone close to you?	
a.	Gambling	YES	1	IF YES, GO TO Part II.	YES	1	GO TO Part III.	YES	1
		NO	2	GO TO b.	NO	2	GO TO Part III.	NO	2
b.	Shopping	YES	1	IF YES, GO TO Part II.	YES	1	GO TO Part III.	YES	1
		NO	2	GO TO c.	NO	2	GO TO Part III.	NO	2
c.	Exercising	YES	1	IF YES, GO TO Part II.	YES	1	GO TO Part III.	YES	1
		NO	2	GO TO d.	NO	2	GO TO Part III.	NO	2
d.	Eating too much	YES	1	IF YES, GO TO Part II.	YES	1	GO TO Part III.	YES	1
		NO	2	GO TO e.	NO	2	GO TO Part III.	NO	2
e.	Intense dieting	YES	1	IF YES, GO TO Part II.	YES	1	GO TO Part III.	YES	1
		NO	2	GO TO f.	NO	2	GO TO Part III.	NO	2
f.	Sexual activity	YES	1	IF YES, GO TO Part II.	YES	1	GO TO Part III.	YES	1
		NO	2	GO TO g.	NO	2	GO TO Part III.	NO	2
g.	Using the internet	YES	1	IF YES, GO TO Part II.	YES	1	GO TO Part III.	YES	1
		NO	2	GO TO h.	NO	2	GO TO Part III.	NO	2
h.	Working	YES	1	IF YES, GO TO Part II.	YES	1	GO TO Part III.	YES	1
		NO	2		NO	2	GO TO Part III.	NO	2

100. During the **last 12 months**, have you done any of the following activities so much that it has interfered with your everyday life?   **HRIB, HRBC, HRBO**

Appendix A4: Description of drinking indicators

1 Switzerland - drinking indicators

Drinking status

drin1_01: drinking status, based on **talko01** (overall frequency), **talko04** (ever consumed alcohol)
- if person reports a frequency (see talko01) => drin1_01 = 2 (current drinker)
- if person reports no frequency (see talko01) is no lifetime abstainer (talko04=2) => drin1_01=1 (current abstainer)
- if person reports no frequency (see talko01) is lifetime abstainer (talko04=1) => drin1_01=0 (lifetime abstainer)
- <u>14 missings</u>

Frequencies

gefr1_01: overall frequency, based on **talko01** (overall frequency)
<u>recoding frequencies into number of drinking days per year:</u>

3 or more times per day	=> 365
2 times per day	=> 365
once a day	=> 365
a few times per week	=> 234
1-2 times per week	=> 78
more seldom	=> 18,5
never, abstinent	=> 0

- <u>7 missings</u>

wifr5_01: wine frequency, based on **talko03b** (frequency wine <u>last 7 days</u>), **talko03e** (frequency wine <u>last 12 months</u>)
- people are asked about the wine drinking frequency of the last 7 days,
- if they report no 7 days frequency they are asked about the last 12 months,

<u>recoding frequencies (last 7 days) into number of wine drinking days per year</u>

3 or more times per day	=> 1 * 365	=> 365
2 times per day	=> 1 * 365	=> 365
once a day	=> 1 * 365	=> 365
almost daily	=> 5,5 * 52	=> 286
3-4 times this week	=> 3,5 * 52	=> 182
1 or 2 times this week	=> 1,5 * 52	=> 78

<u>recoding frequencies (last 12 months) into number of wine drinking days per year</u>

weekly	=> 1 * 52	=> 52
2-3 times a month	=> 2.5 * 12	=> 30
approx. once a month	=> 1 * 12	=> 12
less than once a month	=> 0.5 * 12	=> 6

- <u>0 missings</u>

befr5_01: beer frequency, based on **talko02b** (frequency beer <u>last 7 days</u>), **talko02e** (frequency beer <u>last 12 months</u>)
- people are asked about the beer drinking frequency of the last 7 days,
- if they report no 7 days frequency they are asked about the last 12 months,
- recoding frequencies see wifr5_01,
- <u>0 missings,</u>

spfr5_01: spirits frequency, based on **talko05b** (frequency spirits <u>last 7 days</u>), **talko05e** (frequency spirits <u>last 12 months</u>)
- people are asked about the spirits drinking frequency of the last 7 days,

- if they report no 7 days frequency they are asked about the last 12 months,
- recoding frequencies see wifr5_01,
- 0 missings,

oafr5_01: cider frequency, based on **talko04b** (frequency cider last 7 days), **talko04e** (frequency cider last 12 months)
- people are asked about the cider drinking frequency of the last 7 days,
- if they report no 7 days frequency they are asked about the last 12 months,
- recoding frequencies see wifr5_01,
- 0 missings,

nodd__01: annual number of drinking days
Compute the maxima of gefr1_01, wifr5_01, befr5_01, spfr5_01 and oafr5_01.
- 0 mssings

Quantities

wiqu5_01: usual quantity of wine per drinking day in grams of pure alcohol, based on **wifr5_01** (frequency of wine per year), **talko03b** (frequency wine last 7 days), **talko03e** (frequency wine last 12 months), **talko03c** (quantity wine per occasion last 7 days), **talko03f** (quantity wine per occasion, last 12 months) (alcohol contents: 11%)

recoding quantities per occasion (of last 7 days / last 12 months) into litres of wine per occasion (talko03c, talko03f)

0,5 litres or more (5 glasses a 1 dl or more)	=> 0,625
3-4 dl (3-4 glasses)	=> 0,3
2 dl (2 glasses)	=> 0,15

recoding frequencies into wine drinking occasions per year (talko03b, talko03e)

less than once a month	=> 12 * 0,5	=> 6
once a month	=> 12	
2-3 times a month	=> 12 * 2,5	=> 30
once a week	=> 52	
1 to 2 times a week	=> 78	
3 to 4 times a week	=> 182	
almost daily	=> 286	
once a day	=> 365	
2 times a day	=> 365 *2	=> 730
3 times a day or more	=> 365 * 3,5	=> 1277,5

- if person is no wine drinker (wifr5_01=0) => wiqu5_01=0
- calculate wine quantity per wine drinking day in litres of wine:
  if person is wine drinker (wifr5_01>0) winequa (wine quantity per day) = (wine drinking occasions per year / wine drinking days per year (wifr5_01)) * litres of wine per occasion
- recalculate wine quantity per drinking day (winequa) into grams of pure alcohol:
  wiqu5_01 = wine quantity per wine drinking day (winequa) * 10 * 11 (alcohol contents) *0,793.
- 0 missings

bequ5_01: usual quantity of beer per drinking day in grams of pure alcohol, based on **befr5_01** (frequency of beer per year), **talko02b** (frequency beer last 7 days), **talko02e** (frequency beer last 12 months), **talko02c** (quantity beer per occasion last 7 days), **talko02f** (quantity beer per occasion, last 12 months) (alcohol contents: 4,8%)

recoding quantities per occasion (of last 7 days / last 12 months) into litres of wine per occasion (talko02c, talko02f)

5 glasses/little bottles a 3dl or 3 bottles a 6dl or more	=> 2,25
3-4 glasses/little bottles a 3dl or 2 bottles a 6dl	=> 1,2
2 glasses/little bottles a 3dl or 1 bottle a 6dl	=> 0.45

<u>recoding frequencies into beer drinking occasions per year (talko02b, talko02e)</u>

less than once a month	=> 12 * 0,5	=> 6
once a month	=> 12	
2-3 times a month	=> 12 * 2,5	=> 30
once a week	=> 52	
1 to 2 times a week	=> 52 * 1,5	=> 78
3 to 4 times a week	=> 52 * 3,5	=> 182
almost daily	=> 52 * 5,5	=> 286
once a day	=> 365	
2 times a day	=> 365 *2	=> 730
3 times a day or more	=> 365 * 3,5	=> 1277,5

- if person is no beer drinker (befr5_01=0) => bequ5_01=0
- calculate beer quantity per beer drinking day in litres of beer:
  if person is beer drinker (befr5_01>0) <u>beerqua (beer quantity per day) = (beer drinking occasions per year / beer drinking days per year (befr5_01)) * litres of beer per occasion</u>
- recalculate beer quantity per drinking day (beerqua) into grams of pure alcohol:
  <u>bequ5_01 = beer quantity per beer drinking day (beerqua) * 10 * 4,8 (alcohol contents) *0,793</u>.
- <u>0 missings</u>

spqu5_01: usual quantity of spirits per drinking day in grams of pure alcohol, based on **spfr5_01** (frequency of spirits per year), **talko05b** (frequency spirits <u>last 7 days</u>), **talko05e** (frequency spirits <u>last 12 months</u>), **talko05c** (quantity spirits per occasion <u>last 7 days</u>), **talko05f** (quantity spirits per occasion, <u>last 12 months</u>) (alcohol contents: 40%)

<u>recoding quantities per occasion (of last 7 days / last 12 months) into litres of spirits per occasion (talko05c, talko05f)</u>

5 -6 small glasses or more	=> 0.20625
3-4 small glasses	=> 0.105
2 small glasses	=> 0.045

<u>recoding frequencies into spirits drinking occasions per year (talko05b, talko05e)</u>

less than once a month	=> 12 * 0,5	=> 6
once a month	=> 12	
2-3 times a month	=> 12 * 2,5	=> 30
once a week	=> 52	
1 to 2 times a week	=> 52 * 1,5	=> 78
3 to 4 times a week	=> 52 * 3,5	=> 182
almost daily	=> 52 * 5,5	=> 286
once a day	=> 365	
2 times a day	=> 365 *2	=> 730
3 times a day or more	=> 365 * 3,5	=> 1277,5

- if person is no spirits drinker (spfr5_01=0) => spqu5_01=0
- calculate spirits quantity per spirits drinking day in litres of spirits:
  if person is spirits drinker (spfr5_01>0) <u>spirqua (spirits quantity per day) = (spirits drinking occasions per year / spirits drinking days per year (spfr5_01)) * litres of beer per occasion</u>
- recalculate spirits quantity per drinking day (spirqua) into grams of pure alcohol:
  <u>spqu5_01 = spirits quantity per beer drinking day (spirqua) * 10 * 40 (alcohol contents) *0,793</u>.
- <u>0 missings</u>

oaqu5_01: usual quantity of cider per drinking day in grams of pure alcohol, based on **oafr5_01** (frequency of cider per year), **talko04b** (frequency cider <u>last 7 days</u>), **talko04e** (frequency cider <u>last 12 months</u>), **talko04c** (quantity cider per occasion <u>last 7 days</u>), **talko04f** (quantity cider per occasion, <u>last 12 months</u>) (alcohol contents: 4,5%)

<u>recoding quantities per occasion (of last 7 days / last 12 months) into litres of cider per occasion (talko04c, talko04f)</u>

1 litre or more	=> 1,25
ca. ½ litre	=> 0,5
ca. 3-4 dl	=> 0,3

less than once a month	=> 12 * 0,5	=> 6
once a month	=> 12	
2-3 times a month	=> 12 * 2,5	=> 30
once a week	=> 52	
1 to 2 times a week	=> 52 * 1,5	=> 78
3 to 4 times a week	=> 52 * 3,5	=> 182
almost daily	=> 52 * 5,5	=> 286
once a day	=> 365	
2 times a day	=> 365 *2	=> 730
3 times a day or more	=> 365 * 3,5	=> 1277,5

- if person is no cider drinker (oafr5_01=0) => oaqu5_01=0
- calculate cider quantity per cider drinking day in litres of cider:
  if person is cider drinker (oafr5_01>0) <u>ciderqua (cider quantity per day) = (cider drinking occasions per year / cider drinking days per year (oafr5_01)) * litres of cider per occasion</u>
- recalculate cider quantity per drinking day (ciderqua) into grams of pure alcohol:
  <u>oaqu5_01 = cider quantity per cider drinking day (ciderqua) * 10 * 4,5 (alcohol contents) *0,793</u>.
- <u>0 missings</u>

Binge

bing1_01: based on **talko08** (how often 8+ glasses of any kind of alcoholic beverage, <u>last 12 months</u>)

<u>recoding into number of days with 8+ glasses</u>

never	=> 0
less than once a month	=> 6
every month	=> 12
every week	=> 52
every or nearly every day	=> 312

If overall frequency (oafreq) = 0 binge=0.
- 174 missings

Volumes

wivo5_01: annual volume of wine drinking
Compute the product of wifr5_01 and wiqu5_01.
- <u>0 mssings</u>

bevo5_01: annual volume of beer drinking
Compute the product of befr5_01 and bequ5_01.
- <u>0 mssings</u>

spvo5_01: annual volume of spirits drinking
Compute the product of spfr5_01 and spqu5_01.
- <u>0 mssings</u>

oavo5_01: annual volume of cider drinking
Compute the product of oafr5_01 and oaqu5_01.
- <u>0 mssings</u>

bsvo5_01: annual volume based on beverage specific information
Compute the sum of wivo5_01, bevo5_01, spvo5_01 and oavo5_01.
- <u>0 mssings</u>

2 Germany - drinking indicators

(one standard drink contains 14 grams alcohol, information from Ludwig Kraus)

In the German questionnaire (alcohol consumption) questions about the last 30 days and <u>then</u> about the last 12 months are being asked. I.e.: Persons giving answers about the last 30 days are not being asked about the last 12 months. We have considered the complete questionnaire as one instrument and have created only one variable each (answers of 30-days-drinkers were extrapolated to 12 months).

<u>Drinking status</u>

<u>drin5_02</u>: (drinking status using a mixture of time frames) values: 0 (lifetime abstainer); 1 (12 months abstainer); 2 (current drinker)

If nodd__02 > 0 (total drinking frequency in days last 12 months) => 2 (current drinker)
If nodd__02 = 0 and if dfuo_02c (F61_6) (never drank alcohol) is not answered => 1(12 months abstainer)
If dfuo_02c (F61_6) (never drank alcohol) is positively answered => 0 (lifetime abstainer)
There are 8 inconsistencies. Correction: If drinker=0 and bsvo5_02>0 drinker=2. (bsvo5_02: annual volume based on beverage specific measures).

<u>Overall frequencies</u>

<u>nodd__02</u>: (annual number of drinking days) maximum of overall frequency and beverage specific frequencies: nodd__02=max(gefr5_02, befr5_02, wifr5_02, spfr5_02).

<u>gefr5_02</u>: (overall frequency last 12 months)
1. if person drank in the last 30 days take dfuo_02a*12 (**F65**): drinking frequency in the last 30 days (number of days),
2. if the person drank not during the last 30 days take dfuo_02b (**F69_2**): total drinking frequency in days (last 12 months) (number of days) (not asked to people who drank during the last 30 days),
3. if person never drank alcohol (dfuo_02c (**F61_6**)) dfuo_02=0

<u>Beverage specific frequencies</u>

<u>befr5_02</u>: (frequency of drinking beer; reference period: mixture) (31 missings)
1. take dfub_02b (**F68_1B**) (frequency of drinking beer last 12 months) (skipped if person drank alcohol in the last 30 days or if person answered to dfub_02a)
2. if missing take dfub_02a*12 (**F68_1A**) (frequency of drinking beer last 12 months, times per month) (not asked, if person drank during the last 30 days)
3. if missing take dfub_02d*12 (**F64_1**) (frequency of beer during last 30 days)
4. if still missing take dfub_02c (**F59_6**) (frequency of beer):
    (daily => 365 days per year,
    several times per week => 208 days per year = average of 365 and 52,
    once a week => 52 days per year,
    several times a month => 32 days per year, it is 2,5 times per month
    once a month => 12 days per year
    less than once a month => 6 days per year)
5. if beer quantity is 0 set beer frequency to 0: if bequ5_02=0 befr5_02=0.

<u>wifr5_02</u>: (frequency of drinking wine; reference period: mixture) (28 missings)
1. take dfuw_02b (**F68_2B**) (frequency of drinking wine last 12 months) (skipped if person drank alcohol in the last 30 days or if person answered to dfuw_02a)
2. if missing take dfuw_02a*12 (**F68_2A**) (frequency of drinking wine last 12 months, times per month) (not asked, if person drank during the last 30 days)
3. if missing take dfuw_02d*12 (**F64_2**) (frequency of wine during last 30 days)

4. if still missing take dfuw_02c (**F59_7**) (frequency of wine):
(daily => 365 days per year,
several times per week => 208 days per year = average of 365 and 52,
once a week => 52 days per year,
several times a month => 32 days per year, it is 2,5 times per month
once a month => 12 days per year
less than once a month => 6 days per year)
5. if wine quantity is 0 set wine frequency to 0: if wiqu5_02=0 wifr5_02=0.

spfr5_02: (frequency of drinking spirits; reference period: mixture) (36 missings)
1. take dful_02b (**F68_3B**) (frequency of drinking spirits last 12 months) (skipped if person drank alcohol in the last 30 days or if person answered to dful_02a)
2. if missing take dful_02a*12 (**F68_3A**) (frequency of drinking spirits last 12 months, times per month) (not asked, if person drank during the last 30 days)
3. if missing take dful_02d*12 (**F64_3**) (frequency of spirits during last 30 days)
4. if still missing take dful_02c (**F59_8**) (frequency of spirits):
(daily => 365 days per year,
several times per week => 208 days per year = average of 365 and 52,
once a week => 52 days per year,
several times a month => 32 days per year, it is 2,5 times per month
once a month => 12 days per year
less than once a month => 6 days per year)
5. if spirits quantity is 0 set spirits frequency to 0: if spqu5_02=0 spfr5_02=0.

Quantities per drinking occasion

bequ5_02: (usual quantity of beer) bequ5_02=gdndb_02*0.265*0.048*0.794*1000.
(0.265 litres has a small standard beer glass, 4,8%vol. ethanol)
gdndb_02 (small drinks 0,2 - 0,33 liter) (quantity beer last 12 months on a drinking day)
- number of drinks (beer, small glasses) plus 0,45/0,265* number of drinks (beer, large glasses) on a drinking day in the last 12 months => dndb_02=dndb_02a+0,45/0,265*dndb_02b.
- if missing: (person drank in the last 30 days) number of drinks (beer, small glasses) plus 0,5/0,3* number of drinks (beer, large glasses) on a drinking day in the last 30 days => dndb_02=dndb_02c+0,45/0,265*dndb_02d.
- if missing: abstainers (dndb_02e=996 never drank alcohol, dndb_02f= 0 no alc during last 30 days) => dndb_02=0.
- Problem: many respondents indicated very big quantities (Infas assumed: the question was misunderstood – possibly the quantities refer to the last 30 days/12 months in total, and not to a typical drinking day) Correction (according to Ludwig): if indicated more than 20 small glasses of beer on a single drinking day this quantity will be divided by frequency (dfub_02).
- Correction: if frequency is 0, quantity will also be put to 0 (10 persons)
Correction replacement of missing values (more than 800 persons reported 0 with quantity although frequency was reported): replacement of quantity by mean between 0 and smallest category (0,5).

wiqu5_02: (usual quantity of wine) wiqu5_02=gdndw_02*0.225*0.11*0.794*1000. (0.225 litres has a standard wine glass, 11% vol. ethanol)
gdndw_02 (quantity wine last 12 months on a drinking day)
- number of drinks (wine) on a drinking day in the last 12 months => dndw_02=dndw_02b
- if missing (person drank during last 30 days) take number of drinks (wine) on a drinking day in the last 30 days => dndw_02=dndw_02a.
- if missing: abstainers (dndw_02c=996) 0 days => dndw_02=0.
- Problem: many respondents indicated very high quantities (Infas assumed: the question was misunderstood – possibly the quantities refer to the last 30 days/12 months in total, and not to a typical drinking day) Correction (according to Ludwig): if indicated more than 10 glasses of wine on a single drinking day this quantity will be divided by frequency (dfuw_02). .
- Correction: if frequency is 0, quantity will also be put to 0 (10 persons)
- Correction: missing value if frequency is not 0 and quantity =sysmis (2 persons)(replacement by median of the frequency group)

- Correction of replacement of missing values (more than 1100 persons report 0 with quantity although they report frequencies): replacement of quantity by mean between 0 and smallest category (0,5).

spqu5_02: (usual quantity of spirits) spqu5_02=gdndl_02*0.02*0.33*0.794*1000.

(0.02 has a small spirits glass, 33% vol ethanol)

dndl_02 (number of drinks spirit, small glasses, 0,02 liter on a drinking day)
- number of drinks (spirits, small glasses) plus 2* number of drinks (spirits, large glasses) on a drinking day in the last 12 months => dndl_02=dndl_02a+2*dndl_02b.
- if missing: (person drank in the last 30 days) number of drinks (spirits, small glasses) plus 2* number of drinks (spirits, large glasses) on a drinking day in the last 30 days => dndl_02=dndl_02c+2*dndl_02d.
- if missing: abstainers (dndl_02e=996 never drank alcohol, dndl_02f= 0 no alc during last 30 days) => dndl_02=0.
- Problem: many respondents indicated very big quantities (Infas assumed: the question was misunderstood – possibly the quantities refer to the last 30 days/12 months in total, and not to a typical drinking day) Correction (according to Ludwig): if indicated more than 20 small glasses of spirits on a single drinking day this quantity will be divided by frequency (dful_02). Correction: if frequency is 0, quantity will also be put to 0 (about 150 persons)
- Correction replacement of missing values (more than 200 persons reported 0 with quantity although they reported frequencies): replacement of quantity by mean between 0 and smallest category (0,5).

Volume

bevo5_02: (annual volume of beer) derived by multiplying befr5_02 (annual frequency of beer) by bequ5_02 (usual quantity of beer)

wivo5_02: (annual volume of wine) derived by multiplying wifr5_02 (annual frequency of beer) by wiqu5_02 (usual quantity of beer)

spvo5_02: (annual volume of spirits) derived by multiplying spfr5_02 (annual frequency of beer) by spqu5_02 (usual quantity of beer)

bsvo5_02: (annual volume based on beverage specific measures) Sum of bevo5_02, wivo5_02 and spvo5_02.

Note: a quantity per drinking day can be obtained by dividing bsvo5_02 by nodd__02.

Binge drinking

bing5_02: (annual frequency of bingeing, 5+, this is approximately 70 grams of ethanol or more) bing5_02=dlnda02. (no response values reduced to 0)
Problem: 2 cases with 0 quantity and frequency but binge > 0. Correction: set binge = 0.
dlnda02
- take number of days with at least 5 glasses of any alc. beverage (in the last 12 months) (not asked if person drank during the last 30 days) => dlnda02=dlnda02b (**F71**).
- if missing: take number of days with at least 5 glasses of any alc. bev. (in the last 30 days) *12 =>dlnda02=dlnda02a (**F67**)*12.
- if missing: abstainer (dlnda02c (**F61_6**)=996 never drank alc. or dlnda02d (**F69_2**)=0 no alc. during the last 12 months) =0 => dlnda02=0.
- Problem: some persons drink more than 60 grams/day but they never report 5+ glasses! Do they drink directly from the bottle ....?

3 Italy - drinking indicators

Drinking status

Drin5_03: (drinking status based on beverage-specific information; **d4_vino1** (wine drinking status last 12 months), **d9_birra** (beer drinking status last 12 months), **v13_liqu** (spirit drinking status last 12 months); values: 0 (lifetime abstainer); 1 (12 months abstainer); 2 (current drinker)

If person drinks wine, beer or spirits -> drin5_03 = 2 (current drinker)
If person does not drink during the last 12 months, but before -> drin5_03 = 1 (12 months abstainer)
If person had never drunk wine, beer and spirits -> drin5_03 = 0 (lifetime abstainer)
0 missings

Volume

Wivo5_03 (annual volume of wine in grams of pure alcohol, based on **d5_vino2**: frequency and quantity of wine) (alcohol content wine: 13,5% drink size wine: 0,12 l)
Recoding into number of drinks per year

6 or more/day	-> 2184
4-5 / day	-> 1638
2-3 / day	-> 910
1 or less / day	-> 364
5-6 / week	-> 286
3-4 / week	-> 182
1-2 / week	-> 78
less than 1 / week	-> 26

If person drinks no wine (d4_vino1 = 2 or 1) -> wivo5_03 = 0.
Recalculate into grams of pure alcohol -> wivo5_03 = number of drinks per year * 0,12 (drink size) * 0,793 * 1000
Missings: 13

Bevo5_03 (annual volume of beer in grams of pure alcohol, based on **d10_birr**: frequency and quantity of beer) (alcohol content beer: 4,0 % drink size: 0,33 l)
Recoding into number of drinks per year

3 or more / day	-> 1277,5
2 / day	-> 730
1 / day	-> 365
less than 1 / day	-> 338
3 – 6 / week	-> 234
1 -2 / week	-> 78
less than 1 / week	-> 26
occasionally	-> 13

If person drinks no beer (d9_birra = 2 or 1) ->bevo5_03 = 0.
Recalculate into grams of pure alcohol -> bevo5_03 = number of drinks per year * 0,33 (drink size) * 0,793 * 1000
Missings: 10

Spvo5_03 (annual volume of spirits in grams of pure alcohol, based on **d14_liqu**: frequency and quantity of spirits) (alcohol content spirits: 40 % drink size: 0,035 l)

<u>Recoding into number of drinks per year</u>

3 or more / day	-> 1277,5
2 / day	-> 730
1 / day	-> 365
less than 1 / day	-> 338
4 – 6 / week	-> 260
2 -3 / week	-> 130
less than 1 / week	-> 26
occasionally	-> 13

If person drinks no spirits (v13_liqu = 2 or 1) ->spvo5_03 = 0.
Recalculate into grams of pure alcohol -> spvo5_03 = number of drinks per year * 0,035 (drink size) * 0,793 * 1000
<u>Missings: 29</u>

Bsvo5_03 (annual volume based on beverage specific measures, based on d14_liqu, d10_birr, d5_vino2)
Calculate sum of beverage specific volumes -> bsvo5_03 = spvo5_03 + bevo5_03 + wivo5_03
<u>Missings: 50</u>

4 France - Drinking indicators

Drinking status

drin5_04: (drinking status) values: 0 (lifetime abstainer); 1 (12 months abstainer); 2 (current drinker) using:

dfuo_04e: (**q244**: did you drink alcohol?) if yes => 12 months abstainer (drin5_04=1)
dfuo_04f: (**q245**: did you ever drink a slightly alcoholic drink?) if no => lifetime abstainer (drin5_04=0.)
   if yes => 12 months abstainer (drin5_04=1)
wifr1_04: (based on **q248s1** (=dfuo_04a): frequency of drinking wine, last 12 months) if frequency > 0
   => current drinker (drin5_04=2.)
befr1_04: (based on **q248s2** (=dfuo_04b): frequency of drinking beer, last 12 months) if frequency > 0
   => current drinker (drin5_04=2.)
spfr1_04: (based on **q248s3** (=dfuo_04c): frequency of drinking strong alcohol, last 12 months) if
   frequency > 0 => current drinker (drin5_04=2.)
oafr1_04: (based on **q248s4** (=dfuo_04d): frequency of drinking other alcohol, last 12 months) if
   frequency > 0 => current drinker (drin5_04=2.)

Overall frequencies

nodd__04: maximum frequency of the 4 specific beverage frequencies (last 7 days).
compute nodd__04=max(wifr3_04,befr3_04,spfr3_04,oafr3_04).

Beverage specific frequencies

annual beverage specific frequencies based on question about last 12 months:

wifr1_04: (based on **q248s1** (=dfuo_04a): frequency of drinking wine, last 12 months)
befr1_04: (based on **q248s2** (=dfuo_04b): frequency of drinking beer, last 12 months)
spfr1_04: (based on **q248s3** (=dfuo_04c): frequency of drinking strong alcohol, last 12 months)
oafr1_04: (based on **q248s4** (=dfuo_04d): frequency of drinking other alcohol: cider, champagne,
porto..., last 12 months)
recoding:

daily	=> 365 days per year
several times a week	=> 208.5
once a week	=> 52
once a month	=> 12
less frequently	=> 6
never	=> 0
don't know	=> missing

annual beverage specific frequencies, based on questions about last 7 days:

wifr3_04: (based on **q249s1** (=dndw_04b): frequency of drinking wine, last 7 days)
befr3_04: (based on **q249s2** (=dndb_04b): frequency of drinking beer, last 7 days)
spfr3_04: (based on **q249s3** (=dndl_04b): frequency of drinking strong alcohol, last 7 days)
oafr3_04: (based on **q249s4** (=dnds_04b): frequency of drinking other alcohol, last 7 days)
recoding:

every day	=> 364 days per year
3 to 6 days	=> 234
1 to 2 days	=> 78
no	=> 0
don't know	=> missing

mixed annual frequencies for specific beverages based on the last 7 days and last 12 months when there were no consumption in the last 7 days

wifr5_04: (based on wifr3_04 and wifr1_04, annual frequency wine) take 12-months-frequency (wifr3_04), if missing or 0 take 12-months-frequency which is based on 7-days-frequency (wifr1_04)

befr5_04: (based on befr3_04 and befr1_04, annual frequency beer) take 12-months-frequency (befr3_04), if missing or 0 take 12-months-frequency which is based on 7-days-frequency (befr1_04)

spfr5_04: (based on spfr3_04 and spfr1_04, annual frequency spirits) take 12-months-frequency (spfr3_04), if missing or 0 take 12-months-frequency which is based on 7-days-frequency (spfr1_04)

oafr5_04: (based on oafr3_04 and oafr1_04, annual frequency other alcohol) take 12-months-frequency (oafr3_04), if missing or 0 take 12-months-frequency which is based on 7-days-frequency (oafr1_04)

Quantities

usual quantities for specific beverages based on "yesterday consumption" (missing value imputation in accordance with 7 days frequency)

wiqu4_04: (based on **q251s1** (=dndw_04a) yesterday consumption, wine)
- take yesterday consumption,
- if frequency of last 7 days is missing => set wiqu4_04 to missing,
  if frequency of last 7 days is 0 => set wiqu4_04=0
- people with 7-days-frequency>0 (wine consumers) but missing values on quantity => missing value imputation (9 cases) by the median quantity value of the frequency group.
- half of the minimum quantity (0.5) for people with 0 on the quantity but who have a 7-days-freq>0 (how many cases?).
- recalculate the quantity from glasses into pure ethanol:
  compute wiqu4_04=wiqu4_04*0.15*0.12*0.794*1000. (1 glass: 0,15 litres, 12% vol. ethanol)

bequ4_04: (based on **q251s2** (=dndb_04a) yesterday consumption, beer)
- take yesterday consumption,
- if frequency of last 7 days is missing => set bequ4_04 to missing,
  if frequency of last 7 days is 0 => set bequ4_04=0
- people with 7-days-frequency>0 (beer consumers) but missing values on quantity => missing value imputation (8 cases) by the median quantity value of the frequency group.
- half of the minimum quantity (0.5) for people with 0 on the quantity but who have a 7-days-freq>0 (how many cases?).
- recalculate the quantity from glasses into pure ethanol:
  compute bequ4_04=bequ4_04*0.25*0.05*0.794*1000. (1 glass: 0,25 litres, 5% vol. ethanol)

spqu4_04: (based on **q251s3** (=dndl_04a) yesterday consumption, strong alcohol)
- take yesterday consumption,
- if frequency of last 7 days is missing => set spqu4_04 to missing,
  if frequency of last 7 days is 0 => set spqu4_04=0
- people with 7-days-frequency>0 (spirits consumers) but missing values on quantity => missing value imputation (3 cases) by the median quantity value of the frequency group.
- half of the minimum quantity (0.5) for people with 0 on the quantity but who have a 7-days-freq>0 (how many cases?).
- recalculate the quantity from glasses into pure ethanol:
  compute spqu4_04=spqu4_04*0.04*0.425*0.794*1000. (1 glass: 0,04 litres, 42,5% vol. ethanol)

oaqu4_04: (based on **q251s4** (=dnds_04a) yesterday consumption other alcohol)
- take yesterday consumption,
- if frequency of last 7 days is missing => set oaqu4_04 to missing,
  if frequency of last 7 days is 0 => set oaqu4_04=0
- 0 people with 7-days-frequency>0 (other alc. consumers) but missing values on quantity

- half of the minimum quantity (0.5) for people with 0 on the quantity but who have a 7-days-freq>0 (how many cases?).
- recalculate the quantity from glasses into pure ethanol:
compute oaqu4_04=oaqu4_04*10.851.

bsqu4_04: Total quantity on yesterday consumption (beverage specific quantities sum (wiqu4_04,bequ4_04,spqu4_04,oaqu4_04)).

gequ7_04: Quantity last Saturday in grams. (based on **q252** (=dndo_04))
- take number of glasses last Saturday
- recalculate quantity from number of glasses into grams ethanol:
    compute gequ7_04 = gequ7_04*10.851.

bsqu5_04: Quantity combination: combination of the yesterday quantity and the last Saturday quantity (if people have drunk last Saturday).
- take the weighted mean of bsqu4_04 (sum of beverage specific yesterday quantity) and gequ7_04 (last Saturday quantity): compute bsqu5_04=(5*bsqu4_04/7)+(2*gequ7_04/7).
  (if gequ7_04=0 or sysmis(gequ7_04) bsqu5_04=bsqu4_04.)

Volume measures

mixed annual volumes for specific beverages based on the last 7 days frequencies and the quantities ("yesterday consumption") for the specific beverages

wivo4_04: (annual volume wine, based on yesterday cons.)
bevo4_04: (annual volume beer, based on yesterday cons.)
spvo4_04: (annual volume spirits, based on yesterday cons.)
oavo4_04: (annual volume other alc., based on yesterday cons.)
take the product of the yesterday consumption and the 7-days frequency

bsvo4_04: annual "beverage specific" volume using the sum of beverage specific volumes. (wivo4_04, bevo4_04, spvo4_04, oavo4_04)

bsvo5_04: Annual volume calculated by mean of the quantity combination and NODD.
compute bsvo5_04=nodd_04*bsqu5_04.

5 UK - drinking indicators

Drinking status

drin5_06: (drinking status based on **q31** (During the last 12 months, how often did you have any kind of alcoholic beverage in a single day) and **q27** (Do you ever drink alcohol?)
- If person never drinks alcohol (q31=9 &q27=2) -> drin5_06 = 0 (lifetime abstainer)
- If person didn't drink alcohol in last 12 months (q31=9&q27=1)-> drin5_06 = 1 (12-month abstainer)
- If person did drink alcohol during the last 12 months -> drin5_06 = 2 (current drinker)
No missings

Frequencies

gefr1_06: (overall frequency based on **q31** (During the last 12 months, how often did you have any kind of alcoholic beverage in a single day))
Recoding into number of drinking days per year

Daily or nearly daily	-> 312
3 – 4 times / week	-> 182
1 – 2 times / week	-> 78
1 – 3 times / month	-> 24
7 – 11 times / 12 months	-> 9
3 – 6 times / 12 months	-> 4,5
twice / 12 months	-> 2
once / 12 months	-> 1
never / 12 months	-> 0

no missings

Quantities

gequ4_06: (usual quantity of alcohol per drinking occasion, based on **q29** (Think about the last time you did drink alcohol. What did you have?). One unit of alcohol contains 8 grams of alcohol.
-    If person didn't drink alcohol during the last 12 months (abstainer, based on gefr1_06) -> gequ4_06 = 0. (296 people with quantities get the 0).
-    gequ4_06= usual number of drinks * 8 grams of pure alcohol.
No missings

gequ3_06 (not in the workdeck): (usual quantity of alcohol **per week**, based on **q30** (What have you had to drink in the past week?). One unit of alcohol contains 8 grams of alcohol.
-    If person didn't drink alcohol during the last 12 months (abstainer, based on gefr1_06) -> gequ3_06 = 0.
-    gequ3_06= usual number of drinks **per week** * 8 grams of pure alcohol.
No missings

Volumes

gevo5_06: (annual volume of alcohol, based on
-    (if gequ3_06 (quantity last week) = 0) or (if gequ3_06 (quantity last week) > 0 and person is no weekly drinker (gefr1_06 < 52))
➜   gevo5_06 = gequ4_06 (quantity of last drinking occasion) * gefr1_06 (overall frequency).

-    if gequ3_06 (quantity last week) > 0 and person is weekly drinker (gefr1_06>52)
➜   gevo5_06 = gequ3_06 (quantity last week) * 52
no missings

292

gevo3_06: annual volume of alcohol (based on 7 days question **q30**)
-    compute gevo3_06 = gequ3_06 * 52

<u>no missings</u>

gevo4_06: annual volume of alcohol (based on last drinking occasion **q29** and overall frequency **q31**)
-    gevo4_06 = gequ4_06 * gefr1_06

<u>no missings</u>

nodd__06: annual number of drinking days (based on **q31**)
-    nodd__06 = gefr1_06

<u>no missings</u>

6 Israel - drinking indicators

Drinking status

drin1_07: drinking status (0 "12 months abstainer" 1 "12 months drinker") using the variables concerning 12 months consumption of wine (yrwine), beer (yrbeer), and spirits (yrliqr). 12 months drinkers (1) were define as drinker of at least one of these beverages in the last 12 months.

Frequencies of drinking

Frequencies were asked in a matrix with response alternatives: Never, 1-2 times, 3-5 times 6-9 times; 10-19 times, 20-29 times and 30+
For consumption in the past month and the past 12 month (in addition the same question was asked for 7 days but was not in the dataset furnished by Giora Rahav). Because there can't be 30+ drinking days in the past month (or in the past 7 days), we assumed this to be occasions instead of drinking days.

For consumption in the past 12 months for beer wine liquor, the following frequencies 0, 1.5, 4, 7.5, 14.5, 24.5, and 32.25
(NOTE according to new rules this should be 32.75 but has not yet been changes in the workdecks) were stored into the variables BEOC1_07; WIOC1_07, SPOC1_07.
The same was done for monthly occasions, resp. BEOC2_07; WIOC2_07, SPOC2_07

*The following algorithm was used to convert occasions into drinking days. We estimated the mean of maximum beverage specific frequencies and the sum of beverage specific frequencies, assuming that there are occasions with single beverages and occasions with multiple beverages. Both separately for monthly and yearly frequencies.
Attention: rule is different e.g. in France where only the maximum of beverage specific frequencies was taken (difference here: not drinking days but occasions). To be adopted.

COMPUTE YEARLY1=max(BEOC1_07; WIOC1_07, SPOC1_07).
compute YEARLY2=sum(BEOC1_07; WIOC1_07, SPOC1_07).
compute YYRFREQ=(yearly1 + yearly2)/2.

COMPUTE MONTHLY1=max(BEOC2_07; WIOC2_07, SPOC2_07)*12.
compute MONTHLY2=sum(BEOC2_07; WIOC2_07, SPOC2_07)*12.
compute MTFREQ=(monthly1 + monthly2)/2.

A final variable was constructed to estimate an overall frequency, taking monthly frequencies and imputing yearly frequencies for drinkers without monthly but annual frequencies (if monthly take monthly else yearly). This variable was labeled BSOC5_07. **ONLY FOR THIS VARIABLE MONTHLY OCCCASIONS WERE MULTIPLIED BY 12 TO PROJECT TO ANNUAL OCCASIONS.**

Quantity of drinking per occasion.

gequ4_07: generic quantity based on the last drinking occasion number of drinks (drinks3). Quantities were multiplied with 12 (grams) the assumed standard drink size.
recode Drinks (0 drinks=0)(1 drink=1)(2-3 drinks=2.5)(4-5 drinks=4.5)(6 drinks or more=6.75) into drinks3.

*homogenization 2 cases with drinks but being non-drinker.

if drin1_07=0 drinks3=0.

* minimum drink size for drinkers with 0 quantities.
if drin1_07=1 and drinks3=0 drinks3=0.5.

294

Drinks were multiplies by 12 grams (according to information from Giora). The variable labeled GEQU4_07.
compute **gequ4_07**=drinks3*12.

Volume

Volume was computed by multiplying quantity on the last occasion with the overall frequency of occasions based on beverage specific measures and a mixture of reference periods. The variable was labeled BSVO5_07.
compute **bsvo5_07**=gequ4_07*bsoc5_07.

Binge

Binge drinking was constructed using a question on 5+ drinking during the past 30 days, and was directly converted to annual frequencies. Variable was labeled BING2_07.

recode binge (none=0)(once=12)(2-3 times=30)(4-5 times=54)(6+ times=81) into **bing2_07**.

7 Sweden - drinking indicators

Drinking Status

drin1_09: drinking status (based on **audit1 (q34)** (overall frequency), **kons12m (q31)** (drinking status last 12 months) **konsliv (q32)** (ever consumed alcohol))
- If person reports frequency (gefr6_09 > 0) => drin1_09 = 2 (current drinker).
- If person reports no frequency (gefr6_09 = 0) and person is not a lifetime abstainer (konsliv=1) => drin1_09 = 1 (current abstainer)
- If person reports no frequency and is a lifetime abstainer (konsliv=2) => drin1_09 = 0 (lifetime abstainer.

No missings

Frequencies

gefr6_09: overall frequency based on **audit1 (q34)** (overall frequency) and **kons12m (q31)** (drinking status last 12 months)
Recoding into number of drinking days per year

Never	-> 0
Once a month or more seldom	-> 6,5
2 – 4 times a month	-> 36
2 – 3 times a week	-> 130
4 times a week or more	-> 286

If person drinks no alcohol (disregarding light beer, kons12m=2) -> gefr6_09 = 0.
4 missings (0,1%)

wifr1_09: frequency of wine drinking (based on **oftavin (q45)** (How often drunk wine during last 12 months?)
recoding into number of wine drinking days

almost every day	-> 338
4 – 5 times a week	-> 234
2 – 3 times a week	-> 130
approx once a week	-> 52
2 – 3 times a month	-> 30
approx once a month	-> 12
a few times only	-> 6,5
once	-> 1
never	-> 0

4 missings
Not asked in sub sample c

befr1_09: frequency of beer drinking (based on **oftasol (q43)**) frequency of medium and strong beer)
recoding into number of beer drinking days

almost every day	-> 338
4 – 5 times a week	-> 234
2 – 3 times a week	-> 130
approx once a week	-> 52
2 – 3 times a month	-> 30
approx once a month	-> 12
a few times only	-> 6,5
once	-> 1
never	-> 0

5 missings
Not asked in sub sample c

spfr1_09: frequency of spirits drinking (based on **oftasp (q47)**)

296

recoding into number of beer drinking days

almost every day	-> 338
4 – 5 times a week	-> 234
2 – 3 times a week	-> 130
approx once a week	-> 52
2 – 3 times a month	-> 30
approx once a month	-> 12
a few times only	-> 6,5
once	-> 1
never	-> 0

5 missings
Not asked in sub sample c

oafr1_09: frequency of folk beer drinking (based on **oftafol (q41)**)
recoding into number of beer drinking days

almost every day	-> 338
4 – 5 times a week	-> 234
2 – 3 times a week	-> 130
approx once a week	-> 52
2 – 3 times a month	-> 30
approx once a month	-> 12
a few times only	-> 6,5
once	-> 1
never	-> 0

6 missings
Not asked in sub sample c

obfr1_09: frequency of cider drinking (based on **oftacid (q48a)**)
recoding into number of beer drinking days

almost every day	-> 338
4 – 5 times a week	-> 234
2 – 3 times a week	-> 130
approx once a week	-> 52
2 – 3 times a month	-> 30
approx once a month	-> 12
a few times only	-> 6,5
once	-> 1
never	-> 0

10 missings
Not asked in sub sample c

nodd__09: number of drinking days
nodd__09 = maximum of gefr1_09, befr1_09, wifr1_09, spfr1_09, oafr1_09 and obfr1_09
2 missings

gffr1_09: annual frequency in days, based on the graduated frequency
gffr1_09= sum of the (capped) frequencies gfa2, gfa3, gfa4, gfa5, gfa6, gfa7. (see below: gfvo6_09).
Only asked to sub-sample C
No missings

Quantities

wiqu1_09: usual quantity of wine drinking (based on **vin75 (q46b)**, **vin37 (q46a)** and **vingl15 (q46c)**
= wine quantity in cl), alcohol content 12,43%
-   recalculated into amount of pure alcohol -> winequantity (0,15/0,37/0,75) * 0,1243 (alcohol content) * 0,793 * 1000
-   If person has missing frequency -> wiqu1_09 = missing (4 cases)
-   8 people report frequency but quantity = 0 -> wiqu1_09 = 0.74 (half of the smallest quantity)
Not asked in sub sample c

297

bequ1_09: usual quantity of beer drinking (based on **sol33 (q44a), sol50 (q44b), solgl20 (q44c)** and **solgl40 (q44d)** = beer quantity in cl), alcohol content 5,589%
- recalculated into amount of pure alcohol -> beerquantity (0,33/0,50/0,20/0,40) * 0,05589 (alcohol content) * 0,793 * 1000
- If person has missing frequency -> bequ1_09 = missing (5 cases)
- 9 people report frequency but quantity = 0 -> bequ1_09 = 4,43 (half of the smallest quantity)

Not asked in sub sample c
1 missing (except sub sample c)

spqu1_09: usual quantity of spirits drinking (based on **sp35 (q48a), sp70 (q48b), spgl4 (q48c), spgl6 (q48d)** and **spcl (q48e)**= spirits quantity in cl), alcohol content 38,15%
- recalculated into amount of pure alcohol -> spiritsquantity (0,35/0,70/0,04/0,06/0,01) * 0,3815 (alcohol content) * 0,793 * 1000
- If person has missing frequency -> spqu1_09 = missing (5 cases)
- 16 people report frequency but quantity = 0 -> spqu1_09 = 1,51 (half of the smallest quantity)

1 missing (except sub sample c)

oaqu1_09: usual quantity of folk beer drinking (based on **fol33 (q42a), fol50 (q42b), folgl20 (q42c)** and **folgl40 (q42d)** = folk beer quantity in cl), alcohol content 3,2%.
- recalculated into amount of pure alcohol -> folk beerquantity (0,33/0,50/0,20/0,40) * 0,032 (alcohol content) * 0,793 * 1000
- If person has missing frequency -> oaqu1_09 = missing (6 cases)
- 10 people report frequency but quantity = 0 -> oaqu1_09 = 2,53 (half of the smallest quantity)

2 missings (except sub sample c)

obqu1_09: usual quantity of cider drinking (based on **cid33 (q48ca), cid50 (q48cb), cidgl20 (q48cc)** and **cidgl40 (q48cd)** = cider quantity in cl), alcohol content 4,91%
- recalculated into amount of pure alcohol -> ciderquantity (0,33/0,50/0,20/0,40) * 0,0491 (alcohol content) * 0,793 * 1000
- If person has missing frequency -> obqu1_09 = missing (10 cases)
- 10 people report frequency but quantity = 0 -> obqu1_09 = 3,89 (half of the smallest quantity)

6 missing (except sub sample c)

gequ6_09: usual overall quantity (based on **audit2 (q35)**), alcohol content of a standard drink: 15 ml
recoding into number of drinks

1 – 2	-> 1,5
3 – 4	-> 3,5
5 – 6	-> 5,5
7 – 9	-> 8
10 or more	-> 11,25

recalculate into amount of pure alcohol -> number of drinks * 0,015 (alcohol content) * 0,793 * 1000
4 missings (0,1%)

Volumes

bevo1_09: annual volume of beer drinking
- compute the product of bequ1_09 and befr1_09

5 missings (except sub-sample C)

wivo1_09: annual volume of wine drinking
- compute the product of wiqu1_09 and wifr1_09

4 missings (except sub-sample C)

spvo1_09: annual volume of spirits drinking
- compute the product of spqu1_09 and spfr1_09

5 missings (except sub-sample C)

oavo1_09: annual volume of folk beer drinking

- compute the product of oaqu1_09 and oafr1_09

6 missings (except sub-sample C)

obvo1_09: annual volume of cider drinking
- compute the product of obqu1_09 and obfr1_09

10 missings (except sub-sample C)

bsvo1_09: annual volume based on beverage specific information
- computing the sum of bevo1_09, wivo1_09, spvo1_09, oavo1_09 and obvo1_09

4 missings (except sub-sample C)

gevo6_09: annual volume of alcohol drinking
- compute the product of gequ1_09 and gefr1_09

4 missings (0,1%)

gfvo6_09: annual volume, based on graduated frequency **gf20plus (q39a)**, **gf1220 (q39b)**, **gf0811 (q39c)**, **gf567 (q39d)**, **gf34 (q39e)**, **gf12 (q39f)**, frequency 20+/12-20/8-11/5-7/3-4/1-2 drinks per occasion; **maxdrink (q38)** largest number of drinks on one occasion; alcohol content 15 ml (one drink)

recoding all frequency variables into number of drinking days (into gfa2-gfa7)

basically every day	-> 338
4 – 5 a week	-> 234
2 – 3 a week	-> 130
approx 1 a week	-> 52
2 – 3 times a month	-> 30
approx once a month	-> 12
only a few times	-> 6,5
once in the past 12 months	-> 1
never	-> 0

Some people report summary frequency of more than 365 days. Correction for those cases: each frequency (gfa1-gfa7) is multiplied with 365/(sum of frequencies(gfa1-gfa7))

calculate the volumes

gfhelp2 = gfa2 * 22.25 (20+ drinks) * 0.015 * 0.793 * 1000
gfhelp3 = gfa3 * 15.5 (12-19 drinks) * 0.015 * 0.793 * 1000
gfhelp4 = gfa4 * 9.5 (8-11 drinks) * 0.015 * 0.793 * 1000
gfhelp5 = gfa5 * 6 (5-7 drinks) * 0.015 * 0.793 * 1000
gfhelp6 = gfa6 * 3.5 (3-4 drinks) * 0.015 * 0.793 * 1000
gfhelp7 = gfa7 * 1.5 (1-2 drinks) * 0.015 * 0.793 * 1000

computing gevo6_09 by building the sum of gfhelp2+gfhelp3+ gfhelp4+ gfhelp5+ gfhelp6+ gfhelp7

No missings
Only asked for sub-sample C

Binge

bing6_09: binge drinking (based on **audit 3 (q37)** (frequency of drinking 6 or more drinks at one occasion))

recoding into number of binge drinking (6+ glasses) days

never	-> 0
once a month or less often	-> 6,5
2 – 4 times a month	-> 36
2 – 3 times a week	-> 130
4 times a week or more	-> 286

9 missings

bigf1_09: frequency of binge drinking based on graduated frequencies
- building the sum of gfa2, gfa 3, gfa4 and gfa5 (frequency of drinking 20plus, 12-19, 8-11 and 5-7 drinks per occasion (see above)

No missings
Only asked for sub-sample C

8 Finland - drinking indicators

(cursive: names of variables which only appear in the syntax)

note: there are 38 persons with missing values on nearly all relevant variables. These persons have values on the AUDIT-questions and weren't excluded.

Drinking status

drin1_10: *(=drinkex)* (drinking status, based on **kayrait** (alcohol user or abstainer) and **raikay** (ever consumed alcohol))
- If person is abstainer (kayrait=2) and has never used alcohol (raikay=2) => drin1_10 = 0 (lifetime abstainer).
- If person is abstainer (kayrait=2) and has used alcohol before (raikay=1) => drin1_10 = 1 (current abstainer).
- If person is current drinker (kayrait=1) => drin1_10 = 2 (current drinker)
- 39 missings (2%)

drin6_10: *(=drinkaud, based on oqfaudit, oafre)* (drinkin status, based on **tihalk** (overall frequency))
- If person never drinks alcohol (tihalk=1) => drin6_10 = 0 (abstainer)
- If person drinks alcohol (tihalk>1) => drin6_10 = 1 (drinker)
- 157 missings (8%)

Frequencies

befr1_10: *(=beerfre)* (annual frequency of beer drinking, based on **kuolutt** (freq. beer))
- recoding frequencies into days per year:

daily	=> 365
4-5 times weekly	=> 234
2-3 times weekly	=> 130
once a week	=> 52
2-3 times monthly	=> 30
approximately once a month	=> 12
approximately once during a couple of months	=> 8
3-4 times a year	=> 3.5
once or twice a year	=> 1.5
less than once a year	=> 0.5
never or only tasted	=> 0

- if person is abstainer (**kayrait** = 2) => befr1_10 = 0
- 38 missings (1,9%)

wifr1_10: *(=winefre)* (annual frequency of wine drinking, based on **kuviini** (freq. wine))
- recoding frequencies into days per year: see befr1_10
- if person is abstainer (**kayrait** = 2) => wifr1_10 = 0
- 39 missings (2,0%)

spfr1_10: *(=spirfre)* (annual frequency of spirits drinking, based on **kuvakev** (freq. spirits))
- recoding frequencies into days per year: see befr1_10
- if person is abstainer (**kayrait** = 2) => spfr1_10 = 0
- 39 missings (2,0%)

oafr1_10: *(=ciderfre)* (annual frequency of cider drinking, based on **kusiid** (freq. cider))
- recoding frequencies into days per year: see befr1_10
- if person is abstainer (**kayrait** = 2) => oafr1_10 = 0
- 38 missings (1,9%)

gefr1_10: *(=oafreq)* (overall frequency, based on **kukayt** (overall frequency))
- recoding frequencies into days per year:

daily	=> 365
4-5 times weekly	=> 234

2-3 times weekly	=> 130
once a week	=> 52
2-3 times monthly	=> 30
approximately once a month	=> 12
approximately once during a couple of months	=> 8
3-4 times a year	=> 3.5
once or twice a year	=> 1.5
less than once a year	=> 0.5

- if person is abstainer (**kayrait** = 2) => gefr1_10 = 0
- 40 missings (2,0%)

gefr6_10: *(=oafre)* (overall frequency, based on **tihalk** (overall freq.))
- recoding frequencies into days per year:

never	=> 0
monthly or less	=> 6.5
2-4 times a month	=> 36
2-3 times a week	=> 130
4 times a week or more	=> 312

- 157 missings (8,0%)

gffr1_10: *(=sum2, based on gfa2, gfa3, gfa4, gfa5, gfa6, gfa7)* (overall frequency based on graduated frequency questions **tih18** (how often 18+ drinks during last 12 months), **tih13_17** (how often 13-17 drinks), **tih8_12** (how often 8-12 drinks), **tih5_7** (how often 5-7 drinks), **tih3_4** (how often 3-4 drinks), **tih1_2** (how often 1-2 drinks), **maxann** (number of drinks on the day with highest consumption during the last 12 months))
- recoding frequencies into days per year for all 6 GF variables:

daily	=> 365
4-5 times weekly	=> 234
2-3 times weekly	=> 130
once a week	=> 52
2-3 times monthly	=> 30
aprr. once a month	=> 12
appr. once during a couple of months	=> 8
3-4 times a year	=> 3.5
1-2 times a year	=> 1.5
less than once a year	=> 0.5
never	=> 0

- 55 people have missings on all 6 GF variables
- persons who report a drink number on <u>maxann</u> but have a missing or 0 frequency on the relevant GF variable get the smallest frequency (0.5 days per year): these is 1 person on <u>tih18</u>, 2 people on <u>tih13_17</u>, 6 people on <u>tih8_12</u>, 7 people on <u>tih5_7</u>, 2 people on <u>tih3_4</u>, 5 people on <u>tih1_2</u>
- <u>gffr1_10 = sum of frequencies from the GF (6 GF variables see above)</u>
- for 56 people this sum is higher than 365 days => gffr1_10 =365.
- if person is abstainer (**kayrait** = 2) => gffr1_10 = 0.
- 39 missings (2%)

nodd__10: (annual number of drinking days, based on beverage-specific frequencies for beer, wine, spirits and cider and overall frequency (**kuolutt, kuviini, kuvakev, kusiid, kukayt**)
- nodd__10 = Maximum of beverage-specific and overall frequencies (befr1_10, wifr1_10, spfr1_10, oafr1_10, gefr1_10)
- 38 missings (1,9%)

Quantities

bequ1_10: *(=beerq, based on beerqua)* (usual quantity of beer on a drinking day in grams of pure alcohol, based on **kpolut** (usual quantity of beer on a drinking occasion)) (ethanol contents: 4,62%)
- recoding quantities in number of bottles (one bottle:0.33l):

less than a bottle (0,33l)	=> 0.5

1 bottle	=> 1
1-2 bottles	=> 1.5
2 bottles	=> 2
3 bottles	=> 3
4-5 bottles	=> 4.5
6-9 bottles	=> 7.5
10 or more bottles	=> 11.25

- if person is abstainer (**kayrait** = 2) => bequ1_10 = 0
- 4 people report a frequency (befr1_10) but no quantity: imputation of beer quantity (in number of bottles) by the half of the smallest category => 0.25.
- recalculate quantities into grams of pure alcohol:
  bequ1_10 = (number of bottles on one occasion) * 0.33(bottle size) * 0.462(ethanol contents) * 0.793 * 1000
- 38 missings (1,9%)

wiqu1_10: *(=wineq, based on winequa)* (usual quantity of wine on a drinking day in grams of pure alcohol, based on **kpviini** (usual quantity of wine on a drinking occasion)) (ethanol contents: 12,29%)
- recoding quantities in number of glasses (one glass: 0.1l):

half a glass (<0.1l)	=> 0.5
1 glass (0.1-0.15l)	=> 1.25
a couple of glasses (0.2-0.25l)	=> 2.25
slightly less than a half bottle (0.3l)	=> 3
half a bottle (0.375l)	=> 3.75
slightly less than a bottle (0.5-0.6l)	=> 5.5
1 bottle (0.75l)	=> 7.5
more than a bottle (more than 0.8l)	=> 8.25

- if person is abstainer (**kayrait** = 2) => wiqu1_10 = 0
- 4 people report a frequency (wifr1_10) but no quantity: imputation of wine quantity (in number of glasses) by half of the smallest category => 0.25.
- recalculate quantities into grams of pure alcohol:
  wiqu1_10 = (number of glasses on one occasion) * 0.1(glass size) * 0.1229 (ethanol contents) * 0.793 * 1000
- 3 missing values: imputation by the median of the corresponding frequency-group (wifr1_10),
- 39 missings (2,0%)

spqu1_10: *(=spirq, based on spirqua)* (usual quantity of spirits on a drinking day in grams of pure alcohol, based on **kpvakev** (usual quantity of spirits on a drinking occasion)) (ethanol contents: 36,44%)
- recoding quantities in number of glasses (one glass: 0.04l):

one shot (0.04l)	=> 1
a couple of shots (0.07-0.08l)	=> 2
about three shots (0.1l)	=> 3
about four shots (0.15l)	=> 4
5-6 shots or half a bottle (0.2-0.25l)	=> 5.5
7-8 shots or a little more than half a bottle (0.3l)	=> 7.5
9-10 shots or a little less than a bottle (0.4l)	=> 9.5
one half-liter bottle or more	=> 14

- if person is abstainer (**kayrait** = 2) => spqu1_10 = 0
- 1 person reports no frequency but a quantity => the quantity is put to 0 spqu1_10 = 0
- 8 people report a frequency (spfr1_10) but no quantity: imputation of spirits quantity (in number of glasses) by half of the smallest category => 0.25. **(müsste eigentlich 0.5 sein, aber was solls)**
- recalculate quantities into grams of pure alcohol:
  spqu1_10 = (number of glasses on one occasion) * 0.04(glass size) * 0.3644 (ethanol contents) * 0.793 * 1000
- 1 missing value: imputation by the median of the corresponding frequency-group (spfr1_10),
- 39 missings (2,0%)

oaqu1_10: *(=ciderq, based on ciderqua)* (usual quantity of cider on a drinking day in grams of pure alcohol, based on **kpsiid** (usual quantity of cider on a drinking occasion)) (ethanol contents: 4,73%)
- recoding quantities in number of bottles (one bottle: 0.33l): see bequ1_10
- if person is abstainer (**kayrait** = 2) => oaqu1_10 = 0
- 4 people report no frequency but a quantity => the quantity is put to 0 oaqu1_10 = 0
- 6 peoplereport a frequency (oafr1_10) but no quantity: imputation of cider quantity (in number of bottles) by the half of the smallest category => 0.25.
- recalculate quantities into grams of pure alcohol:
  oaqu1_10 = (number of bottles on one occasion) * 0.33(bottle size) * 0.0473 (ethanol contents) * 0.793 * 1000
- 1 missing value: imputation by the median of the corresponding frequency-group (osfr1_10),
- 38 missings (1,9%)

gequ6_10: *(=oaquan)* (overall quantity on a drinking day, based on **annosalk** (overall quantity on a drinking day))
- recoding quantities in number drinks:

1-2	=> 1.5
3-4	=> 3.5
5-6	=> 5.5
7-9	=> 8.5
10 or more	=> 11.25
I don't use alcohol	=> 0

- recalculate quantities into grams of pure alcohol (assuming that in a standard drink are 10 grams of pure alcohol):
  gequ6_10 = (number of drinks on a drinking day) * 10
- 6 people report no frequency (gefr6_10) but a quantity => the quantity is put to 0 gequ6_10 = 0
- 10 people report a frequency (gefr6_10) but no quantity => imputation of the quantity by half of the smallest category => 0.75
- 4 people have missings on quantity, but report frequencies (gefr6_10) => imputation of the quantities by the median of the corresponding frequency-group (gefr6_10),
- 157 missings (8%)

Volume

bevo1_10: (annual volume of beer in grams of pure alcohol, based on **kuolutt** (freq. beer) and **kpolut** (usual quantity of beer on a drinking occasion))
- bevo1_10 = befr1_10(number of beer-drinking days per year) * bequ1_10(grams pure alcohol from drinking beer per drinking occasion)
- 38 missings (1,9%)

wivo1_10: (annual volume of wine in grams of pure alcohol, based on **kuviini** (freq. wine) and **kpviini** (usual quantity of wine on a drinking occasion))
- wivo1_10 = wifr1_10(number of wine-drinking days per year) * wiqu1_10(grams pure alcohol from drinking wine per drinking occasion)
- 39 missings (2,0%)

spvo1_10: (annual volume of spirits in grams of pure alcohol, based on **kuvakev** (freq. spirits) and **kpvakev** (usual quantity of spirits on a drinking occasion))
- spvo1_10 = spfr1_10(number of spirits-drinking days per year) * spqu1_10(grams pure alcohol from drinking spirits per drinking occasion)
- 39 missings (2,0%)

oavo1_10: (annual volume of cider in grams of pure alcohol, based on **kusiid** (freq. cider) and **kpsiid** (usual quantity of cider on a drinking occasion))
- oavo1_10 = oafr1_10(number of cider-drinking days per year) * oaqu1_10(grams pure alcohol from drinking cider per drinking occasion)
- 38 missings (1,9%)

303

bsvo1_10: (annual overall volume in grams of pure alcohol, based on beverage-specific volumes for beer, wine spirits and cider (**kuolutt, kpolut, kuviini, kpviini, kuvakev, kpvakev, kusiid, kpsiid**))
- bsvo1_10 = sum of annual volume of beer, wine, spirits and cider (bevo1_10, wivo1_10, spvo1_10, oavo1_10)
- 40 missings (2,0%)

gfvo1_10: *(=sum3, based on gfhelp2 to gfhelp7)* (annual volume in grams of pure alcohol, based on the GF **tih18** (how often 18+ drinks during last 12 months), **tih13_17** (how often 13-17 drinks), **tih8_12** (how often 8-12 drinks), **tih5_7** (how often 5-7 drinks), **tih3_4** (how often 3-4 drinks), **tih1_2** (how often 1-2 drinks) **maxann** (number of drinks on the day with highest consumption during the last 12 months))
- recoding the 6 frequency-variables and correcting them according to maxann: see gffr1_10
- 56 people report frequencies of more than 365 days in summary => correction of single frequencies by multiplying these by 365/(sum of frequencies)
- recalculate the frequencies into 6 quantity-variables (grams of pure alcohol) by using the following drink numbers (one standard drink contains 10 grams):

18+ drinks	=> 19 drinks
13-17 drinks	=> 15 drinks
8-12 drinks	=> 10 drinks
5-7 drinks	=> 6 drinks
3-4 drinks	=> 3.5 drinks
1-2 drinks	=> 1.5 drinks

- gfvo1_10 = sum of the6 quantity-measures which are based on the graduated-frequency-variables
- 39 missings (2%)

gevo6_10: (annual overall volume in grams of pure alcohol, based on **tihalk** (overall freq.) and **annosalk** (overall quantity on a drinking day))
- gevo6_10 = (overall frequency in days per year) gefr6_10 * (overall quantity per drinking day in grams of pure alcohol) gequ6_10.
- 157 missings (8%)

Binge drinking

bing6_10: *(=bingeaud)* (frequency of drinking 6+ drinks on one occasion in days per year, based on **tih6ann** (frequency of drinking 6 or more drinks))
- recoding frequencies into days per year:

never	=> 0
less than monthly	=> 6
once a month	=> 12
once a week	=> 52
daily or almost daily	=> 312

- if person is abstainer (tihalk=1) => bing6_10 = 0
- 158 missings (8%)

bigf__10: *(=bingegf)* (frequency of drinking 5+drinks on one occasion in days per year, based on the GF questions **tih5_7** (how often 5-7 drinks), **tih3_4** (how often 3-4 drinks), **tih1_2** (how often 1-2 drinks) **maxann** (number of drinks on the day with highest consumption during the last 12 months))
- recoding the 6 frequency-variables and correcting them according to maxann: see gffr1_10
- 56 persons report frequencies of more than 365 days in summary => correction of single frequencies by multiplying these by 365/(sum of freq.s)
- bigf1__10= sum of frequency drinking 5-7 drinks, 8-12 drinks, 1-17 drinks and 18 or more drinks on one occasion
- 39 missings (2%)

9 Norway – drinking indicators

Drinking status

used variables: a_1: ever tasted beer
a_2: tasted beer during the last 12 months
a_7: ever tasted wine
a_8: tasted wine during the last 12 months
a_15: ever tasted spirits
a_16: tasted spirits during the last 12 months
a_24: tasted alcopops during the last 12 months

- if a_2 & a_8 & a_16 & a_24 are answered with no, the respondent is a 12 months abstainer
- if a_1 & a_7 & a_15 are answered with no, the respondent is a lifetime-abstainer
- if a_2 or a_8 or a_16 or a_24 is answered with yes, the respondent is a current drinker

The corresponding variable is labelled DRIN5_11 (0=lifetime abstainer, 1=former drinker; 2=current drinker). The 5 in the variable name is due to the use of a mixture of variables and the country code is used because construction is not based on core questions.

Beverage specific frequencies

In fact respondents had the possibility to give their consumption either for the past 30 days or the past 12 months, thus we call this a mixed measure (coded 5 at the fifth position). All frequencies were converted in annual frequencies.
used variables: a_3: beer, usual frequency/year: open-ended question labelled BEFR5_11
a_9: wine, usual frequency/year open-ended question labelled WIFR5_11
a_17: spirits, usual frequency/year: open-ended question labelled SPFR5_11
a_22: home-distilled spirits, usual frequency/year: open-ended question labelled
OAFR5_11
a_25: alcopops, usual frequency/year: open-ended question labelled OBFR5_11

- get overall frequency NODD__11 by taking the maximum of BEFR5_11, WIFR5_11, SPFR5_11, OAFR5_11, OBFR5_11

Note there is no frequency question for all beverages combined

Quantities per drinking occasion

Beverage specific quantities were calculated:
used variables: a_4: beer, usual quantity, country recommended container sizes were used in litres of beer (0.2, 0.35, 0.5, 0.7, 1.05, 1.55, 2.6, 4)
a_10: wine, usual quantity; country recommended container sizes were used in litres of wine (0.08, 0.15, 0.25, 0.37, 0.5, 0.75, 1.06)
a_18: spirits, usual quantity; country recommended container sizes were used in litres of spirits (0.03, 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.37, 0.5, 0.81)

- 3 men (beer)/ 5 (wine)/1 (spirits) people have a frequency but no quantity. Quantities were imputed for those by corresponding median quantities for corresponding frequency groups with complete data on frequency and quantity.

- Quantities were transformed into grams of pure ethanol assuming volume percentages of 4.4% for beer; 13% for wine, and 43% for spirits. Variables are labelled BEQU5_11 (Beer), WIQU5_11 (Wine) and SPQU5_11 (Spirits)

In addition, a quantity for the last drinking day was constructed:

The following drink sizes were used: small bottle(half a bottle /glass of beer =0.35l; half a litre bottle of beer = 0.5l; a glass of wine=0.15l; shot glasses/drinks of spirits = 0.05l. Using the same conversion factors for volume % the following variables for the last drinking occasion was created: BEQU4_11; WIQU4_11, SPQU4_11.

The 4 in the variable name stands for "last drinking occasion".

Summing all three quantities, the overall quantity on the last occasion was derived, and labelled BSQU4_11.

BS in variable name stands for "beverage specific".

Lifetime abstainers were set to 0 on the last drinking occasion.

Volume

Derived by multiplying BEFR5_11 with BEQU5_11, WIFR5_11 with WIQU5_11, and SPFR5_11 with SPQU5_11, and summing all three products. Resulting variables were BEVO5_11, WIVO5_11, SPVO5_11 for beverage specific volumes and BSVO5_11 for the overall volume.

A quantity per drinking day can be obtained by dividing BSVO5_11 with NODD__11.

Binge drinking

used variables: a_5: beer, max. quantity (Filter for 6 half bottles or more)

           a_6: beer, frequency 6 half bottles or more; open ended frequency

           a_11: wine, max. quantiy (Filter for ¾ litres or more)

           a_12: wine, frequency of ¾ bottles open ended question

           a_19: spirits, max. quantity (Filter for ½ a bottle (1/3 Litre) or more)

           a_20: spirits, frequency of half bottle or more; open-ended question

- binge-variables for each beverage (binge_be, binge_wi, binge_sp) were constructed
- 10 missings in binge_be, 4 of them are usually binge drinkers (beer), also some missings for other beverages
- correction for drinkers usually consuming such an amount:
  if (sysmis(binge_be) & be_l>=2.6) binge_be=be_fre.
  if (sysmis(binge_wi) & wi_l>=0.75) binge_wi=wi_fre.
  if (sysmis(binge_sp) & sp_l>=0.33) binge_sp=sp_fre.

- We created a conservative binge variable by computing the maximum of binge_be, binge_wi & binge_sp
- This variable is called BING5_11

10 The Netherlands - drinking indicators

One standard drink is 10 gram of pure alcohol. (according to Ronald D. Knibbe)
Note: There are no beverage specific frequencies or quantity questions.
Frequency and quantity is asked for weekdays, weekend and for the last 7 days.

Drinking status

drin1_12: (drinking status, based on **alc7**, **gehont**) values: 0 (lifetime abstainer); 1 (12 months abstainer); 2 (current drinker)
- use alc7 (never consumed alcohol) and gehont (abstainer or drinker in the past 12 months)

Frequencies

gefr1_12: (overall frequency, based on dfuo_12a (**qfv1**: frequency weekdays), dfuo_12b (**qfv3**: frequency weekend days))
recoding weekdays (Monday to Thursday):

4 days	=> 4
3 days	=> 3
2 days	=> 2
1 day	=> 1
less than one day	=> 0.5
I never drink on weekdays	=> 0

recoding weekend days (Friday to Sunday):

3 days	=> 3
2 days	=> 2
1 day	=> 1
less than one day	=> 0.5
I never drink on weekend days	=> 0

- take the sum of frequency weekdays and frequency weekend multiplying by 52: gefr1_12=(freq weekdays + freq weekend days)*52
- if freq weekdays is missing => gefr1_12=freq weekend days*52.
- if freq weekend days is missing => gefr1_12=freq weekdays*52.
- Missings in both frequencies are missings in gefr1_12,
- Lifetime/12 months abstainer are being put to 0.
- Note: Compared with binge: 45 persons drink 6+ more often, although they report less at the general frequencies when considering the ranges of categories!!!

gefr3_12: (overall frequency, based on information about the last 7 days, dndo_12a to dndo12_g (**wr1 to wr7**))
– Take the number of drinking days of the last week multiplying by 52
– Abstainer are set to 0

gefr5_12: (overall frequency, based on gefr1_12, bing5_12)
– 47 cases with higher values in gefr5_12 than in gefr1_12:
– take the maximum of the overall frequency (based on information about weekday frequency and weekend frequency) and the frequency of binge drinking: gefr5_12=maximum(gefr1_12, bing5_12)

nodd5_12: (annual number of drinking days, based on gefr5_12)
– nodd5_12 = gefr5_12

Quantities

gequ1_12: (usually quantity on a drinking day, based on information about weekdays and weekend days, dndo_12h (**qfv2:** usually quantity on a weekday), dndo_12i (**qfv4:** usually quantity on a weekend day), dfuo_12a (**qfv1:** frequency weekdays), dfuo_12b (**qfv3:** frequency weekend days)):

- gequ1_12 is the weighted mean of the usually quantities of the weekdays and the weekend days, the weighting is according to the frequencies for weekdays and for weekend days:
- gequ1_12 = (quan weekday * freq weekdays + quan weekend day * freq weekend)*10grams / (freq weekday + freq weekend day) (take 10grams pure ethanol for one standard drink)

gequ3_12: (usually quantity on a drinking day, based on information about the last seven days, dndo_12a to dndo_12g (**wr1** to **wr7:** individual quantities for the last seven days))

- gequ3_12 is the mean of the quantities for the last seven days
- gequ3_12 = sum of the quantities for the last seven days * 10 grams / number of drinking days for the last seven days

gequ5_12: (usually quantity on a drinking day, based on information about weekdays, weekend days and the last seven days, gequ1_12, gequ3_12)

- take gequ1_12 (usually quantity based on information about weekdays and weekend days)
- if missing or 0 take gequ3_12 (usually quantity based on information about the last 7 days)

Volume

gevo1_12: (annual volume, based on information about weekdays and weekend days, dfuo_12a (**qfv1:** frequency weekdays), dfuo_12b (**qfv3:** frequency weekend days), dndo_12h (**qfv2:** usually quantity on a weekday), dndo_12i (**qfv4:** usually quantity on a weekend day))

- gevo1_12: (the usually quantity for a weekday * the frequency for the weekdays) + (the usually quantity for a weekend day * the frequency for a weekend), this sum (the volume for a week) is multiplied by 52,

gevo3_12: (annual volume, based on information about the last seven days, dndo_12a to dndo_12g (**wr1** to **wr7:** individual quantities for the last seven days)

- gevo3_12 = sum of the quantities for the last seven days (volume for the last week) multiplied by 52,

–

gevo5_12: (annual volume, based on different instruments, information about weekdays and weekend days and last 7 days, gevo1_12, gevo3_12, bing5_12)

- take gevo1_12 (annual volume based on information about weekdays and weekend days)
- if missing or 0 take gevo3_12 (annual volume based on information about the last 7 days)
- correction if bing5_12 > gefr1_12 (47 cases): take the higher frequency to calculate volume: gefr5_12 = bing5_12 (annual frequency of 6 +) * gequ5_12 (usually quantity on a drinking day)

Binge drinking

bing1_12: (annual frequency of drinking 6+ glasses, (60 grams ethanol) based on dlnda12 (**qfv5**: frequency of drinking 6+ on one day in the last 6 months))
<u>recoding:</u>

every day	=> 365 times per year
5-6 times a week	=> 286
3-4 times a week	=> 182
1-2 times a week	=> 78
1-3 times a month	=> 24
3-5 times per half a year	=> 8
1-2 times per half a year	=> 3
never	=> 0

- abstainer are set to 0.
- 35 missings

bing3_12: (annual frequency of 6+ based on information about last 7 days, dndo_12a to dndo_12g (**wr1** to **wr7**: individual quantities for the last seven days))
- count days with 6+ glasses for the last week and multiply this by 52, (0 missings)

bing5_12: (annual frequency of 6+ based on bing1_12, bing5_12)
- bing5_12 = bing1_12
- if missing take information from weekdays and weekend days: if the usually quantity on a weekday is higher or equal 60 grams => bin5_12 = frequency weekdays * 52, if the usually quantity on a weekend day is higher or equal 60 grams => bin5_12 = frequency weekend days * 52, if both: bin5_12 = (frequency weekdays + frequency weekend days) * 52

11 Austria drinking indicators

Drinking status

drin3_13: drinking status based on **a2** (number of drinking days in the last 7 days)
- if person drank in the last 7 days => drin3_13 = 1 (current drinker)
- if person did not drink in the last 7 days => drin3_13 = 0 (7 days abstainer)

94 missings (1,3%)

drin5_13: drinking status, based on **a2** (number of drinking days in the last week) and **a4** (frequency of drinking in the last 3 months)
- if person drank in the last 7 days (according to a2)
  - ⇨ drin5_13 = 1 (current drinker)
- if frequency last 7 days is 0 or missing and person report a 3 months frequency (according to gefr8_13)
  - ⇨ drin5_13=1 (current drinker)
- if frequency last 7 days is 0 or missing and person report no 3 months frequency (according to gefr8_13)
  - ⇨ drin5_13=0 (current abstainer)

8 missings (0,1%)

Frequencies

gefr8_13: overall frequency, based on **a4** (frequency of alcohol consumption in the last 3 months)
recoding frequencies into number of drinking days in the last 12 months

7 days per week	=> 365
6 days per week	=> 312
5 days per week	=> 260
4 days per week	=> 208
3 days per week	=> 156
2 days per week	=> 104
1 day per week	=> 52
about once in 14 days	=> 26
about once per month	=> 12
about once during the last three months	=> 4
not during the last 3 months but earlier	=> 2
never in my life have drunken alcohol	=> 0

106 missings (1,4%)

gefr3_13: overall frequency, based on **a2** (frequency in the last week)
- gefr3_13 = number of drinking days of the last week * 52

94 missings (1,3%)

gefr5_13: overall frequency, based on **a2** (frequency in the last week) and **a4** (frequency of alcohol consumption in the last 3 months)
- take frequency of the last 7 days (a2) *52
- if frequency of the last 7 days is 0 or missing and person reports a 3-month frequency (a4) => gefr5_13 = gefr8_13.

8 missings (0,1%)

Quantities

gequ3_13: overall usually quantity, based on last 7 days consumption **a3sum** and **a2** last 7 days frequency
- if person reports a frequency of the last 7 days => gequ3_13 = quantity of last 7 days / frequency of last 7 days.
- If person reports no frequency for the last 7 days (gefr3_13=0) => gequ3_13=0.
- Missing value imputation by the median of the frequency-group

94 missings (1,3%)

wiqu4_13: usual wine quantity, based on **a1b** (number of wine glasses <u>yesterday</u>) (one standard drink = 20 grams of pure alcohol)
- wiqu4_13 = number of wine glasses yesterday * 20 (grams of pure alcohol)
- if missings (a1b) => wiqu4_13 = 0

no missings

bequ4_13: usual beer quantity, based on **a1a** (number of beer glasses <u>yesterday</u>) (one standard drink = 20 grams of pure alcohol)
- bequ4_13 = number of beer glasses yesterday * 20 (grams of pure alcohol)
- if missings (a1a) => bequ4_13 = 0

no missings

spqu4_13: usual spirits quantity, based on **a1c** (number of spirits glasses <u>yesterday</u>) (one standard drink = 20 grams of pure alcohol)
- spqu4_13 = number of spirits glasses yesterday * 20 (grams of pure alcohol)
- if missings (a1c) => spqu4_13 = 0

no missings

oaqu4_13: usual aperitif quantity, based on **a1d** (number of aperitif glasses <u>yesterday</u>) (one standard drink = 20 grams of pure alcohol)
- oaqu4_13 = number of aperitif glasses yesterday * 20 (grams of pure alcohol)
- if missings (a1d) => oaqu4_13 = 0

no missings

obqu4_13: usual cider quantity, based on **a1e** (number of cider glasses <u>yesterday</u>) (one standard drink = 20 grams of pure alcohol)
- obqu4_13 = number of cider glasses yesterday * 20 (grams of pure alcohol)
- if missings (a1e) => obqu4_13 = 0

no missings

bsqu4_13: usually overall quantity, based on beverage specific quantities <u>yesterday</u> **(a1a-a1e)**
- bsqu4_13 = sum of beverage specific quantities from yesterday (wiqu4_13 + bequ4_13 + spqu4_13 + oaqu4_13 + obqu4_13 + bsqu4_13)

no missings

Volume measures

gevo3_13: annual volume, based on last week information, **a3sum** (quantity last week), **a2** (frequency last week)
- gevo3_13=gequ3_13 (overall quantity per day) *gefr3_13 (overall frequency).

94 missings (1,3%)

12 Drinking indicators Czech Republic:

Drinking status

drin5_14: (drinking status using a mixture of time frames, based on **q41, q42_1, q42_2, q42_3, q56**) values: 0 (lifetime abstainer); 1 (12 months abstainer); 2 (current drinker)
- if maximum of overall and beverage specific frequencies for the last 12 months greater than 0 (gefr5_14) => current drinker (drin5_14=2)
- if q56 (have you ever had a drink...?) is "yes" and gefr5_14=0 => 12 months abstainer (drin5_14=1)
- if q56 (have you ever had a drink...?) is "no" and gefr5_14=0 => lifetime abstainer (drin5_14=0)
- if q56 is missing and gefr5_14=0 => lifetime abstainer (drin5_14=0)

Frequencies

gefr1_14: (overall frequency, based on **q41**, last 12 months):
recoding:

daily or almost daily	=> 312
3-4 times per week	=> 182
1 or 2 times per week	=> 78
1 or 2 times per month	=> 18
1 or 2 times per three months	=> 6
1 or 2 times per six months	=> 3
1 or 2 times per year	=> 1.5
not at all during the last year	=> 0

gefr5_14: (overall frequency, based on **q41, q42_1, q42_2, q42_3**, last 12 months): maximum of overall and beverage specific frequencies gefr5_14= max(gefr1_14, befr1_14, wifr1_14, spfr1_14).

nodd__14: (annual number of drinking days, based on gefr5_14): nodd__14=gefr5_14

befr1_14: (annual frequency of drinking beer, based on **q42_1**) recoding (see gefr1_14)
wifr1_14: (annual frequency of drinking wine, based on **q42_2**) recoding (see gefr1_14)
spfr1_14: (annual frequency of drinking spirits, based on **q42_3**) recoding (see gefr1_14)

Quantities

bequ1_14: (usual quantity of drinking beer, based on **q43_a**) bequ1_14=q43_a*0.5*0.05*0.793*1000 (1 glass: 0.5 litres, 5%vol. alcohol contents)
wiqu1_14: (usual quantity of drinking wine, based on **q43_b**) wiqu1_14=q43_a*0.2*0.12*0.793*1000 (1 glass: 0.2 litres, 12%vol. alcohol contents)
spqu1_14: (usual quantity of drinking spirits, based on **q43_c**)
bequ1_14=q43_a*0.05*0.40*0.793*1000 (1 glass: 0.05 litres, 40%vol. alc. cont.)
Data cleaning:
We have done some data cleaning:

   If frequency was 0, quantity was set to 0 (for each beverage separately, spirits: 381 cases, beer: 295 cases, wine: 194 cases)
   If frequency is missing and quantity too, both are set to 0 (no consumption) (approximately 15 cases)
   If frequency is greater 0 and quantity is 0, quantity is set to the half of the lowest quantity (1/2 glass)
   If there is a frequency but no quantity: the missing quantities were imputed by the median quantity of all people with the same frequency. Frequencies were not imputed. (beer: 3 cases, wine: 18 cases, spirits: 47 cases)

Volume

bevo1_14: (annual volume beer, based on **befr1_14, bequ1_14**): annual frequency beer * usual quantity beer bevo1_14=befr1_14*bequ1_14

wivo1_14: (annual volume wine, based on **wifr1_14, wiqu1_14**): annual frequency wine * usual quantity wine wivo1_14=wifr1_14*wiqu1_14

spvo1_14: (annual volume spirits, based on **spfr1_14, spqu1_14**): annual frequency spirits * usual quantity spirits spvo1_14=spfr1_14*spqu1_14

bsvo1_14: (annual overall volume based on beverage specific measures, **bevo1_14, wivo1_14, spvo1_14**) sum of beverage specific annual volumes: bsvo1_14=bevo1_14+wivo1_14+spvo1_14

Binge drinking

bing1_14: (based on **q44**: frequency of drinking 5+ beer **or** wine **or** spirits): recoding (see gefr1_14) minimum alcohol contents:

5 glasses of beer: 100 gr. ethanol

5 glasses of wine: 96 gr. ethanol

5 glasses of spirits: 80 gr. ethanol

13 Hungary - drinking indicators

(cursive: names of variables which only appear in the syntax)

note:
- 60 cases had missing values for almost every variable and were excluded from further analyses.

Drinking status

drin1_15: *(=drink12)* (drinking status, based on **b8** (last drinking occasion) and **b9** (overall frequency))
- if b9>0 (at least a frequency of drinking of 1 or 2 in the last 12 months) and b8>0 and b8<9 (last drinking occasion was in the last 12 months) => drink12=2. (current drinker)
- If b9=0 (never drinking alcohol) and b8=9 (last drinking occasion: more than a year ago) => drink12=1. (current abstainer)
- If b9=0 (never drinking alcohol) and b8=0 (last drinking occasion: never drank alcohol) => drin12=0. (lifetime abstainer)
- 120 missings (5.2%)
- If missing b8 and b9 =0 (never drank alcohol in the last 12 months) and sum of (wiqu4-15, bequ4_15, spqu4_15)=0 => drink12=0 (lifetime abstainer).
- If missing b8 and b9 =0 (never drank alcohol in the last 12 months) and sum of (wiqu4-15, bequ4_15, spqu4_15)>0 => drink12=1 (current abstainer).
- If missing b8 and b9>1 and b9<9 (that means no missing) => drink12=2 (current drinker).
- If missing b9 and b8=0 (never drunk alcohol) => drink12=0 (lifetime abstainer).
- If missing b9 and b8=9 (last occasion more than a year ago) => drink12=1 (current abstainer).
- Still 111 missings (4,8%)

drin2_15: *(=drink30)* (drinking status, based on **b1** (frequency last 30 days))
- If person consumed alcohol in the last 30 days => drin2_15 = 1 (30 days current drinker)
- If person consumed no alcohol in the last 30 days => drin2_15 = 0 (30 days abstainer)
- 7 missings (0,3%)

drin5_15: *(=ovdrink)* (drinking status, based on **b8** (last drinking occasion), **b9** (overall frequency) and **b3** (quantity beer last occasion), **b4** (quantity wine last occasion), **b5** (quantity spirits last occasion))
- If bsvo5_15 = 0 (no annual volume) => drin5_15=drink1_15.
- If bsvo5_15 (annual volume) > 0 => drin5_15=2 (current drinker).
- 49 missings (2,1%)

Frequencies

gefr1_15: *(=oafreq)* (overall frequency, based on **b9** (overall frequency last 12 months))
- recoding frequencies in days per year:

never	=> 0
every day or nearly every day	=> 312
3 or 4 times a week	=> 182
1 or 2 times a week	=> 78
1-3 times a month	=> 24
7-11 times in the last 12 months	=> 9
3-6 times in the last 12 months	=> 4.5
1-2 times in the last 12 months	=> 1.5

- 64 missings (2,8%)

gefr5_15: *(=ovfreq)* (overall frequency, based on **b1** (overall frequency last 30 days) and **b9** (overall frequency last 12 months))
- recoding frequencies of b1 (30 days freq.) in days per year:

every day or nearly every day	=> 312
3-4 times a week	=> 182
1-2 times a week	=> 78
1-3 times altogether	=> 24
never	=> 0

- if person consumed alcohol in last 30 days (b1≠5 (no alcohol in last 30 days) and sum of (bequ4_15, wiqu4_15 and sp4_15) > 0) => gefr5_15 is based on 30 days information (**b1**).
- If person consumed no alcohol in the last 30 days (b1=5 or b1=missing or sum of (bequ4_15, wiqu4_15 and sp4_15) = 0) => gefr5_15 is based on 12 months information (**b9**, recoding frequencies: see gefr1_15).
- 33 missings (1.4%)

nodd__15: (annual number of drinking days, based on **b1** (overall frequency last 30 days) and **b9** (overall frequency last 12 months))
- nodd__15=gefr5_15.

Quantities

bequ4_15: *(=beerqua)* (quantity on the last drinking occasion in grams of pure alcohol, **beer**; based on **b3**) (ethanol contents for beer: 5%)
- recoding quantities in number of drinks (one drink is 0.5 litres):

Never drink beer	=> 0
Did not drink beer on last occasion	=> 0
Less than a bottle or a mug	=> 0.5
1-2 bottles	=> 1.5
3-4 bottles	=> 3.5
5 or more bottles	=> 5.75

- bequ4_15 = number of drinks last occasion * 0.5(litres) * 0.05(pure alcohol) * 1000 * 0.793
- 70 missings
- if missing and (b9=0 (no alcohol in the last 12 months) or b2a=1 (no beer last 30 days) or b1=5 (no alcohol in the last 30 days) => bequ4_15=0.
- still 14 missings

wiqu4_15: *(=winequa)* (quantity on the last drinking occasion in grams of pure alcohol, **wine**; based on **b4**) (ethanol contents for wine: 11.5%)
- recoding quantities in number of drinks (one drink is 0.1 litres):

never drink wine	=> 0
did not drink wine on last occasion	=> 0
less than a glass	=> 0.5
1-2 glasses	=> 1.5
half a bottle (3.5 dl)	=> 3.5
one or more bottles	=> 8.75

- wiqu4_15 = number of drinks last occasion * 0.1(litres) * 0.115(pure alcohol) * 1000 * 0.793
- 87 missings
- if missing and (b9=0 (no alcohol in the last 12 months) or b2b=1 (no wine last 30 days) or b1=5 (no alcohol in the last 30 days) => wiqu4_15=0.
- still 29 missings

spqu4_15: *(=spiqua)* (quantity at the last drinking occasion in grams of pure alcohol, **spirits**; based on **b5**) (ethanol contents for spirit: 40%)
- recoding quantities in number of drinks (one drink is 0.05 litres):

never drink liquor	=> 0
did not drink liquor at last occasion	=> 0
less than a drink	=> 0.5
1-2 drinks	=> 1.5
3-5 drinks	=> 4
6 or more drinks	=> 7

- spqu4_15 = number of drinks last occasion * 0.05(litres) * 0.40(pure alcohol) * 1000 * 0.793
- 85 missings
- if missing and (b9=0 (no alcohol in the last 12 months) or b2c=1 (no spirits last 30 days) or b1=5 (no alcohol in the last 30 days) => spqu4_15=0.
- still 29 missings

bsqu1_15: *(=oabqua)* (usual quantity on a drinking day, based on beverage-specific measures on the last drinking occasion **b3** (quantity last occasion beer), **b4** (quantity last occasion wine), **b5** (quantity last occasion spirits), **b9** (overall frequency last 12 months))
- bsqu1_15 = sum of beverage-specific quantities on the last drinking occasion (bequ4_15, wiqu4_15, spqu4_15)
- 38 persons who are not current drinkers report quantities and are put to 0.
- 146 persons report frequencies (b9) but no quantities: imputation of quantities by the median of the frequency-group.
- 0 missings

bsqu2_15: *(=oaqu30d)* (usually quantity on a drinking day, based on beverage-specific measures on the last drinking occasion **b3** (quantity last occasion beer), **b4** (quantity last occasion wine), **b5** (quantity last occasion spirits), **b1** (overall frequency last 30 days))
- bsqu1_15 = sum of beverage-specific quantities on the last drinking occasion (bequ4_15, wiqu4_15, spqu4_15)
- 25 persons report frequencies (b1) but no quantities: imputation of quantities by the median of the frequency-group
- 0 missings

bsqu5_15: *(=ovquan, quanlo1, quanlo2)* (usually quantity on a drinking day, based on beverage-specific measures on the last drinking occasion **b3** (quantity last occasion beer), **b4** (quantity last occasion wine), **b5** (quantity last occasion spirits), **b1** (overall frequency last 30 days), **b9** (overall frequency last 12 months))
- bsqu5_15 = sum of beverage-specific quantities on the last drinking occasion (bequ4_15, wiqu4_15, spqu4_15).
- 25 persons report frequencies (b1) but no quantities: imputation of quantities by the median of the frequency-group.
- 146 persons report frequencies (b9) but no quantities: imputation of quantities by the median of the frequency-group.
- 0 missings

Volume

bsvo1_15: *(based on ovbqf12m)* (annual volume, based on beverage-specific measures **b3** (quantity last occasion beer), **b4** (quantity last occasion wine), **b5** (quantity last occasion spirits), **b9** (overall frequency last 12 months))
- bsvo1_15 = gefr1_15 (frequency last 12 months) * sum of beverage-specific quantities on the last drinking occasion (bequ4_15, wiqu4_15, spqu4_15)
- 38 persons who are not current drinkers report quantities and are put to 0.
- 146 persons report frequencies (b9) but no quantities: imputation of quantities by the median of the frequency-group.
- 28 missings (1,2%)

bsvo2_15: *(based on ovbqf30d)* (annual volume, based on beverage-specific measures **b3** (quantity last occasion beer), **b4** (quantity last occasion wine), **b5** (quantity last occasion spirits), **b1** (overall frequency last 30 days))
- take recoded frequencies of b1 (see gefr5_15)
- <u>bsvo2_15 = freq. last 12 month (based on inform. of b1) * sum of bev. spec. quant. at the last drinking occasion</u> (bequ4_15, wiqu4_15, spqu4_15)
- *25 persons report frequencies (b1) but no quantities: imputation of quantities by the median of the frequency-group*
- <u>6 missings (0,3%)</u>

bsvo5_15: *(based on ovbqf)* (annual volume, based on beverage-specific measures **b3** (quantity last occasion beer), **b4** (quantity last occasion wine), **b5** (quantity last occasion spirits), **b1** (overall frequency last 30 days), **b9** (overall frequency last 12 months))
- <u>bsvo5_15 = bsqu5_15 (quantity on the last drinking occasion) * gefr5_15 (overall frequency last 12 months)</u>
- <u>0 missings</u>

Binge drinking

bing1_15: *(based on binge1, binge2)* (annual frequency of 3 or more glasses per occasion, this is 60 or more grams of pure alcohol)
- using **b10a** (frequency of 3-5 glasses at one occasion, last 12 months) and **b10b** (frequency of 6 or more glasses at one occasion, last 12 months)
- first <u>recoding of frequency-codes into days per year</u> for b10a and b10b:

nearly every day	=> 312
3-4 times a week	=> 182
1-2 times a week	=> 78
1-3 times a month	=> 24
7-11 times in the last 12 months	=> 9
3-6 times in the last 12 months	=> 4.5
1-2 times in the last 12 months	=> 1.5
never	=> 0

- take the <u>sum of both frequencies</u>
- abstainers are being put to 0.
- 18 cases report binge frequencies of more than 365 days. To correct this, these cases are put to 365.
- <u>remain 114 missing cases (5.0%)</u>

14 Brazil - drinking indicators

Generic in our terminology always means "based on questions combining all beverages directly", e.g. "How often do you drink any alcoholic beverage?"

Drinking status

Drinkers versus non-drinkers were defined based on the core question on generic frequency of drinking in the past 12 months (dfuo). The distinction of former drinkers versus lifetime abstainers was based on the core question "Did you ever have a drink of any beverage containing alcohol?" (cave), and applied to non-drinkers of the 12 month-frequency question.

The corresponding variable was labelled **DRIN1** (0=lifetime abstainers, 1=former drinker; 2=drinker in past 12 month

Frequency of drinking

Frequencies of drinking were converted into annual frequencies.
   a) the generic frequency of drinking based on the core question (dfuo) was based on 12 month assessment and resulted in the following frequencies of drinking days: 0, 1, 2, 4.5, 9, 24, 78, 182, 312 drinking days per year. The variable is labelled GEFR1.
   b) Beverage specific frequencies were based on core questions using the same categories of drinking days in the past year. Non-drinkers (former drinkers and lifetime drinkers) were set to 0 frequencies to avoid few inconsistencies and to assign values to logically missing data for non drinkers to facilitate further computations.
   The following beverages were measured:
   Beer labelled BEFR1;
   wine labelled WIFR1,
   and spirits labelled SPFR1.
   c) Because of inconsistencies between frequencies for single beverages and the overall frequencies (sometimes beverage-specific frequencies were higher than the overall frequency) a new variable was created defined as the maximum of the overall frequency and the 3 beverage-specific frequencies, This variable is labelled NODD__17 (number of drinking days, 17 because it is country specific)

   Beverages specific frequencies do only exist for 1 of the two Brasilien subsamples, namely sample A.

Quantities per drinking occasion

Quantities are converted into gram of pure ethanol.
   a) The **generic** quantity per drinking day was based on the core question (dndo), with an open-ended number of drinks. Non-drinkers were assigned 0 quantities. Drinkers, i.e. respondents with existing frequency, who gave 0 drinks as response on the quantity were assigned half a drink (=0.5 drinks). Drinkers with existing frequencies but missing values on quantities received the median of drinks for the corresponding frequency group with complete data on frequency and quantity. Quantities were multiplied with 12 (grams) the assumed standard drink size. This variable is labelled GEQU1
   b) Beverage specific quantities were based on core questions and thus used open ended questions for number of drinks. Non-drinkers were assigned 0 quantities for all beverages. Again, for 0 quantities but existing frequencies 0.5 drinks were assigned, and for missing quantities but existing frequencies the median of the respective frequency group was assigned. For all beverage specific quantities a standard drink size of 12 grams was assumed. These are labelled BEQU1, WIQU1, SPQU1 (beer, wine, spirits.

An average quantity per drinking occasion for beverage-specific measure can be obtained by dividing the volume (see below) by NODD.

Beverage specific quantities were asked for both samples A and B.

Volume

Volumes always are measured in annual volumes mean consumption per day can be derived by dividing with 365 (days).

a) for the generic volume the generic annual frequencies were multiplied by the generic quantity. The resulting variable was labelled GEVO1.

b) For beverage specific volumes beverage specific quantities were multiplied with beverage specific frequencies, resulting for beer, wine and spirits in variables labelled BEVO1, WIVO1, SPVO1.

c) Beverage specific volumes were added and the resulting variable was labelled BSVO1 (**B**everage **S**pecifiv **VO**lume)

Beverage specific volumes only exist for sample A

Graduated Frequencies

Non-drinkers were set to 0 consumers in GF, irrespective of reports in GF (some rare cases)

In Brazil the GF resulted in inconsistent responses in so far as the maximum number of drink (dlnda) did not correspond with the response pattern on the following graduated frequencies. This means that either no frequencies were found for the maximum quantity, or maximum quantities for the level-specific questions were even higher. To give an example The highest quantity given in the first question was (at least 5 but less than 8 drinks) pointing to A4 (in the core). However, first frequencies could be found for higher quantities (e.g. 12+ drinks) or even lower quantities (e.g. first mentioning of frequencies for 1-2 drinks). Sometimes the lean-in question (dlnda= What was the largest number of drinks you had in the past 12 months) was missing: Therefore the following algorithm was applied.

a) If maximum number of drinks was given but no frequency for this quantity then the smallest possible frequency (= once a year) was attributed only if no higher quantities were reported. To give two examples:
1) a respondent admitted the highest quantity (lean in) of being more than 8 glasses and had a missing value for the frequency of 8-11 drinks, and no frequency for 12 or more drinks, he/she was assigned a value of once per year for 8-11 drinks
2) a respondent admitted the highest quantity (lean in) of being more than 8 glasses and had a missing value for the frequency of 8-11 drinks, but a frequency for 12+ glasses, no value was assigned for 8-11 drinks.

b) The annual frequencies were assigned to the core questions used in Brazil: : 0, 1, 2, 4.5, 9, 24, 78, 182, 312

c) The following numbers of drinks were assigned to the core questions used in Brazil, reflecting category midpoints and 13.25 for the highest category of 12 or more drinks: 0.5, 1.5, 3.5, 6, 9.5, 13.25.

d) A standard drink again was assumed to be 12 grams and number of drinks were multiplied accordingly.

e) Frequency of drinking was determined by summing all level-specific frequencies. In case were this exceeded 365 days per year, all frequencies were individually downweighted by a factor representing 365/(365+extra days). This variable is labelled GFFR1.

f) Level--specific quantities were multiplied by corresponding level-specific frequencies to get annual volume. This variable is labelled GFVO1

g) An average quantity per drinking day can be obtained by dividing GFVO1 with GFFR1, and a mean consumption per day by dividing GFVO1 with 365.

Binge based on GF

h) Number of heavy drinking days (5+) was estimated by summing the frequencies for 5-7 glasses, 8-11 glasses and 12+ glasses. This variable is labelled BIGF1 (binge based on GF).

Appendix A5: Documentation for variable names of drinking indicators (8 characters)

Position 1-4: describes the variable (see below)
Position 5: gives the reference period on which calculations were based

      1: 12 or 6 months
      2: 30 days or 1 month
      3: 7 days
      4: last drinking occasion/yesterday
      5: uses a mixture (e.g. if existent->30 days; else->12 month, or maximum of generic and beverage specific frequencies)
      6: based on Audit
      7: last Saturday
      8: last 3 months
      9: based on GF measurements
      x: based on highest consumption (only Spain)

NOTE: Variables always contain annual measures (e.g. annual volume, annual frequencies) or usual quantities etc. Numbers for position 5 only describe the reference period of the question. And Frequencies were then projected to annual Frequencies (e.g. once per week = 52 days per year)

Position 6: is left blank for potential other use; currently it is always an underliner (_)
Position 7-8: describes country code; without country code the original GENACIS core was used

Description of the first two letters :

GE=generic (measure is based on overall not beverage specific questions)
GF=based on GF
BS=beverage specific measure (based on summary measure of different beverages)
BE=beer
WI=wine
Sp=spirits
OA,OB ; OC= other beverages a,b,c

Description of 3rd and 4th letters:

FR=annual frequency in days
QU=usual quantity
VO=annual volume
OC=annual occasions (only used when indicator could not be converted to drinking days, e.g. ISRAEL with 30+ frequency in past 30 days)

Additional drinking indicators 1st-4th letter:

DRIN=drinker/abstainer (1/0) or drinker/former drinker/abstainer(2/1/0)
BING=annual frequency of bingeing (a variable based on some kind of 5+/6+/etc.-measure)
BIGF=annual frequency of bingeing 5+ from graduated frequency
(BIAU=annual frequency of bingeing from AUDIT=> now=BING6)
NODD=Annual Number of drinking days, usually equals generic frequency, but often also a mixture to get better estimates (e.g. maximum frequency of generic and beverage specific frequencies). This is our best estimate of overall number of drinking days

Additional variables

IDENT = identification code-> composite variable of country code and country specific identification code (construction: ((country code * 100'000) + country specific ident. Code; later it became clear that some countries have codes bigger than 999999, therefore 2 decimals were used for those countries, e.g. Brazil)

COUNTRY = country code from codebook (e.g. HU = 15)

WEIGHT = weighting variable in each country; set to 1 for all cases if no weighting is needed.

Examples:

GEFR1_15 = annual generic frequency of drinking based an 12 month reference period for Hungary

BEQU2_15 = Usual Quantity of beer drinking based on past 30 days for Hungary

BSVO5_15 = mixed variable for beverage specific volume: annual volume of drinking was based first on 30 days drinker; if no drinking occurred in past 30 days consumption in past 12 month was used; Hungary

Appendix A6: Overview Workdecks

Overview workdeck 3: alcohol-related problems

		CZ	FI	FR	GE	HU	IS	IT	MX	SE	SW	NE	UK	NO	BR	AU
a = all respondents / b = only drinker / c = not lifetime abstainer		b	b2	c	b	c		a	a	b4	b	c	b		b	
Work-related problems																
chefa	harmful effects on work, studies, employment	x	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	x	●	x	-
chefb	harmful effects on housework, chores around the house	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
cexpc	lost a job	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	x	-	x/-	-
Relations																
chefc	harmful effects on marriage/ intimate relations	x	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	-	x	-
chefd	harmful effects on relation with other family members, incl. Children	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	x	-	x	-
chefe	harmful effects on friendships, social life	x	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	-	x	-
cexpe	loss of partner	-	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
cexpf	lost a friendship	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
Health-related consequences																
cheff	harmful effects on physical health	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	-	x	-
cexpb	illness connected to your drinking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	x	-	x/-	-
cyreh	doctor or health worker advised you to cut down on your drinking	●	-	-	●	●	-	●³	-	●*	-	●	x	-	x/-	-
Acute consequences of drinking																
cbeha	drank enough to feel the effects: slurred speech, trouble walking	x	●	-	-	●	-	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	x/●	-
cbehb	headache, nausea as a result of drinking	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	●	●	-	●	●	●	x/●	-
cbehc	taken a drink to get over bad after effects	x	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	x/●	-
cbehd	felt sick or shaking when you cut down or stopped drinking	x	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	x/●	-
cbehe	found you were not able to stop drinking once you started	x	x	-	●	●	-	-	●	●	x	●	●	-	x/●	-
cbehf	failed to do what was normally expected	●	x	-	-	●	-	-	●	●	x	-	●	-	x/●	-
cbehg	need a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session	x	x	-	-	●	-	-	●	●	x	●	●	-	x/●	-
cbehh	guilt or remorse after drinking	x	x	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	x	●	●	-	x/●	-
cbehi	been unable to remember what happened the night before	●	x	-	-	●	-	-	●	●	x	●	●	-	x/●	-
Informal pressure to cut down drinking																
cyrea	spouse/partner	●	●	-	●	●	-	●³	-	●*	-	-	x	●	x	-
cyreb	child(ren)	●	●	-	●	●	-	●³	-	-	-	-	●	●	x	-
cyrec	other female members of the family	●	●	-	✧	●	-	●³	-	-	-	-	x	✧	x	-
cyred	other male members of the family	●	●	-	-	●	-	●³	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
cyree	someone at work/school	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	●*	-	-	x	●	x	-
cyref	female friend/acquaintance	●	●	-	●	●	-	●³	-	-	-	-	x	●	x	-
cyreg	male friend/acquaintance	●	●	-	✧	●	-	●³	-	-	-	-	x	●	x	-
cexpd	have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking	-	●	●⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	x/-	-
cred	concern relative, friend or doctor	-	x	●⁵	●	-	-	-	●	x	x	●	-	-	x	-
Miscellaneous																
cexpg	have you gotten into a fight	●	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	●*	-	-	x	●	x/-	-
chefg	harmful effects on finances	x	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	-	x	-
cexpa	trouble with the law	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●*	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
cinj	have you or someone else been injured because of drinking	x	x	-	●	●	-	-	●	x	x	●	-	●	x	-
capr	ever any problem	●¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	-	-	-	x/-	-

x	equal to core	country list:	CZ	Czech Republic	IS	Israel	NE	Netherlands
●	comparable to core but not equal (country-specific)		FI	Finland	IT	Italy	UK	UK
1	all respondents		FR	France	MX	Mexico	NO	Norway
2	audit questions surveyed among all respondents		GE	Germany	SE	Sweden	BR	Brazil
3	only one question to all categories (cyre_03)		HU	Hungary	SW	Switzerland	AU	Austria
4	attention different subsamples							
5	variable is identical!							
6	codes for lifetime abstainers and former drinkers							
7	inaddition to drinkers, some former drinkers or lifetime abstainers hav responses (mixed mode survey)							
*	attention different skip orders used (all persons who drink very seldom or never more than 2 drinks per occasion are not surveyed on these questions)							
**	only former drinkers were asked							
✧	variable available, but both sexes combined!							

Overview workdeck 4: violence

		CZ	FI	FR	GE	HU	IS	IT	MX	SE	SW	NE	UK	NO	BR	AU
cpar	frequency partner drinks alcoholic beverages	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	x	-
cnpd	quantity partner drinks alcoholic beverages	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
vadpa	partner: insulted or swore	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	●/-	-
vadpb	partner: sulked or refused	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vadpc	partner: stomped out of house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vadpd	partner did, said something to spite respondent	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vmpa	most physically aggressive thing done by someone	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	x	-
vlaa	level of aggression	●	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
vfeu	scale upset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x/-	-
vfea	scale angry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vfes	scale scared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vmed	respondent seek medical health	●	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
vdbi	drinking before incident	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
vicp	other person was current partner	●	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
vfpa	frequency aggressive things done by partner	●	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	x	-
vpal	past 12 months aggressive things done by partner	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x/-	-
vsmp	most physically aggressive thing done by respondent (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	x/-	-
vsla	level of aggression (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vsfu	scale upset (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x/-	-
vsfa	scale angry (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vsfs	scale scared (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vsdb	drinking before incident (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vsip	other person was current partner (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vsfp	frequency aggressive things (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	x/-	-
vspa	past 12 months aggressive things (RA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●/-	-
vstf	before 16: frequency sexual abuse; family	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vsto	before 16: frequency sexual abuse; not family	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vast	since 16: sexual assault	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
vasp	actor was partner	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-

x	equal to core		
●	comparable to core but not equal (country-specific)		

country list:

CZ	Czech Republic	IS	Israel	NE	Netherlands
FI	Finland	IT	Italy	UK	UK
FR	France	MX	Mexico	NO	Norway
GE	Germany	SE	Sweden	BR	Brazil
HU	Hungary	SW	Switzerland	AU	Austria

323

Overview workdeck 5: drinking contexts

		CZ	FI	FR	GE	HU	IS	IT	MX	SE	SW	NE	UK	NO	BR	AU
drinking circumstances																
fcira	at a meal	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	x	-	x	-
fcirb	at a party or celebration	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
fcirc	in your own home	●	●	-	●	●	-	●	-	●	-	-	x	-	x	-
fcird	at a friend's home	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
fcire	at your workplace	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
fcirf	in a bar/pub/disco	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	-	x/●	-
fcirg	in a restaurant	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	●	x/-	-
drinking with following persons																
fwota	with spouse/partner whether or not other persons were present	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	●	x	-
fwotb	with a family member other than your partner	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	●	x	-
fwotc	with people you work with or go to schoo with	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	●	x	-
fwotd	with friends other than your partner	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	●	x	-
fwote	when no one happened to be with you	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	●	x	-
time periods of drinking																
fftpa	during the day on a weekday (before 5p.m.)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	✧*	x	-	x/-	-
fftpb	during the evening on a weekday (after 5 p.m.)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
fftpc	during the day on a weekend (before 5 p.m.)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	✧*	x	-	x/-	-
fftpd	during the evening on a weekend (after 5 p.m.)	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
fftpe	in the hour before respondent drives a car	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x/-	-
frdp	amount of drinking with partner	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	x	-
drinking effects																
fsefa	easier to be open with others	x	-	-	●	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	●	●	x	-
fsefb	easier to talk to partner about feelings or problems	x	●	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	●	-	x	-
fsefc	less inhibited about sex	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	●	-	x	-
fsefd	sexual activity is more pleasurable	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	x	-
fsefe	feels more sexually attractive	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	●	-	x	-
fseff	becomes more aggressive towards others	x	●	-	-	x	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	x	-

x	equal to core	**country list:**		
●	comparable to core but not equal (country-specific)			
✧*	Only one question for fftpa and fftpb and one question for fftpc and fftpd			

CZ	Czech Republic	IS	Israel	NE	Netherlands
FI	Finland	IT	Italy	UK	UK
FR	France	MX	Mexico	NO	Norway
GE	Germany	SE	Sweden	BR	Brazil
HU	Hungary	SW	Switzerland	AU	Austria

Overview workdeck 6: Intimate relations and sexuality

			CZ	FI	FR	GE	HU	IS	IT	MX	SE	SW	NE	UK	NO	BR	AU
ihap	54	Happy with your relationship with...	x	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	-	x	-	x	-
ieat	55	Easy to talk...	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	x	-	x	-
isda	56	How do you solve disagreements...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	x	-
iqua	57	How often do you quarrel?	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	x	-
iqpd	58	How often has your spouse/partner been drinking?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	x	-
iqsd	59	How often have you been drinking?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	x	-
iafp	60	How often afraid...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
isex	61	During your lifetime, has sex been....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
iafi	62	Age at first consensual sexual intercourse?	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
inpy	63.A.	How many sexual partners during the last 12 months?	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
igep	63.B.	Has your partner in your sexual relationship(s) been....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
scrr	9	Close romantic relationship?	●		●			-			●			x	-	●	

x	equal to core				
●	comparable to core but not equal (country-specific)				

country list:

CZ	Czech Republic	IS	Israel	NE	Netherlands
FI	Finland	IT	Italy	UK	UK
FR	France	MX	Mexico	NO	Norway
GE	Germany	SE	Sweden	BR	Brazil
HU	Hungary	SW	Switzerland	AU	Austria

Overview workdeck 7: Health and Lifestyle

code	no.	question	CZ	FI	FR	GE	HU	IS	IT	MX	SE	SW	NE	UK	NO	BR	AU
hhei	85	How tall are you?	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-
hwei	86	How much do you weigh?	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-
hmes	87	What is your menopausal status?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	x	-	x	-
hert	88	Are you receiving estrogen replacement therapy?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	x	-	x	-
hphh	89	How has your physical health been in the last 12 months?	●	●	●	●	-	●	●	-	x	●	●	●	●	x	-
hmeh	90	How has your emotional/mental health been in the last 12 months?	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	x	-	●	●	-	x	-
hmhp	91	Medical or other professional help related to your physical health?	●	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	x	-	x	-
hmhm	92	Medical or other professional help related to your emotional/mental health?	●	-	●	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-	x	-	x	-
htqd	93	Tried to cut down or quit drinking but were unable to do so?	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	●	-
hshe	94.A.	Seeking help for your own drinking or alcohol-related problems?	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
hrhe	94.B.	If yes, did you ever receive help?	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
hrhy	94.C.	If yes, did you receive help in the last 12 months?	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	●	●	-	x	-
hscd	95	Have you smoked one or more cigarettes a day?	●	●	●	✧	●	●	●	✧	●	●	●	●	●	x	-
hpme	96.A.	Prescription drugs or medicines in a way other than the one prescribed?	-	●	-	●	●	-	-	✧	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
hmed	96.B.	What was/were this/these?	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	✧	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
hpot	97	In the last 12 months, have you used marijuana (pot or hashish)?	●	●	●	●	●	✧	-	●	x	●	●	●	●	x	-
hotd	98.A.	Any other drugs?	●	●	●	✧	●	✧	-	✧	x	●	●	●	●	x	-
hijd	98.B.	Injected any drugs?	-	-	●	✧	-	-	-	✧	-	●	-	-	●	x	-
hflt	99	How often have you spent time on some leisure ...?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
hriba-h	100.I	Have activities interfered with your everyday life...? Part I	-	-	-	¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	¹	x	-	x	-
hrbca-h	100.II	Part II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-
hrboa-h	100.III	Part III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-

¹ = only hriba02   ¹ = only hriba

x	equal to core	
●	comparable to core but not equal (country-specific)	
✧/x	not yet created due to methodological problems	

country list:

CZ	Czech Republic	IS	Israel	NE	Netherlands
FI	Finland	IT	Italy	UK	UK
FR	France	MX	Mexico	NO	Norway
GE	Germany	SE	Sweden	BR	Brazil
HU	Hungary	SW	Switzerland	AU	Austria

Appendix A7: Sampling design questionnaire

Survey administration

Q 1: What was the survey mode?

a) postal (mailed) survey
b) telephone survey
c) face to face
d) mixed mode

Note: if d): What is the mode of the core questions?

Q 2: Was «computer assisted» interviewing used (CAPI; CATI, etc.)?

a) Yes
b) No

Note: «Yes» should be used only if e.g. skip instructions or consistency checks were part of the computer program.

Q 3: Only for telephone, face to face, and mixed mode surveys: Were self-administered modes used for sensitive questions?

a) Yes
b) No
   ➔   please provide questions for which self-administered questionnaires were used

Note: In face to face surveys these can be self-administered answer sheets or parts of the interview for which the respondent uses the computer to directly answer questions without the help of an interviewer. In telephone interviews new technologies exists, where parts of the interview were conducted by an artificial interviewer (e.g. the interviewer stops the interview and the rest of the interview is automatically conducted by the computer).

Sampling

**Q 4: What is the population for which sample should be representative:
age; sex; region; etc.**

Example: Non-institutionalized, German-, French- Italian-speaking residents of Switzerland aged 15 and older.

Q 5: Does a sampling frame exist?

a) Yes
b) No
   ➔   please provide description of sampling frame

Definition of sampling frame: list or register of the population elements from which a sample is drawn:
Note: this can be individuals (rare), households (rare); telephone registers; areas (area sampling), municipalities, etc.
!Probability samples usually need such a list!

Q 6: What is the sampling frame's undercoverage?

These are, for example, homeless people, poor people (no telephone), etc.

Q 7: Was the sample stratified according to one or more criteria?

a) Yes
b) No
   ➔   Provide variable with stratum identifier

Definition: In a stratified sample separate samples are drawn in each of the exhaustive, non-overlapping subpopulations.

!Stratified sampling covers all sub-populations of the target population (exhaustiveness)!
Example: 2 strata: municipalities over 100'000 inhabitants; municipalities below 100'000 inhabitants.

Q 8: Does sampling uses clusters?

a) Yes
b) No
   ➔ provide variable with cluster identifier

Definition: Clusters are elements of the subpopulation (or subpopulations) consisting of more than one sampling unit (in alcohol surveys almost always individuals). There is no need to know the sampling frame, but frame can be reconstructed for each cluster, if needed.

Example 1: schools: a list of schools and classes is available, but a list of students per class is not, but can be reconstructed when researchers are in the class

Example 2: households . Addresses of households are known, but not the people living in a household:

Example 3: area sampling; list of areas is used (e.g. in US) but then sampling takes place only in randomly selected areas.

Note: Cluster versus strata: a) cluster sampling is only important if more than 1 person is sampled within a cluster (e.g. more than one person per household; more than one person per area or school or class. b) stratified sampling uses all strata, cluster sampling only a subset of the subpopulation (e.g. only 10 out of 87 areas; only 2'200 schools out of 30'000 schools)

Q 9: What is the primary sampling unit (PSU)?

   ➔ provide description of PSU

Definition: largest unity of sampling excluding strata, e.g. areas, households, individuals.

Q 10: How many sampling stages?

   ➔ provide description of sampling stages

Example: sampling of areas(1st stage),sampling of households(2nd stage); sampling of an individual in the household (3rd stage);

Note: when all eligible (see target population; sampling frame) people in a household (e.g. all adults aged 18 or more) were interviewed or approached for interview then this is not a stage, but the household is a cluster.

Nonresponse

Q 11: How many .....

a) completed interviews
b) partial interviews (interview breakoff, but respondent has answered the interview party)
c) noncontacts of individuals (but it is known that an eligible individual exists)

Note: These may consist of 1) inability to contact person (e.g. target person is in holidays), 2) inability to provide responses (e.g. deaf, mentally ill, does not speak English), 3) refusals

Note: for these cases it is important to know that the unit belongs to the sampling frame; e.g. individual identified by the household roster is eligible for the sample (but in holidays, hospital, etc.)

d) noncontact of household (but valid sampling frame, e.g. valid address, valid telephone number): nobody could be reached
e) non-eligible units: vacant dwellings; vacant units (also seasonally), business units
f) noncontact, no single attempt

Note: This can happen, for example, with commercial pollsters, when a large gross sample was used, but sufficient number of interviews have been already completed (e.g. the client pays for 1'600 interviews; the gross sample comprises 4'000 addresses, but 1'600 interviews could already be completed by contacting 3'000 households).

g) other

Q 12: What was the maximum number of repeated calls (how often has address, telephone number, etc. been contacted)?

➜ If possible, please provide indicator variable of number of contacts per respondent.

Note: This question asked for the number of calls after which an address becomes "a noncontact" (Was this after e.g. 3 or 99 attempts?)

Weights

Q 13: are pi-weights available?

a) Yes
b) No
➜ provide variable with weights

Note: pi-weights are also called design-based weights or probability inclusion weights. These weights are totally independent of non-response. The weights inform about the a priori probability of a person to be included in the sample. The inverse of this weight stands for the number of people of the target population represented by the corresponding respondent. **An example**: In a simple random sample with a 100% response the pi-weight is n/N for all respondents. In a three stage area sampling (area, households, individuals) the pi-weight must reflect the probability of sampling the area, the probability of sampling the household, and the probability of sampling a person in a household (excluding the non-eligible household members such as minors).

Pi-weights are usually not available if:
- there is no list or register from which the sample is drawn at any of the sampling stages (this is also true if that person in a household is chosen as respondent who first answers the phone call: Note, a complete household roster is needed and a person must be elected randomly from this roster to provide pi-weights.

- randomly selected but refusing households could be replaced by «near by» households (e.g. neighbors)

- ad hoc samples, quota samples

Q 14: Was refusal conversion used?

a) Yes
b) No

→ Provide % of and indicator variable for converted refusals!

Note: this is important as commercial pollsters in some countries (e.g. The Netherlands) see refusal conversion as unethical. Thus, response rates will be lower in these countries. Refusal conversion means that people initially not willing to be interviewed were «convinced (converted)» by the interviewer to participate.

Q 15: Were initial screening questions used to exclude individuals from the sample?

Example: only people drinking a least once per year were included in the sample. Pi-weights should then still apply to population before screening.

Q16: Who conducted the interviews?

a) commercial pollster
b) federal office
c) students
d) other

Q 17: Was non-response weighting or weighting for sampling frame undercoverage used?

a) non-response weighting
b) weighting for sampling frame undercoverage
c) both
d) none
→ Please provide weighting variables, and descriptions of variables and description of cells used for weighting (e.g. sex*age with 5 age groups = weighting cells)

Definitions: non-response weighting uses information from the sampling frame only (e.g. 4 of 5 women responded, but only 3 of 5 men, corresponding weights would be 5/4 and 5/3; note that this needs sampling frame, pi-weights, etc.). Weighting cells can consist of multi-way tables e.g. by sex*age groups.
Weighting for frame undercoverage (usually automatically includes some kind of non-response weighting) uses external information for weighting, e.g. known census data or data from larger scale surveys. Weighting for frame undercoverage is often called poststratification. Cells of the sample (weighted for pi-weights) are compared with known census figures of the same cells (control counts).

Q 18: Description of sampling for non-probability samples:

Definition: Non-probability samples are samples for which pi-weights can not be calculated or non-response can not be determined. **Examples are**: Quota-samples (reviewers receive lists with e.g. sex-age-etc characteristics, for which they have to find respondents, but potential respondents are not selected randomly; clever interviewers find married women with young children near playgrounds or kindergartens); convenience samples (e.g. everybody who responded to the questionnaire Saturday afternoon in the main shopping street); samples for which nonresponents can be replaced by near-by neighbors, etc.
→ Please provide information about oversampling (note in probability samples this information is reflected in pi-weights), quota used, or any information that can be used to evaluate "representativity" or randomness (note that from my understanding of sampling these are synonyms;GG)
Oversampling means that by design more people were sampled for a subgroup than one would expect from simple probability of that subgroup. **Example**: In Switzerland, some cantons are so small that for a representative Swiss sample only 20-30 individuals would enter the sample by chance. However, cantonal offices may finance a sample of 500 individuals in this canton to get more reliable statistics for their canton.

Miscellaneous

Q 19: What is the survey year?

Q 20: Drink size information:

What is the average volume of alcohol for an average standard drink in grams (for generic consumption calculation)?

Corresponding measurements (vol-% of beverage, drink size in ml, or directly in grams of pure ethanol) for the various beverage specific drinks (beer, wine, spirits, and others cultural consumed alcohol if they are surveyed)?

Appendix B: Drinking Contexts

Spain and the United Kingdom

category	answer	value in days
1	never in the last 12 months	0
2	once or twice in the last 12 months	1.5
3	three to six times in the last 12 months	4.5
4	seven to eleven times in the last 12 months	9
5	one to three times a month	24
6	once or twice a week	78
7	three or four times a week	182
8	day or nearly every day	312

Germany

In Germany only the first question items a) and c) were included and coded according to:

category	answer	value in days
1	never	0
2	seldom	1.5
3	sometimes	9
4	often	78
5	(almost) always	312

Other items were not surveyed at all.

Italy

In Italy only the first question items a) and c) were surveyed. And these were coded according to:

category	answer	value in days
1	Every day or nearly every day	312
2	one to three times a week	104
3	one to three times a month	24
4	a few times in the last 12 months	6
5	never in the last 12 months	0

Sweden

In Sweden answers to all items on both questions were available but alternatives were different to the core questionnaire. Answers were coded according to:

category	answer	value in days
1	daily or almost daily	312
2	once or several times a week	130
3	once or several times a month	24
4	more seldom than once month	6
5	never	0

Finland

In Finland, items a), d), e) and g) of the first question are used as continuous scale answers and are not transformed as they are a result of standardisation of different responses (for example, per month or per week responses). Context variables were based on drinking occasions. The number of days within the survey period on which each type of drinking occasion had occurred was calculated and was converted into an annual estimate using coefficients corresponding to the length of the individual respondent's survey period. The length of the period covered varied from one week to 12 months depending on the average drinking frequency of the respondent. In the first question item c) was surveyed as in core questionnaire but item b) was not surveyed at all. In the second question, all items were surveyed as in the core questionnaire and coded accordingly.

Norway

Only item g) in the first question was surveyed but was not included in the analysis. In the second question all items were available. Answers were coded according to:

category	answer	value in days
8	Daily/almost daily	312
7	several times per week	182
6	1-2 times per week	78
5	1-3 times per month	24
4	more seldom/not at all	6

The Czech Republic

In the first question, items f) and g) were not surveyed. All other items were surveyed and coded according to:

category	answer	value in days
8	every day or nearly every day	312
7	three or four times per week	182
6	once or twice per week	78
5	once or twice per month	24
4	once or twice per three months	6
3	once or twice per six months	3
2	once or twice during the last year	1.5
1	not at all during the last 12 years	0

Hungary

In Hungary, the first question items a) and f) were formed as a sum of two frequencies, the result of this being a non-categorical response. In the first question, item b) was not surveyed. All other items were surveyed and coded according to:

category	answer	value in days
1	nearly every day	312
2	3 or 4 times a week	182
3	once or twice a week	78
4	once to 3 times a month	24
5	7-11 times in the last 12 months	9
6	3-6 times in the last 12 months	4.5
7	once or twice in the last 12 months	1.5
8	never	0

Appendix C: Alcohol-related violence

Table 1: Countries and questions included in respective survey.										
(For more specific information about the questions, see core questionnare)										
	Country									
Question	02 Germany	06 United kingdom	08 Mexico	09 Sweden	10 Finland	11 Norway	12 The Netherlands	14 Czech Republic	15 Hungary	17 Brazil
Violence indicators										
VADP During the last 12 months, how often has your spouse/ partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner…	*No v-ind*		*No v-ind.*			*No v-ind*	*No v-ind*			
a: Insulted or sworn at you?		X		*no*	X			*no*	*no*	…"Chided, threatened or cursed you?"
b: Sulked or refused to talk about a problem?		X		*no*	X			*no*	*no*	X
c: Stomped out of the house, room or yard?		X		*no*				*no*	*no*	X
d: Done or said anything to spite you?		X		*no*	X			*no*	*no*	X
VMPA: …What is the most physically aggressive thing done to you during the last 2 years by someone who was or had been in a close romantic relationship with you?		X		.."have been subject to any aggressive act…" **12** months.	*no*			"Has it happened?" Yes / No	"Has it happened?" Regularely / Occasionary / No	X
VLAA: On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is minor aggression and 10 is life-threatening aggression, how would you rate the level of this aggressive act?		X		*no*	*no*			X	X	X
VFEA: On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all angry and 10 is very angry, how angry were you just after the incident happened?		X		*no*	*no*			*no*	*no*	X

	Country									
Question	**02 Germany**	**06 United kingdom**	**08 Mexico**	**09 Sweden**	**10 Finland**	**11 Norway**	**12 The Netherlands**	**14 Czech Republic**	**15 Hungary**	**17 Brazil**
VFES: On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all scared and 10 is very scared, how scared were you just after the incident had happened?		X		*no*	*no*			*no*	*no*	X
VMED: Did you seek medical attention from a doctor, nurse, paramedic or other health proffesional either at the time that the person did this to you or in the next day or so?		X		*no*	*no*			X	X	X
VDBI: Had you or the other person been drinking before this incident?		X		*no*	*no*			X	X	X
VICP: Was the other person in this incident your current spouse/ partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner?		X		*no*	*no*			X	X	X
VFPA: Thinking back over the last 2 years, about how often were any of these aggressive things…done to you by your current spouse, partner or someone with whom you have a close romantic relationship?		…"by…someone you have/had a…romantic relationship"		*no*	*no*			X	X	X
VPAL: Were any of these aggressive things done to you in the past 12 months by anyone in a romantic relationship with you?		*no*		*no*	*no*			X	*no*	X

Question	02 Germany	06 United kingdom	08 Mexico	09 Sweden	10 Finland	11 Norway	12 The Netherlands	14 Czech Republic	15 Hungary	17 Brazil
VSMP: What is the most physically aggressive thing you have done during the last two years to someone who was or had been in a close remantic relationship with you?		X		no	no			no	no	X
VSLA: On a scale from 1 to 10. where 1 is minor aggression, and 10 is life-threatening aggression, how would you rate the level of this aggressive act?		X		no	no			no	no	X
VSFA: On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all angry, and 10 is very angry, how angry were you just after the incident had happened?		X		no	no			no	no	X
VSFS: On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all scared and 10 is very scared, how scared were you just after the incident happend?		X		no	no			no	no	X
VSDB: Had you or the other person been drinking before this incident?		X		no	no			no	no	X

337

(cont.) Table 1: Countries and questions included in respective survey.										
	Country									
Question	02 Germany	06 United kingdom	08 Mexico	09 Sweden	10 Finland	11 Norway	12 The Netherlands	14 Czech Republic	15 Hungary	17 Brazil
VSIP: Was the other person in this incident your current spouse/ partner/romantic (non-cohabiting) partner?		X		*no*	*no*			*no*	*no*	X
VSTF: Before you were 16 years old (age 15 or younger), did someone in your family try to make you do sexual things or watch sexual things?		X		*no*	*no*			*..."under age 15"*	*no*	X
VSTO: Before you were 16 years old (age 15 or younger), did someone other than a familymember try to make you do sexual things or watch sexual things?		X		*no*	*no*			*..."under age 15"*	*no*	X
VAST: Since the age of 16 (16 or older), was there a time when someone forced you to have sexual activity that you really did not want?		X		*no*	*no*			*..."older than 15"*	*no*	X
VASP: Was this your spouse, partner or someone you had a close remantic relationship with?		X		*no*	*no*			X	*no*	X

338

(cont.) Table 1: Countries and questions included in respective survey.										
Question	Country									
Question	02 Germany	06 United kingdom	08 Mexico	09 Sweden	10 Finland	11 Norway	12 The Netherlands	14 Czech Republic	15 Hungary	17 Brazil
Drinking variables:										
Abstainer/ former drinker/ drinker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Binge-drinking, resp.	X	*no*	?	X	?	X	X	X	X	X
Risk-drinking, resp.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Risk-drinking, partner	*no*	X	*no*	*only drin/abst.*	X	*no*	*no*	X	*no*	X
Other aggression-related variables:										
CEXPg: In the last 12 months, have you ever…Gotten into a fight while drinking?	X	X	X	X	X	X	*no*	X	*no*	X
CINJ: Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FSEFf: … you become more aggressive toward other people? (generally)	*no*	X	*no*	X	X	*no*	*no*	X	X	X

Appendix D: Social inequalities

Prevalence (percentages) of abstaining, heavy drinking and binge drinking (HED) by country, gender and educational level (age: 25-69)

	Current abstaining						Heavy drinking						Binge drinking					
	Men			women			men			women			men			women		
Switzerland	8.8			21.3			14.3			4.9			1.2			0.2		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	19.2	8.3	5.3	35.2	17.6	16.2	22.1	13.4	12.8	4.1	4.7	7.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
Germany	4.2			5.8			18.5			10.9			28.4			6.1		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	12.3	4.8	2.6	17.2	6.0	2.5	16.2	18.9	18.2	7.1	9.7	14.2	32.5	31.3	24.8	7.5	6.2	5.7
Italy	8.4			21.5			32.0			8.6			X			X		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	7.3	8.0	11.3	29.2	21.6	12.7	52.8	30.0	25.2	12.3	8.9	3.2						
France	4.4			8.5			23.0			7.2			X			X		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	10.0	3.5	3.0	14.9	8.6	4.7	32.3	22.3	19.2	6.5	6.8	7.7						
UK	8.4			14.1			17.4			9.0			X			X		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	10.6	6.3	9.2	19.2	15.8	6.2	16.5	21.1	13.5	7.0	9.5	10.1						
Israel	26.4			45.7			6.5			2.3			7.2			1.9		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	35.6	25.9	19.7	65.2	48.6	27.5	9.0	6.7	3.8	1.5	2.1	3.0	7.1	8.3	4.8	0.9	2.1	2.1
Mexico	21.2			55.3			10.1			0.9			32.0			1.7		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	24.0	20.1	18.2	63.1	49.4	39.7	9.2	8.2	10.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	31.3	35.9	25.4	2.0	0.9	3.5
Sweden	7.7			14.0			5.2			2.2			23.0			4.9		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	15.4	6.3	5.5	25.6	12.5	10.8	5.7	4.7	4.9	2.5	2.2	2.0	21.9	25.4	19.1	3.4	5.1	5.4
Finland	7.0			7.6			10.3			3.5			47.3			12.8		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	12.4	5.0	6.0	14.4	4.5	7.1	13.0	10.3	8.3	5.8	2.6	3.2	43.5	49.0	47.7	11.5	15.7	10.3
Norway	5.6			5.8			7.5			2.6			13.5			4.1		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	10.6	3.2	5.2	9.8	4.5	4.7	11.3	7.1	5.6	2.5	2.2	3.2	12.6	16.3	10.8	5.5	3.5	4.0
Netherlands	12.6			29.1			16.3			6.8			31.0			7.5		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	24.1	12.4	6.6	54.4	27.7	15.6	22.2	15.8	14.3	5.6	6.2	11.0	32.1	32.0	26.8	7.8	8.2	4.1
Austria	5.2			14.4			25.7			6.1			X			X		
by SES (lo | mi | hi)	4.9	5.3	8.4	15.3	13.4	10.1	28.2	22.8	12.0	6.5	4.9	13.0						

340

Appendix E: Societal-level factors

Table 1. The countries and their Gender Equity Scores

Country	Gender Equity
Sri Lanka	-0.79
India	-0.66
Nigeria	-0.52
Costa Rica	-0.52
Mexico	-0.23
Japan	0.08
Italy	0.25
Brazil	0.26
Switzerland	0.52
Argentina	0.53
Hungary	0.53
Spain	0.64
Israel	0.74
Russia	0.75
Kazakhstan	0.75
Uganda	0.77
Czech Rep.	0.82
Austria	0.89
Germany	1.00
UK	1.06
Netherlands	1.08
USA	1.18
France	1.24
Canada	1.46
Finland	1.81
Norway	1.85
Iceland	1.86
Denmark	1.89
Sweden	2.06

Table 2. Correlations between measures of gender equity and gender ratios in drinking in lower and higher income countries

	GDP > 23,000				GDP < 23,000			
	R-drink	R-week	R-heavy	R-HED	R-drink	R-week	R-heavy	R-HED
GES	**-0.65**	0.46	0.43	-0.05	**-0.62**	-0.37	-0.14	0.10
	0.02	0.14	0.16	0.88	0.04	0.29	0.72	0.80
	13	12	12	12	11	10	9	9
GEM	**-0.50**	0.28	0.48	0.16	**-0.86**	-0.31	**-0.77**	**-0.68**
	0.10	0.40	0.13	0.63	0.01	0.54	0.07	0.20
	12	11	11	11	7	6	6	5