

# EU citizens' attitudes towards alcohol

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This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.

The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.



## **Eurobarometer 72.3**

### **EU CITIZENS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS ALCOHOL**

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request  
of Directorate General Health and Consumers

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate General  
Communication

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## INTRODUCTION

Hazardous and harmful consumption of alcoholic beverages is known to contribute significantly to health problems, to road traffic injuries and fatalities and to social issues, including problems in the family, in education and in the workplace, hooliganism, violence, crime and social exclusion.

Europe is the region with the highest per capita alcohol consumption in the world. The high level of drinking brings with it a high level of harm, with the burden of disease and injury attributable to alcohol estimated at 12% in 2004 (measured in DALYs), the highest figure worldwide.<sup>1</sup>

In the European Union, harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption is the third largest risk factor for ill health, responsible for 195,000 deaths each year and accounting for 12% of male and 2% of female premature mortality. The estimated economic cost to the EU is in the region of €125 billion per year.<sup>2</sup>

As harmful and hazardous consumption of alcohol can have such negative impact on both individuals and society, an EU Strategy to support Member States in reducing alcohol-related harm was adopted in 2006.<sup>3</sup> The first progress report on the implementation of the Strategy indicates that, by 2009, there has been widespread action in Member States to develop written alcohol policies and moves are being made towards higher age limits for selling and serving alcohol and lower Blood Alcohol Concentration limits for young and inexperienced drivers.<sup>4</sup>

Within this context, it is important to monitor **EU citizens' alcohol consumption patterns, their awareness of the adverse health risks and social effects involved and opinions regarding policy options to reduce alcohol related harm**. In this report, findings are presented from an EU-wide Eurobarometer poll carried out in autumn 2009 and, where appropriate, compared with a similar poll carried out in the autumn of 2006,<sup>5</sup> around the time of the adoption of the EU alcohol strategy. On occasion, reference is also made to a Eurobarometer poll

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<sup>1</sup> Evidence for the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of interventions to reduce alcohol-related harm. WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2009.

<sup>2</sup> Anderson P. and Baumberg B. Alcohol in Europe. A public health perspective. Institute of Alcohol Studies, London, 2006.

<sup>3</sup> Communication from the Commission of 24 October 2006, "An EU strategy to support Member States in reducing alcohol-related harm", COM(2006) 625 final.

<sup>4</sup> First progress report on the implementation of the EU Alcohol Strategy. Directorate-General for Health and Consumers, 2009.

<sup>5</sup> Attitudes towards alcohol. Special Eurobarometer 272b. TNS Opinion & Social, 2007.

carried out in 2003.<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that the membership of the EU has increased since the 2003 and 2006 studies and, where data from these previous studies is presented, it represents the results obtained for all the Member States of the European Union as it was composed at the time that the surveys were undertaken.

Respondents from each of the 27 Member States of the European Union were polled between the 2<sup>nd</sup> of October and the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2009. The interviews were conducted in national language and responses were collected face-to-face in interviewees' homes. Questions relating to awareness of the adverse health risks and social effects of alcohol consumption were included for the first time in the 2009 Eurobarometer survey.

The survey was commissioned by the European Commission and was carried out by TNS Opinion. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys of the Directorate-General Communication ("Public Opinion and Media Monitoring" Unit).

A technical note concerning the interviews, carried out by the institutes of the TNS Opinion and Social network, is annexed to this report. This note specifies the interview method used, as well as the confidence intervals.

In this report, results are presented in the following sections;

**1. EU citizens' alcohol consumption patterns:** This section examines drinking in terms of prevalence, frequency and the amount that is consumed. When reading this report, it is important to remember that, for cultural or personal reasons, some respondents may tend to under-report their consumption.

**2. Awareness of risk and harm:** In this part of the report we examine EU citizens' attitudes towards drinking, safety and public health.

**3. Support for public policies on alcohol:** The final section of the report examines respondents' views on the role of the individual / public responsibility in the prevention of harmful outcomes. We also look at respondents' opinions on

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<sup>6</sup> Health, food and alcohol and safety. Special Eurobarometer 186. European Opinion Research Group EEIG.



the relationship between the price of alcohol and purchasing behaviour and policy options aimed at lessening alcohol-related problems affecting vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and younger people and to reduce the harm caused by drink driving.

*The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:*

*[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)*

*We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents across the continent who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

*Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

In this report, the Member States of the EU are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report are as follows:

#### ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Alcohol consumption

- Three quarters of EU citizens (76%) have consumed alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months while 24% claim they have abstained. There has been little variation in the prevalence of alcohol consumption since the question was last asked in autumn 2006 (75%).
- Of those who report consuming alcohol in the past year, 88% have had an alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days. There has been little change in this percentage since autumn 2006 (87%).
- The largest percentages of respondents who drink alcohol are found in Denmark (93%), Sweden (90%) and the Netherlands (88%). The percentages are lowest in Portugal (58%), Italy (60%) and Hungary (64%).
- Around half of alcohol consumers (49%) say they drink between 1 and 3 times a week, but consumers in some countries such as Portugal (43%) and Italy (25%) report drinking daily.
- Most EU alcohol consumers (69%) usually have 2 drinks or less in each session; however 10% claim to usually have 5 drinks or more.
- Men are far more likely (84%) to consume alcoholic beverages than women (68%). Higher occupational status appears to correlate with higher prevalence of alcohol use; managers are more likely to drink (87%) than house persons (61%).
- Frequency and level of alcohol consumption also varies by age. Among those who have consumed alcohol in the last 30 days, those aged 55 years or more are more likely (25%) to drink daily than young people aged 15-24 years (3%).
- Young people aged 15-24 years are more likely (25%) to drink 5 or more drinks once a week than people aged 55+ (11%), among respondents who consumed alcohol during the past 30 days. **This puts younger people at a greater risk of adverse effects related to binge drinking.**

## 2. Awareness of risk and harm

- Only a little over a quarter of EU citizens (27%) are able to give a correct answer when asked what the legal blood alcohol limit for driving is in their country. More than one third (36%) give an incorrect answer, while an equal number (37%) say they don't know. Although relatively few are able to state correctly the legal limit, a clear majority (61%) consider that having one drink or more (during 2 hours) before driving is too much.
- Overwhelmingly, EU citizens recognise that alcohol can have detrimental effects on health. Nearly all respondents (97%) believe that alcohol can contribute to liver diseases but only two in three are aware about the risk of cancers (67%).
- EU citizens are strongly in agreement that alcohol can lead to unwanted social outcomes such as street violence (96%), marital difficulties, loss of productivity at work and underperformance at school (all 94%).

## 3. Support for public policies on alcohol

- EU citizens' opinion about who is primarily responsible for curbing alcohol-related harm is divided. While 53% think that individuals are responsible enough to protect themselves from alcohol-related harm, 43% say public authorities have to intervene to protect individuals.
- The young, men, people of lower occupational status and the financially less comfortable all tend to be more likely to claim that a considerable change in price level would affect their purchases of alcoholic beverages. For instance, if the price of alcoholic beverages should increase with 25%, men (32%) were more likely than women (28%), young people aged 15-24 years (36%) more likely than older age groups, manual workers (36%) more likely than other occupational groups and those who tend to have difficulties paying their bills (38%) more likely than the financially more secure to say that they would buy less alcoholic beverages.
- A large majority, 83% think that random police checks on EU roads would have the effect of cutting alcohol consumption before driving. A clear

majority (73%) support lowered legally punishable blood alcohol levels in road traffic for young and inexperienced drivers across the EU.

- A large majority (89%) support an age limit of 18 years for selling or serving alcoholic beverages across the EU. A clear majority also (77%) think that alcohol advertising targeting young people should be banned across the EU.
- A clear majority (79%) support placing warnings for pregnant women and drivers (79%) on bottles. Placing warnings on alcohol advertisements receives even clearer support (82%).



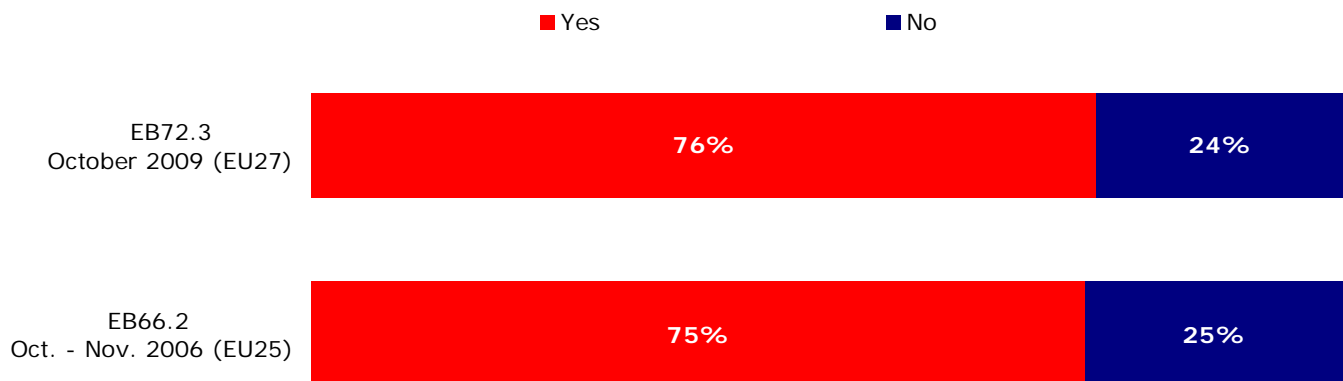
## 1. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

### 1.1 Prevalence of alcohol consumption

*- The majority of EU citizens consume alcoholic beverages but there is wide variation by age and gender -*

To measure the prevalence of alcohol consumption, respondents were asked whether they had consumed any alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months.

QC1a During the past 12 months, did you drink any alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, sprits, cider or other alcoholic beverages)? - EU

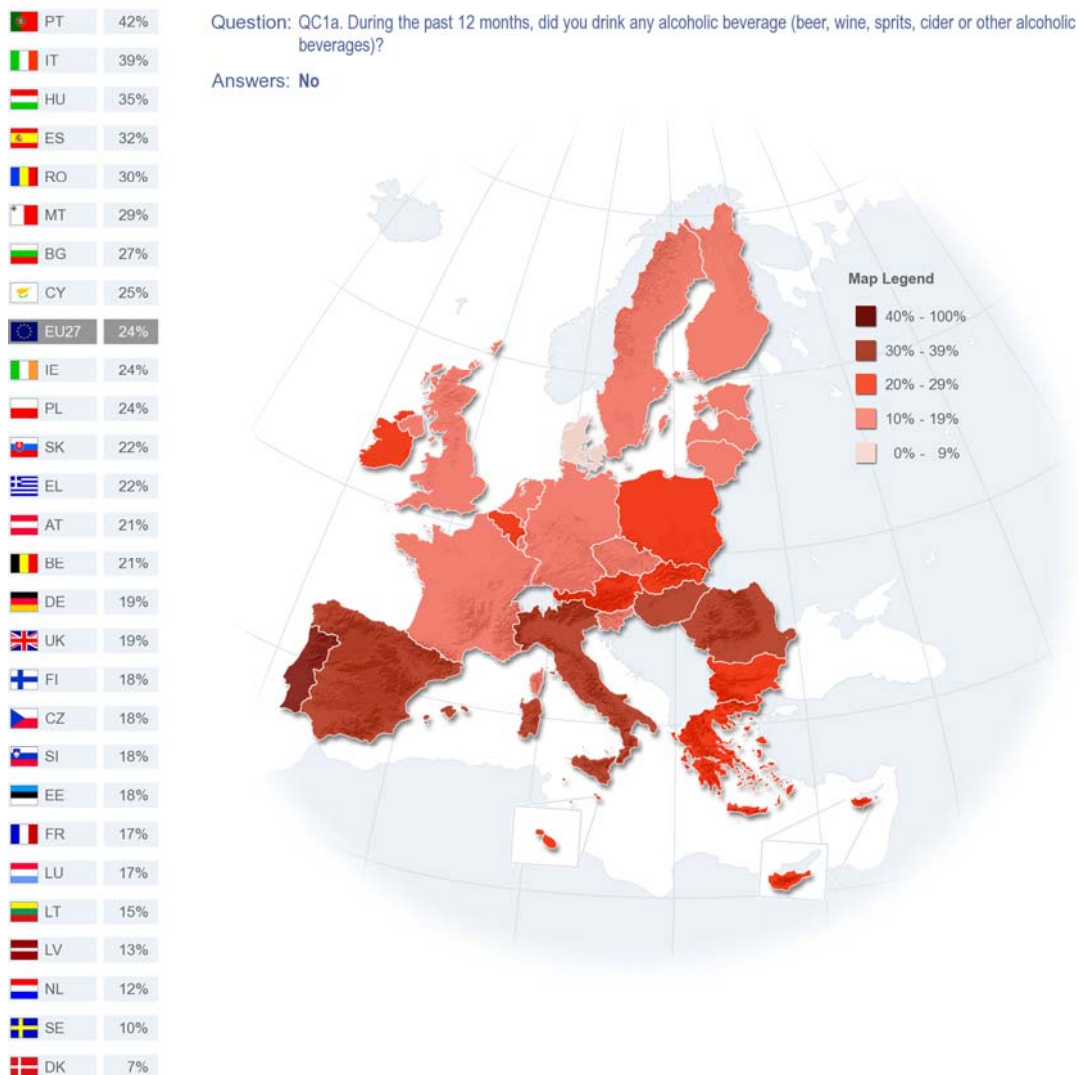


Just over three-quarters of EU citizens (76%) report that they have consumed alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months<sup>7</sup>, while 24% say they have abstained.

The percentages are practically unchanged since this question was posed in a similar poll in autumn 2006 (75% vs. 25%).

<sup>7</sup> QC1a During the past 12 months, did you drink any alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, sprits, cider or other alcoholic beverages)?

The map below shows the percentage of abstainers by country in the European Union.







A country-by-country analysis reveals a wide variation in the prevalence of alcohol consumption, although a majority of respondents in all countries have had alcoholic beverages in the past year.

Although the level of abstainers varies widely between Member States, from 7% in Denmark to 42% in Italy, the majority of respondents in all countries of the European Union consume alcoholic drinks.

The highest proportions are in Denmark (93%), Sweden (90%) and the Netherlands (88%) while the lowest rates of alcohol consumers are found in Portugal (58%), Italy (60%) and Hungary (64%). In this respect, there is no change compared with 2006.



**QC1a During the past 12 months, did you drink any alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, sprits, cider or other alcoholic beverages)?**

	Yes	No
EU27	76%	24%
<b>Sex</b>		
 Male	84%	16%
 Female	68%	32%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
 15-	65%	35%
16-19	79%	21%
20+	84%	16%
Still studying	71%	29%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
 Self- employed	83%	17%
Managers	87%	13%
Other white collars	81%	18%
Manual workers	82%	18%
House persons	61%	39%
Unemployed	77%	22%
Retired	69%	31%
Students	71%	29%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>		
Most of the time	69%	31%
From time to time	72%	27%
Almost never	79%	21%

In the course of the past 12 months, men (84%) are far more likely to have consumed alcoholic drinks than women (68%).

People who left education earlier (65%) are less likely to have had alcoholic beverages in the past year compared to those who were in education longer (84%).

Occupational status appears to have a bearing on alcohol consumption, as housepersons (61%) are much less likely to drink than managers (87%).

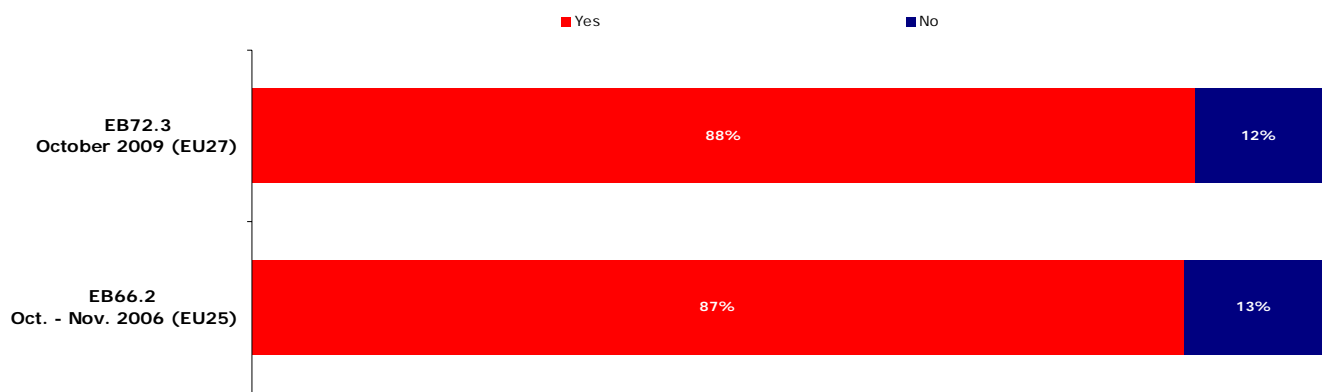
It also seems that affordability is a factor: people who struggle to pay their bills (69%) are less likely to drink than those who are more comfortably off (79%).

## 1.2 Consumption of alcohol in the past 30 days

*- Of those EU citizens who consume alcoholic beverages, almost 9 out of 10 have had a drink in the past 30 days -*

To monitor current alcohol consumption, respondents were asked whether they had consumed alcohol in the past 30 days.

QC1c Did you drink any alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other alcoholic beverages) in the last 30 days?  
(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the past 12 months - Base = 20294 respondents)

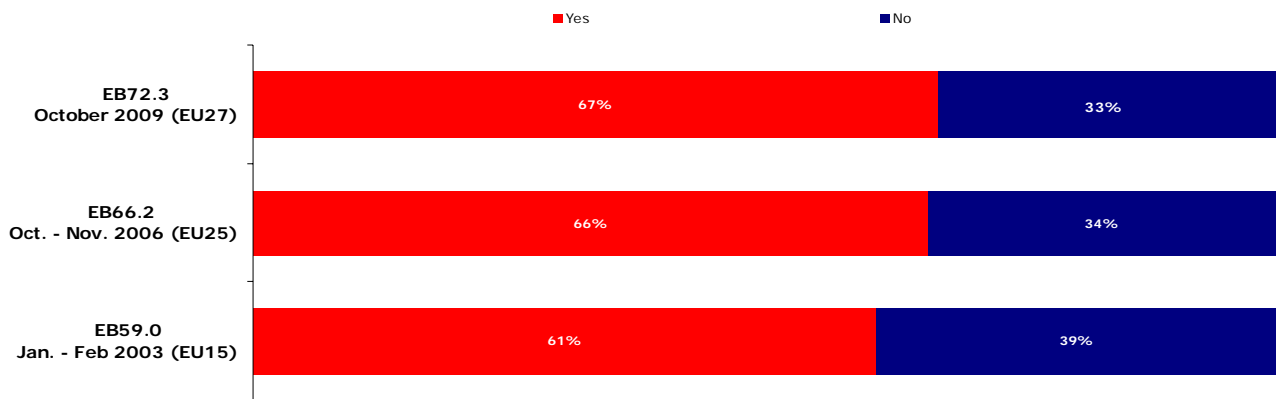


Of those EU citizens who report having consumed alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months, 88% say they have had an alcoholic drink in the last 30 days<sup>8</sup>. **This suggests that the proportion of EU citizens who drink only occasionally is relatively low** (12% of the self-reported alcohol consumers reporting **no** drinking in the last 30 days).

The proportion of EU citizens who report consuming alcoholic beverages in the past 30 days has changed little since 2006 (87%).

<sup>8</sup> QC1c Did you drink any alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other alcoholic beverages) in the last 30 days?

QC1c Did you drink any alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other alcoholic beverages) in the last 30 days?  
(Total sample)

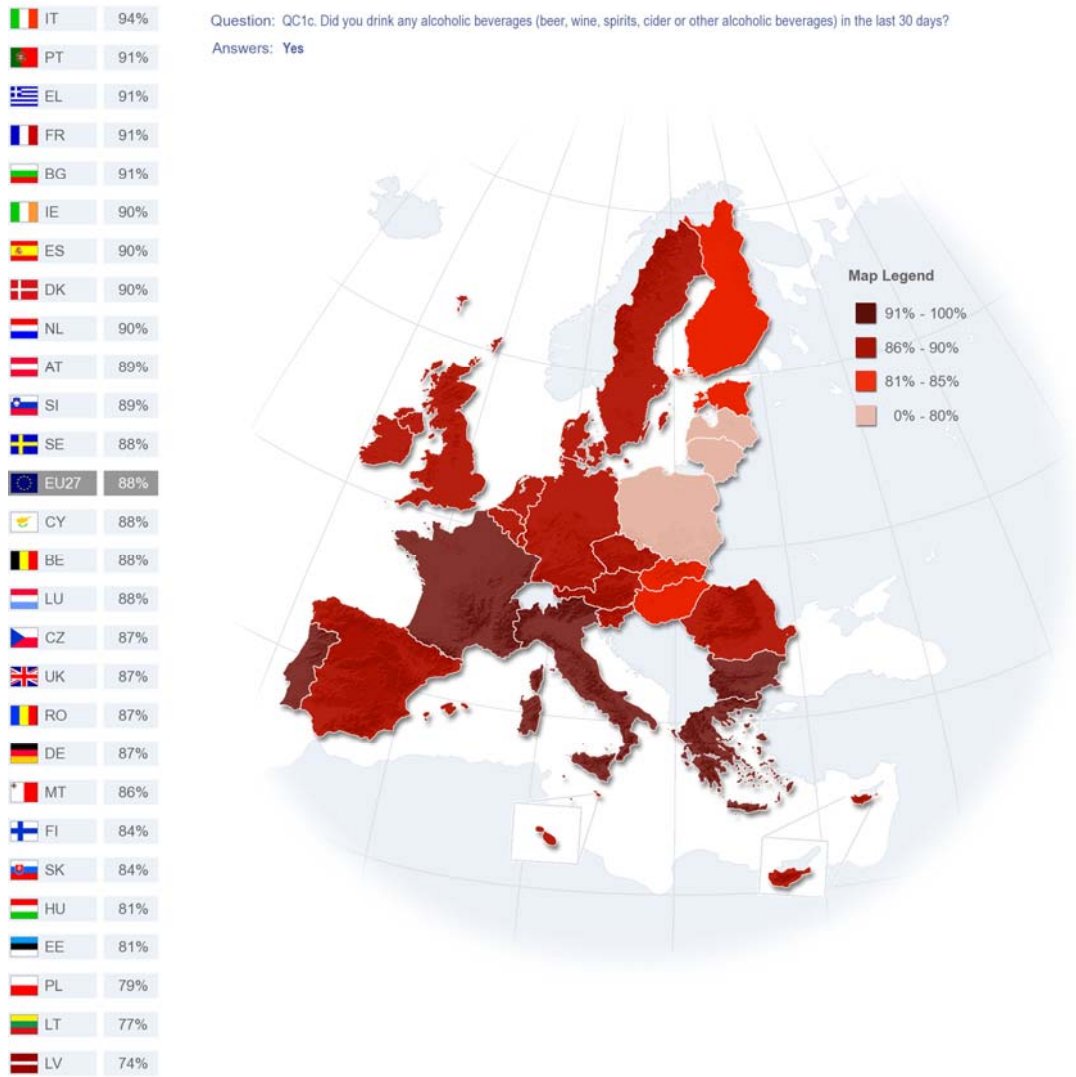


The same question was also asked in a Eurobarometer survey carried out in autumn 2003<sup>9</sup>, although the question was posed to all respondents (i.e. not just those who had drunk alcohol during the past 12 months). This means the responses are not directly comparable. In addition, the figures should be looked at with caution as the EU in 2003 consisted of just 15 Member States.

At a country level, the EU citizens most likely to have had an alcoholic beverage in the past 30 days (amongst those who ever drink alcoholic drinks) are Italians (94%), Bulgarians, Greeks, French and Portuguese (all 91%).

The position of Italians and Portuguese at the top of this list is worth noting, as 39% of Italian and 42% of Portuguese respondents say they have abstained from alcohol during the past 12 months. This suggests a polarity of consumption patterns in these countries; while many do not consume alcoholic beverages, those who **do** tend to drink quite regularly.






<sup>9</sup> Health, food and alcohol and safety. Special Eurobarometer 186. European Opinion Research Group EEIG.



Those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the past 12 months – Base = 20294 respondents.

At the other end of the continuum, a significant proportion of Latvian (26%), Lithuanian (23%) and Polish (21%) alcohol consumers have not had an alcoholic drink in the past month.

**QC1c Did you drink any alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other alcoholic beverages) in the last 30 days?**  
**(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the past 12 months - base = 20294 respondents)**

	Yes	No
EU27	88%	12%
<b>Sex</b>		
 Male	92%	8%
 Female	83%	17%
<b>Age</b>		
 15-24	86%	14%
25-39	88%	12%
40-54	90%	10%
55 +	88%	12%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
 15-	88%	12%
16-19	88%	12%
20+	90%	10%
Still studying	84%	16%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
 Self-employed	92%	8%
Managers	91%	9%
Other white collars	90%	10%
Manual workers	89%	11%
House persons	83%	17%
Unemployed	85%	15%
Retired	86%	14%
Students	84%	16%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>		
Most of the time	88%	12%
From time to time	88%	12%
Almost never	88%	12%

Men are more likely (92%) to have consumed alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days than women (83%), suggesting that the share of occasional drinkers among women is slightly higher.

Apart from this, differences by sociodemographic variable are minimal.

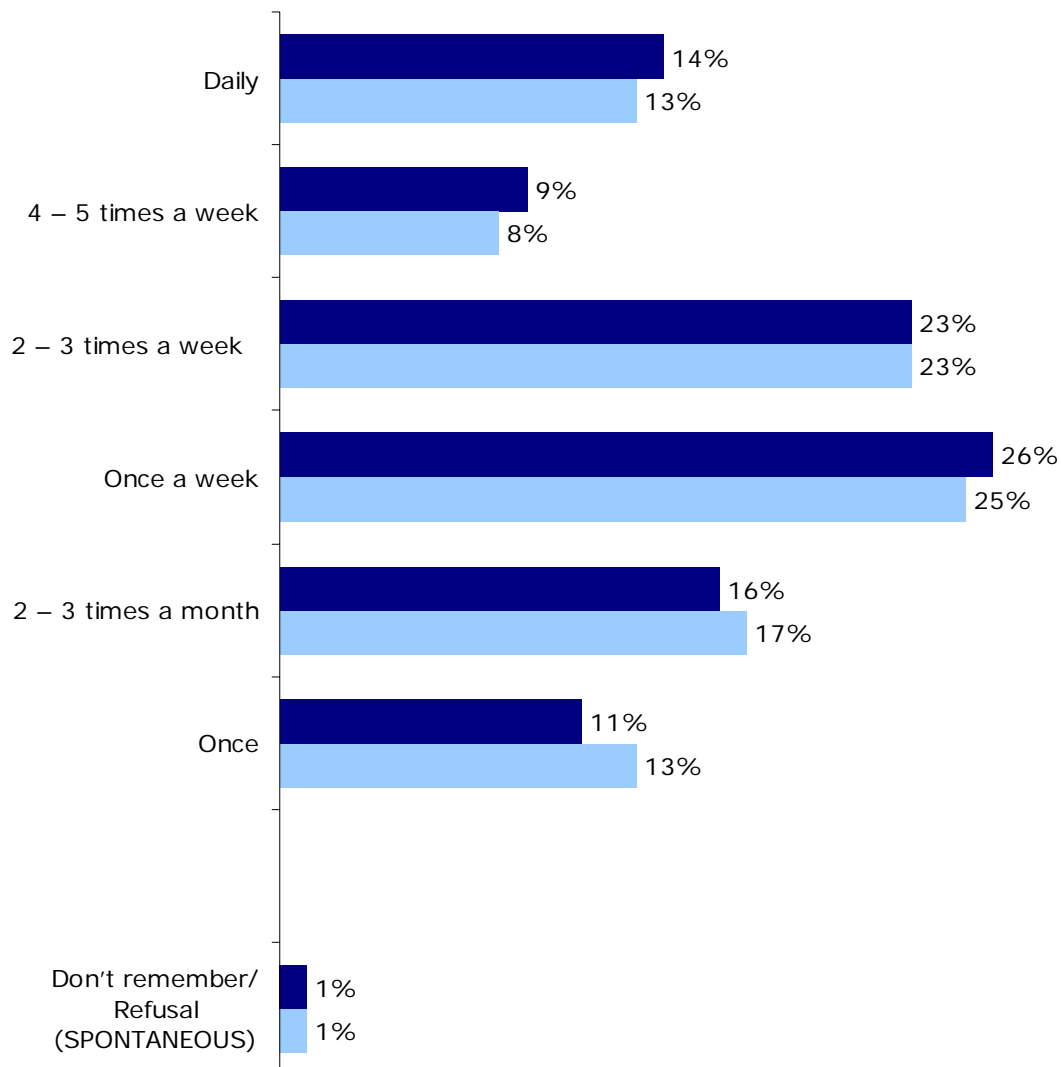
### 1.3 Frequency of drinking in the past 30 days

*- Around half of alcohol consumers in the EU drink 1 to 3 times a week -*

To get a clearer picture of alcohol consumption, the self-reported drinkers were asked **how many times** they have had an alcoholic drink in the past 30 days.

**QC2 In the last 30 days, how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverages?  
(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days -  
base = 17827 respondents)**

■ EB72.3 October 2009 (EU27) ■ EB 66.2 Oct. - Nov. 2006 (EU25)



Of those EU citizens who said they had consumed alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days, nearly three quarters (72%) reported drinking at least once a week<sup>10</sup>. A significant number (14%) reported daily drinking.

Some 27% of the respondents were infrequent drinkers, consuming alcohol once or 2 to 3 times in the last 30 days.

The breakdown of responses is similar to that of the previous survey in autumn 2006, with little change in drinking frequencies.

In the Eurobarometer survey carried out in autumn 2003, covering the EU15, respondents were asked on how many days they had consumed alcoholic beverages in the past four weeks.<sup>11</sup> Respondents reported drinking, on average, on 15 days out of a four-week period, which implies 3 to 4 days per week. **Although the data is not directly comparable, this could suggest a slight decline in the frequency of consumption from 2003 to 2009 in the EU15.**

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<sup>10</sup> QC2 In the last 30 days, how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverages?

<sup>11</sup> Health, food and alcohol and safety. Special Eurobarometer 186. European Opinion Research Group EEIG.

QC2 In the last 30 days, how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverages?  
(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days - base = 17827 respondents)

	Daily	4 – 5 times a week	2 – 3 times a week	Once a week	2 – 3 times a month	Once	Don't remember/ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	14%	9%	23%	26%	16%	11%	1%
BE	14%	9%	24%	<b>26%</b>	17%	10%	0%
BG	14%	14%	<b>26%</b>	25%	13%	8%	0%
CZ	7%	7%	18%	<b>29%</b>	23%	16%	0%
DK	12%	9%	25%	<b>26%</b>	19%	9%	0%
DE	9%	10%	21%	<b>32%</b>	16%	11%	1%
EE	4%	3%	12%	28%	<b>31%</b>	21%	1%
IE	3%	4%	27%	<b>36%</b>	17%	11%	2%
EL	13%	10%	24%	<b>28%</b>	13%	12%	0%
ES	23%	10%	22%	<b>26%</b>	12%	7%	0%
FR	20%	6%	21%	<b>27%</b>	16%	9%	1%
IT	<b>25%</b>	13%	24%	19%	12%	6%	1%
CY	6%	4%	23%	<b>34%</b>	19%	14%	0%
LV	2%	3%	9%	22%	<b>33%</b>	31%	0%
LT	1%	4%	12%	24%	25%	<b>34%</b>	0%
LU	17%	8%	23%	<b>25%</b>	12%	15%	0%
HU	11%	11%	14%	<b>23%</b>	22%	19%	0%
MT	17%	5%	19%	<b>36%</b>	14%	9%	0%
NL	21%	12%	<b>27%</b>	20%	14%	6%	0%
AT	7%	15%	<b>32%</b>	25%	14%	6%	1%
PL	1%	5%	19%	<b>26%</b>	24%	23%	2%
PT	<b>43%</b>	10%	16%	15%	9%	7%	0%
RO	13%	13%	18%	<b>25%</b>	15%	13%	3%
SI	13%	6%	17%	<b>29%</b>	22%	12%	1%
SK	4%	4%	15%	<b>30%</b>	27%	20%	0%
FI	3%	6%	20%	<b>30%</b>	27%	14%	0%
SE	1%	6%	24%	<b>31%</b>	25%	12%	1%
UK	11%	11%	<b>30%</b>	24%	14%	9%	1%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item












As in the previous question relating to current drinking behaviour, country-level findings relating to frequency of drinking suggest a polarity of consumption patterns in Portugal and Italy, with a strikingly high proportion of Portuguese (43%) and a quarter of Italian respondents (25%) saying they drink alcohol daily. Swedish, Polish and Lithuanian alcohol consumers are the least likely to drink alcohol on a daily basis (all 1%). The highest proportions of those who reported drinking only once in the last 30 days were in Lithuania (34%) and Latvia (31%).

Looking at country trends there are few changes to be seen in frequencies of drinking since 2006, however daily drinking in Slovenia and Romania has increased from 9% to 13% (+4 percentage points in each case).

There may also be a trend emerging in Poland where drinking once a week or less has decreased by 10% (from 83% in 2006 to 73% in 2009) and more frequent drinking has increased; 2 to 3 times a week from 9% to 19% (+10 percentage points), and 4 to 5 times a week from 4% to 5% (+1 point).



QC2 In the last 30 days, how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverages?  
(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days - base = 17827 respondents)

	Daily	4 – 5 times a week	2 – 3 times a week	Once a week	2 – 3 times a month	Once	Don't remember/ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	14%	9%	23%	26%	16%	11%	1%
<b>Sex</b>							
 Male	19%	12%	26%	25%	11%	6%	1%
 Female	8%	7%	18%	28%	22%	16%	1%
<b>Age</b>							
 15-24	3%	4%	23%	32%	21%	16%	1%
25-39	8%	8%	24%	31%	18%	10%	1%
40-54	13%	12%	24%	25%	15%	10%	1%
55 +	25%	11%	20%	20%	13%	10%	1%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>							
 Self-employed	15%	14%	27%	24%	12%	7%	1%
 Managers	10%	12%	28%	26%	16%	8%	0%
 Other white collars	8%	10%	20%	31%	19%	11%	1%
 Manual workers	12%	9%	26%	27%	16%	9%	1%
 House persons	16%	6%	15%	28%	19%	15%	1%
 Unemployed	13%	9%	27%	27%	13%	10%	1%
 Retired	26%	11%	18%	20%	14%	10%	1%
 Students	2%	3%	19%	33%	23%	19%	1%

Men are more inclined to drink frequently than women; 19% of men say they drink alcohol daily, compared to just 8% of women.

Age too is a factor: the youngest group 15-24-year-olds are much less likely (3%) to drink daily than the oldest group, those aged 55 years or more (25%).

There is also a marked difference between the occupational groupings, as managers (10%) and white collar workers (8%) are less likely to drink alcohol daily than the retired (26%), housepersons (16%) and the self-employed (15%).

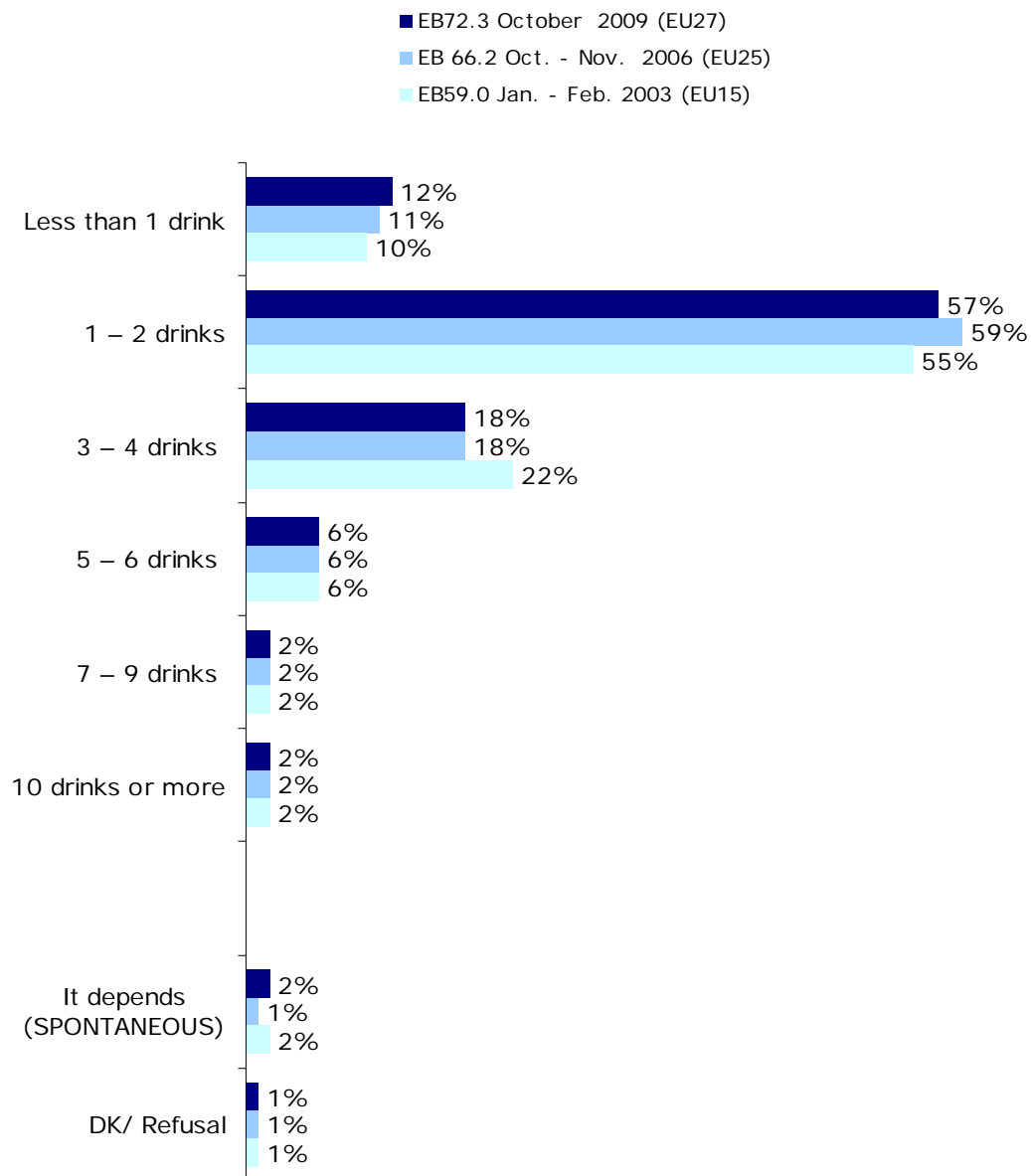
#### 1.4 Consumption levels

*- Most EU citizens claim to drink moderately, but 1 in 10 of those who have consumed alcohol in the last 30 days reports having 5 drinks or more per session -*

Most EU citizens report fairly moderate levels of alcohol consumption, with 69% of self-reported drinkers saying they usually have 2 drinks or less on a day when they drink<sup>12</sup>. However, as many as one in ten (10%) say they usually have **5 to 6 drinks or more**.

<sup>12</sup> QC3 On a day when you drink alcoholic beverages, how much do you usually drink?

**QC3 On a day when you drink alcoholic beverages, how much do you usually drink? (to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days - base = 17827 respondents)**



The same question was asked in the poll carried out in 2006. In the poll carried out in 2003, covering only the EU15, the wording was slightly different, focussed on the average number of drinks consumed per day. Comparisons with data from these previous surveys suggest that consumption levels have remained relatively consistent. Within the EU15, the countries with the highest average number of drinks per day in 2003 were Ireland, Finland, Denmark and the UK. In 2006 and 2009, these countries continued to have the highest percentages (amongst the countries making up the EU15, as well as amongst the EU27) of respondents who say they usually have **more than 2 drinks** on a day when they drink.

At the other end of the scale, Italy has continued to be the country within the EU (EU15 in 2003; EU25 in 2006; EU27 in 2009) where respondents report the lowest average or usual numbers of drinks per day.

The country trends from autumn 2006 to autumn 2009 suggest that in Lithuania (3-4 drinks from 14% to 22%, +8 percentage points) and Slovakia (3-4 drinks from 17% to 26%, +9 percentage points) heavier consumption has increased.

QC3 On a day when you drink alcoholic beverages, how much do you usually drink?  
(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days - base = 17827 respondents)





	Less than 1 drink	1 – 2 drinks	3 – 4 drinks	5 – 6 drinks	7 – 9 drinks	10 drinks or more	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	12%	57%	18%	6%	2%	2%	2%
BE	4%	58%	21%	8%	3%	4%	2%
BG	20%	65%	12%	1%	0%	0%	2%
CZ	6%	52%	29%	9%	2%	1%	1%
DK	5%	46%	25%	13%	5%	5%	1%
DE	18%	56%	16%	5%	2%	1%	2%
EE	13%	56%	19%	7%	1%	3%	1%
IE	9%	25%	35%	19%	5%	2%	4%
EL	16%	67%	15%	2%	0%	0%	0%
ES	8%	62%	22%	5%	2%	0%	1%
FR	13%	59%	17%	6%	2%	1%	2%
IT	22%	71%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%
CY	16%	56%	21%	5%	1%	1%	0%
LV	14%	56%	17%	7%	1%	1%	3%
LT	15%	46%	22%	10%	3%	2%	1%
LU	16%	59%	17%	4%	2%	0%	2%
HU	9%	69%	16%	4%	1%	0%	1%
MT	16%	48%	15%	10%	6%	4%	1%
NL	5%	60%	22%	9%	2%	2%	0%
AT	5%	62%	26%	3%	0%	0%	4%
PL	10%	55%	20%	7%	2%	2%	2%
PT	17%	64%	11%	3%	2%	1%	1%
RO	13%	57%	18%	5%	1%	1%	4%
SI	17%	58%	16%	5%	1%	1%	2%
SK	11%	55%	26%	6%	1%	0%	1%
FI	6%	50%	21%	13%	6%	4%	0%
SE	4%	52%	29%	10%	2%	1%	2%
UK	8%	43%	24%	12%	6%	6%	1%
	Highest percentage per country			Lowest percentage per country			
	Highest percentage per item			Lowest percentage per item			

Men (34%) are more likely to have 3 drinks or more in a single sitting than women (20%).

Consumption levels are the highest among the youngest age group (aged 15-24). While the older age groups are far more likely to drink no more than 2 drinks per sitting than this group, the youngest group is much more inclined (46%) to consume 3 or more drinks in one sitting (compared to 17% among those aged 55 years or more, for instance).

As regards occupational groups, the highest percentages of respondents who usually have 3-4 drinks or more per sitting are among students (46%) and the unemployed (41%), and the lowest among house persons (20%) and retired people (17%).

**QC3 On a day when you drink alcoholic beverages, how much do you usually drink?**  
(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days - base = 17827 respondents)

	Less than 1 drink	1 – 2 drinks	3 – 4 drinks	5 – 6 drinks	7 – 9 drinks	10 drinks or more	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	12%	57%	18%	6%	2%	2%	2%
<b>Sex</b>							
 Male	8%	55%	21%	8%	3%	2%	2%
 Female	19%	60%	14%	4%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Age</b>							
 15-24	8%	43%	24%	11%	6%	5%	2%
25-39	9%	55%	22%	8%	3%	2%	1%
40-54	11%	60%	18%	6%	2%	1%	2%
55 +	18%	64%	13%	3%	0%	1%	1%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>							
 Self-employed	10%	60%	20%	5%	2%	1%	2%
Managers	12%	59%	19%	6%	2%	1%	1%
Other white collars	11%	60%	18%	6%	2%	1%	1%
Manual workers	7%	56%	21%	8%	3%	3%	1%
House persons	23%	56%	13%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Unemployed	8%	48%	22%	10%	4%	5%	2%
Retired	19%	63%	12%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Students	9%	43%	27%	11%	5%	3%	2%

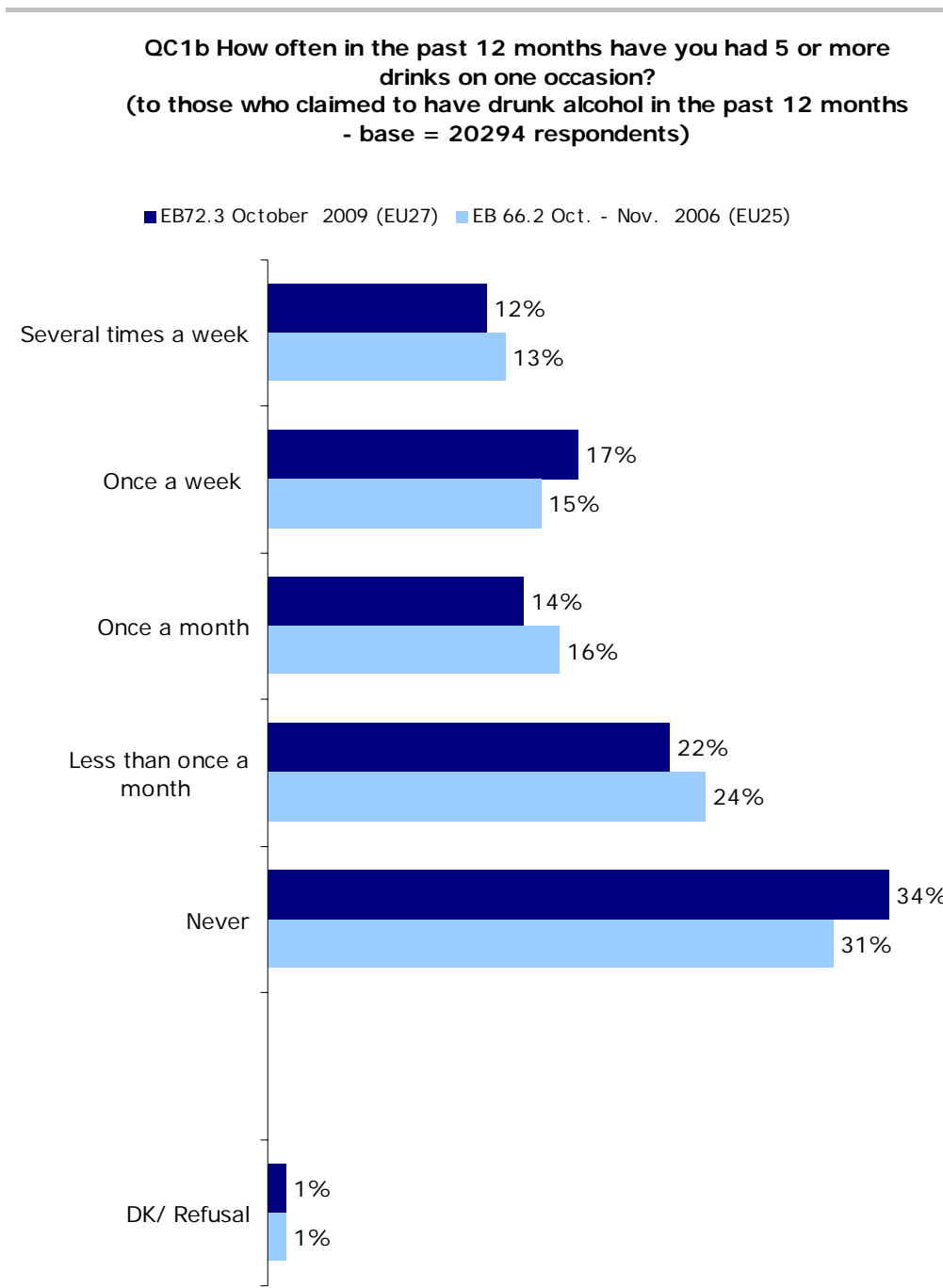
## 1.5 Frequency of binge drinking

***- One in three EU citizens that have consumed alcohol in the last 30 days reports binge drinking at least once a week – 15-24-year olds more often than older age groups -***

Although alcohol-related harm is not limited to binge drinking – the risk of certain health outcomes accumulates already at lower levels of consumption, and 1-2 drinks may be enough to reach the maximum permitted BAC level for driving – frequent binge drinking does involve high risk of adverse consequences for both the drinker and for those in their environment.

For the purposes of the present study, binge drinking is defined as having 5 drinks or more on at least one occasion. Of those respondents who have consumed

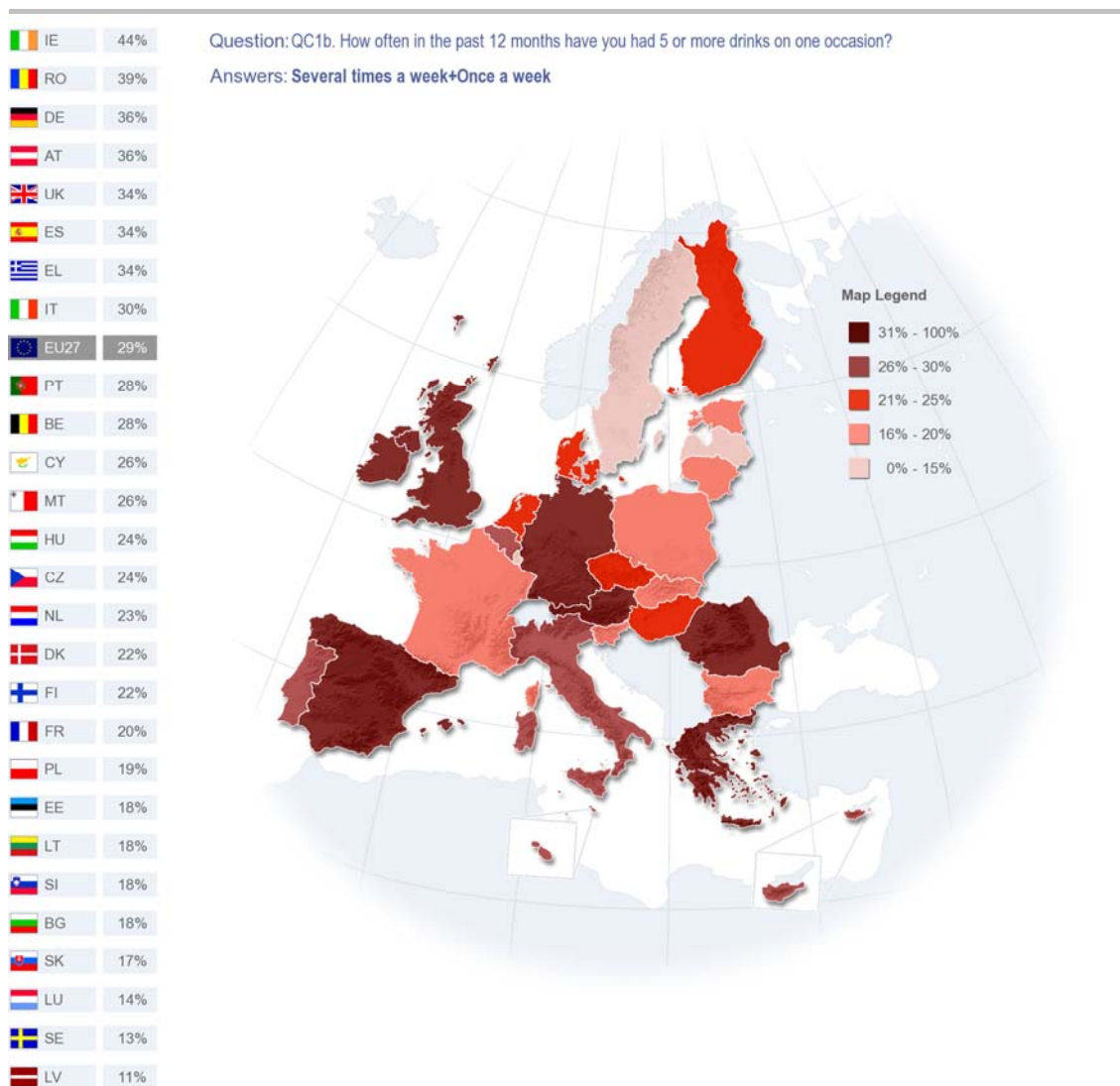
alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months, 3 out of 10 say that they never have as many as 5 drinks on one occasion, whereas almost 3 out of 10 report having 5 or more drinks once a week (17%) or several times a week (12%)<sup>13</sup>.



<sup>13</sup> QC1b How often in the past 12 months have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion?

Since the question was last asked in autumn 2006, there have been only small changes in the frequency of self-reported binge drinking. There has been a slight increase from 15% in 2006 to 17% in 2009 (+2 percentage points) in the percentage saying they drink 5 or more drinks in one sitting once a week. On the other hand, there has also been a rise in the percentage reporting they never do this; from 31% in 2006 to 34% in 2009 (+3 percentage points).

The country-by-country analysis shows variation across the EU in the frequency of binge-drinking. The chart below maps the proportions of respondents who report drinking 5 or more drinks at least once a week by Member State. The prevalence of frequent binge drinking is highest in Ireland (44%), Romania (39%), Germany and Austria (both 36%). It is also high in the UK, Spain and Greece (all 34%). Frequent binge drinking is not confined to any particular region within the EU.



Those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the past 12 months – Base = 20294 respondents.





Comparison with responses given in 2006 suggests some changes over the past three years, for the better in some Member States, for the worse in others. Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Slovakia and Spain have all seen a decrease in the percentage of those who have 5 or more drinks at least once a week and an increase in the percentage who say they have that many drinks less often than once a month or never. Nevertheless, Ireland, Austria and Spain remain among the Member States with above EU average levels of binge drinking.

For some Member States, notably Cyprus, Greece, Lithuania and Portugal, the comparison suggests changes in the opposite direction – an increase in the percentage who say they have 5 drinks or more at least once a week and a decrease in the percentage saying they either never have that many drinks or do so less than once a month.

Men are more likely (36%) to binge drink once a week or more often than women (19%). Conversely, women are more likely (44%) than men (26%) to say they never consume 5 drinks or more on one occasion.

The percentage of frequent binge drinking (having 5 drinks or more at least once a week) is highest (33%) among the youngest age group, 15-24-year olds. This is in line with the finding that 22% of this age group say they usually have 5 drinks or more on the days they drink. While less than half (46%) of the youngest age group say they never binge drink or do so less often than once a month, among the older age groups these answers are given by half or more of respondents.

**QC1b How often in the past 12 months have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion?**  
(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the past 12 months - base = 20294 respondents)

	Several times a week	Once a week	Once a month	Less than once a month	Never
EU27	12%	17%	14%	22%	34%
<b>Sex</b>					
 Male	16%	20%	16%	21%	26%
 Female	6%	13%	13%	23%	44%
<b>Age</b>					
 15-24	8%	25%	20%	22%	24%
25-39	10%	21%	17%	24%	27%
40-54	13%	15%	14%	25%	33%
55 +	14%	11%	10%	18%	46%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>					
 Self-employed	15%	17%	17%	19%	32%
Managers	10%	16%	19%	29%	26%
Other white collars	7%	20%	14%	25%	33%
Manual workers	13%	21%	16%	23%	26%
House persons	12%	13%	11%	20%	43%
Unemployed	16%	22%	14%	20%	27%
Retired	14%	9%	9%	18%	49%
Students	6%	22%	22%	24%	25%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>					
Most of the time	19%	18%	14%	17%	31%
From time to time	15%	19%	14%	21%	30%
Almost never	10%	16%	15%	23%	36%



When considering occupational groups, the prevalence of frequent binge drinking (once a week or more often) is highest among the unemployed (38%), manual workers (34%) and the self-employed (32%).

The prevalence of frequent binge drinking (once a week or more often) is higher among those respondents who struggle to pay their bills (37%) than among those who almost never have difficulties in that respect (26%).



## 1.6 Gender differences in alcohol consumption patterns

***- Men are more likely to consume alcoholic beverages than women, and those men who drink do so more frequently than women and have more drinks per sitting -***

Among EU citizens, men are more likely to consume alcoholic beverages than women, they drink more frequently than women and, when drinking, they are inclined to have more drinks per sitting.



- In the EU as a whole, 32% of women abstain from alcoholic beverages (last 12 months), compared to 16% of men.
- In the EU as a whole, 84% of men consume alcoholic beverages (last 12 months), compared to 68% of women.
- Men are more likely (92% of self-reported drinkers) to have consumed alcoholic beverages in the last 30 days than women (83%), suggesting that the share of occasional drinkers among women is slightly larger.
- Men are more inclined to drink frequently than women; 19% of those men who do consume alcoholic beverages say they drink alcohol daily, compared to just 8% of women.

**QC2 In the last 30 days, how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverages?**  
(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days - base = 17827 respondents)

	Daily	4 – 5 times a week	2 – 3 times a week	Once a week	2 – 3 times a month	Once	Don't remember/ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	14%	9%	23%	26%	16%	11%	1%
<b>Sex</b>							
 Male	19%	12%	26%	25%	11%	6%	1%
 Female	8%	7%	18%	28%	22%	16%	1%



- Men tend to drink more in one sitting than women; 34% of those men who consume alcoholic beverages say they usually have 3 drinks or more in one sitting, compared to 20% of women.

QC3 On a day when you drink alcoholic beverages, how much do you usually drink?  
(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days - base = 17827 respondents)

	Less than 1 drink	1 – 2 drinks	3 – 4 drinks	5 – 6 drinks	7 – 9 drinks	10 drinks or more	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)
EU27	12%	57%	18%	6%	2%	2%	2%
<b>Sex</b>							
 Male	8%	55%	21%	8%	3%	2%	2%
 Female	19%	60%	14%	4%	1%	1%	1%

- The proportion of frequent binge drinkers (5 or more drinks once a week or more often) is higher among men (36% of self-reported drinkers) than among women (19%).
- Women are more likely (44% of self-reported drinkers) than men (26%) to say they never consume 5 drinks or more on one occasion.

QC1b How often in the past 12 months have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion?  
(to those who claimed to have drunk alcohol in the past 12 months - base = 20294 respondents)

	Several times a week	Once a week	Once a month	Less than once a month	Never
EU27	12%	17%	14%	22%	34%
<b>Sex</b>					
 Male	16%	20%	16%	21%	26%
 Female	6%	13%	13%	23%	44%

## 2. AWARENESS OF RISK AND HARM

### 2.1 Drinking and driving




























*- Most EU citizens cannot give a correct answer regarding the legal blood alcohol limit for driving in their country -*

#### **2.1.1 Awareness of BAC limits**

Respondents' perceptions of drink driving-related risks and safety measures were assessed with questions about the legal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit in their respective country and about how many alcoholic drinks before driving they considered unsafe.

The list below shows the BAC limits, applied to drivers in general, beyond which drink driving is punishable by law in EU Member States.

**BAC levels beyond which drink driving is punishable by law**

		BAC Limit (g/l)
	BE	0.5
	BG	0.5
	CZ	0
	DK	0.5
	DE	0.5
	EE	0.2
	IE	0.8
	EL	0.5
	ES	0.5
	FR	0.5
	IT	0.5
	CY	0.5
	LV	0.5
	LT	0.4
	LU	0.5
	HU	0
	MT	0.8
	NL	0.5
	AT	0.5
	PL	0.2
	PT	0.5
	RO	0
	SI	0.5
	SK	0
	FI	0.5
	SE	0.2
	UK	0.8

Only a little over a quarter of respondents (27%) were able to give a correct answer when asked what the legal blood alcohol limit for driving is in their country<sup>14</sup>. More than one third (36%) gave an incorrect answer, while an equal number (37%) said they don't know. **Across the European Union, awareness of**

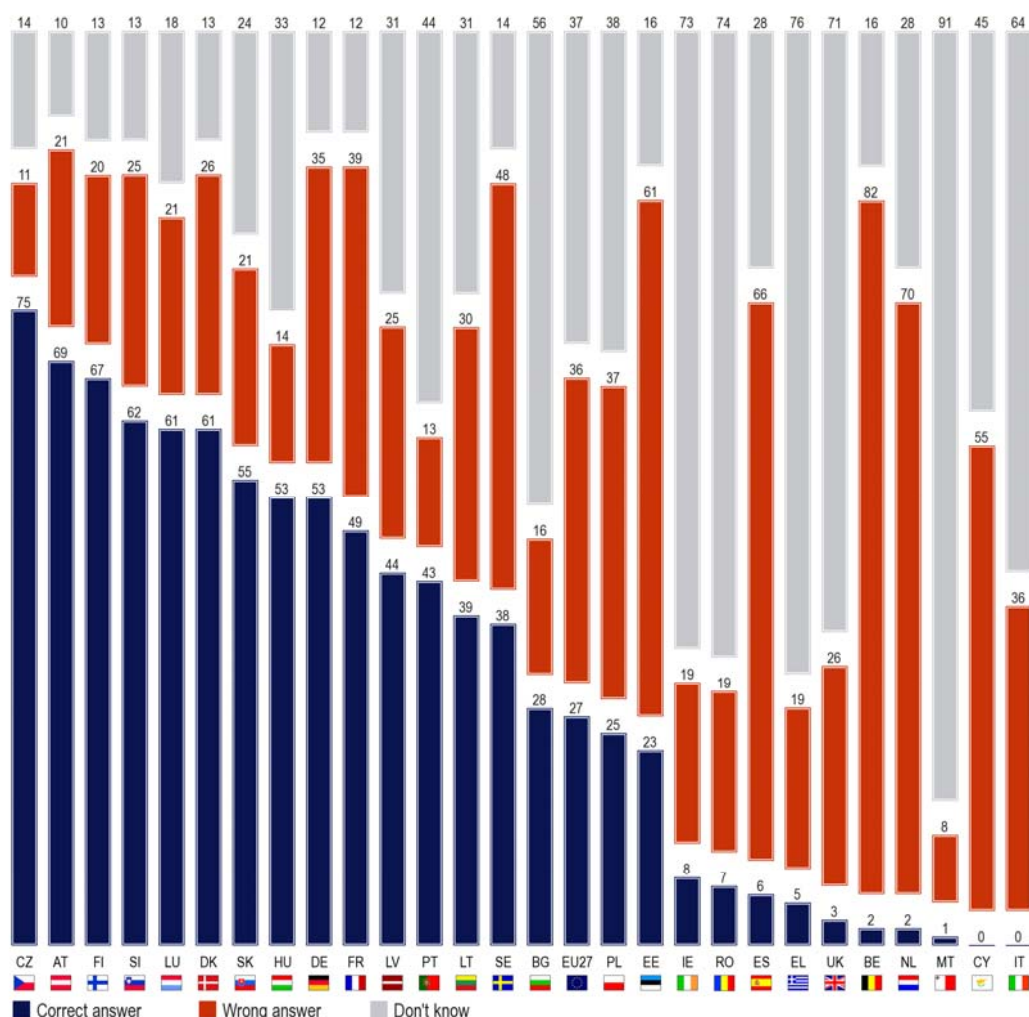
<sup>14</sup> QC6 What is the legal blood alcohol level (BAC) allowed for car drivers in (OUR COUNTRY)?

**the legal limit beyond which drink driving is punishable by law is thus fairly low.**

There is wide variation in awareness levels across Member States. The Czech Republic, with a BAC limit for driving of zero, tops the list with 75% of respondents able to answer correctly. In Austria (69%) and Finland (67%), both with a limit of 0.5 g/l, over two-thirds of respondents also gave a correct answer.

By contrast, in Belgium (82%), the Netherlands (70%) and Spain (66%), all countries with a 0.5 g/l limit, two thirds or more gave a wrong answer.

QC6. The national legal alcohol level allowed for car drivers








There is also huge variation across Member States in the proportion of respondents who said they don't know the legal limit, with the highest percentage in Malta (91%), followed by Greece (76%) and Romania (74%). Of these countries, Malta is

one of the few to have a limit of 0.8 g/l and Romania one of the few to have a zero limit, whereas in Greece the limit is set at 0.5 g/l, the most common limit across the EU.

Men (30%) are more likely give a correct answer than women (23%). Those who stayed longer in education (31%) are more likely to give a correct response than those who left education earlier (21%). Managers (36%) gave a correct answer more often than housepersons (16%), and people who are financially well off (29%) gave a correct response more often than people who struggle with household bills (19%).

Both the youngest and oldest respondents are less likely to give a correct answer (both 25%) than respondents aged between 25 and 54 years old.

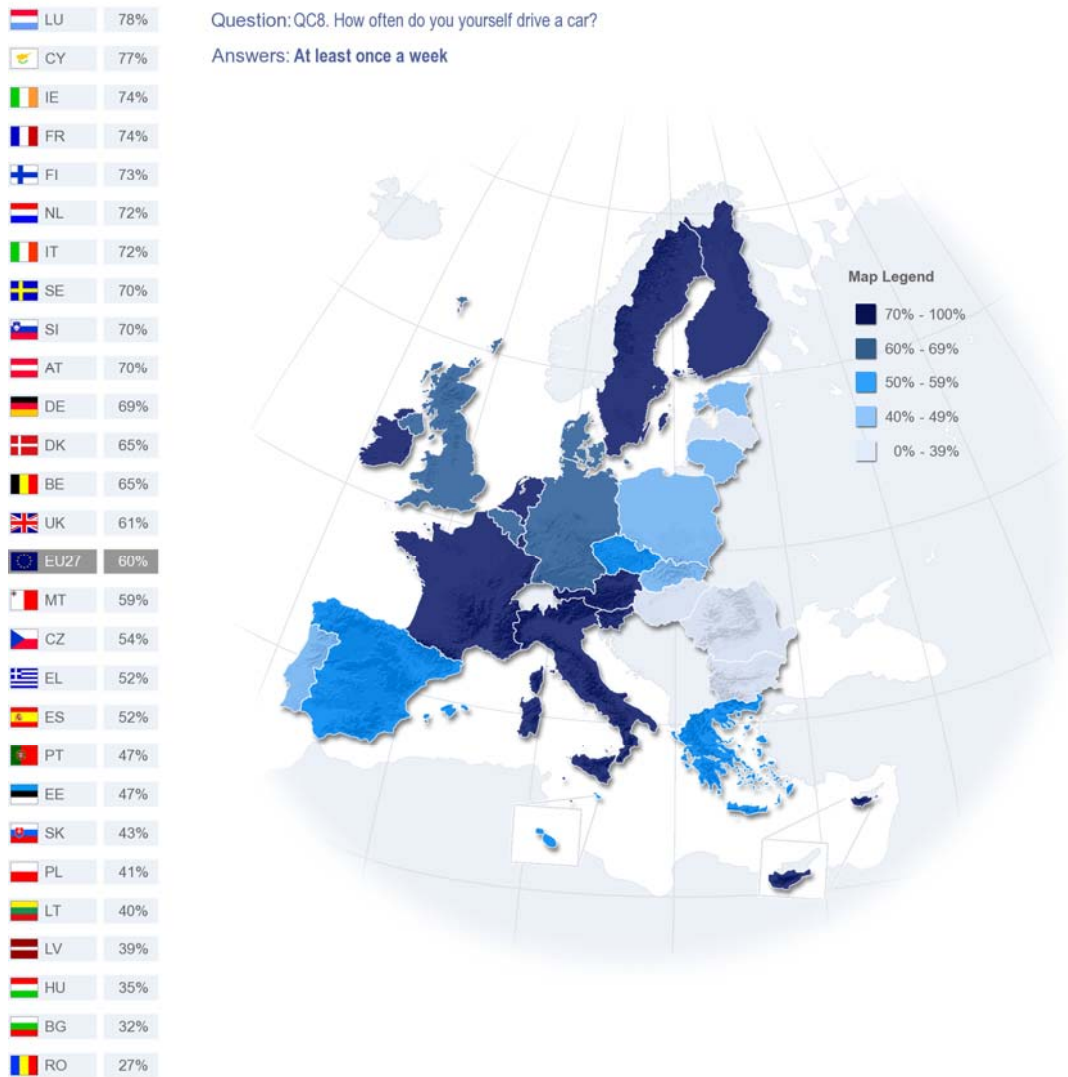
**QC6 The national legal alcohol level allowed for car drivers**

	Correct answer	Wrong answer	DK
EU27	27%	36%	37%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	30%	41%	29%
 Female	23%	32%	45%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	25%	39%	36%
25-39	27%	41%	32%
40-54	29%	38%	33%
55 +	25%	31%	44%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	21%	31%	48%
16-19	28%	37%	35%
20+	31%	41%	28%
Still studying	25%	38%	37%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self- employed	26%	39%	35%
Managers	36%	39%	25%
Other white collars	26%	41%	33%
Manual workers	31%	38%	31%
House persons	16%	34%	50%
Unemployed	23%	38%	39%
Retired	26%	30%	44%
Students	25%	38%	37%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>			
Most of the time	19%	33%	48%
From time to time	23%	36%	41%
Almost never	29%	37%	34%
<b>Drive a car</b>			
Regularly	32%	40%	28%
Rarely	25%	36%	39%
Never	17%	29%	54%

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Since awareness of the legal BAC limit may be related to whether or not people drive a car themselves, respondents were asked to indicate how often, if at all, they drive a car. Of the entire sample surveyed, 60% reported driving a car at least once a week, whereas 30 said they do not drive at all. The remaining 10% drive monthly or only occasionally.

<sup>15</sup> Definitions: 'regularly' are those who said that they were driving "at least once a week"; other drivers fall into the 'rarely' category ("At least once a month", "At least once a year" and "less often").



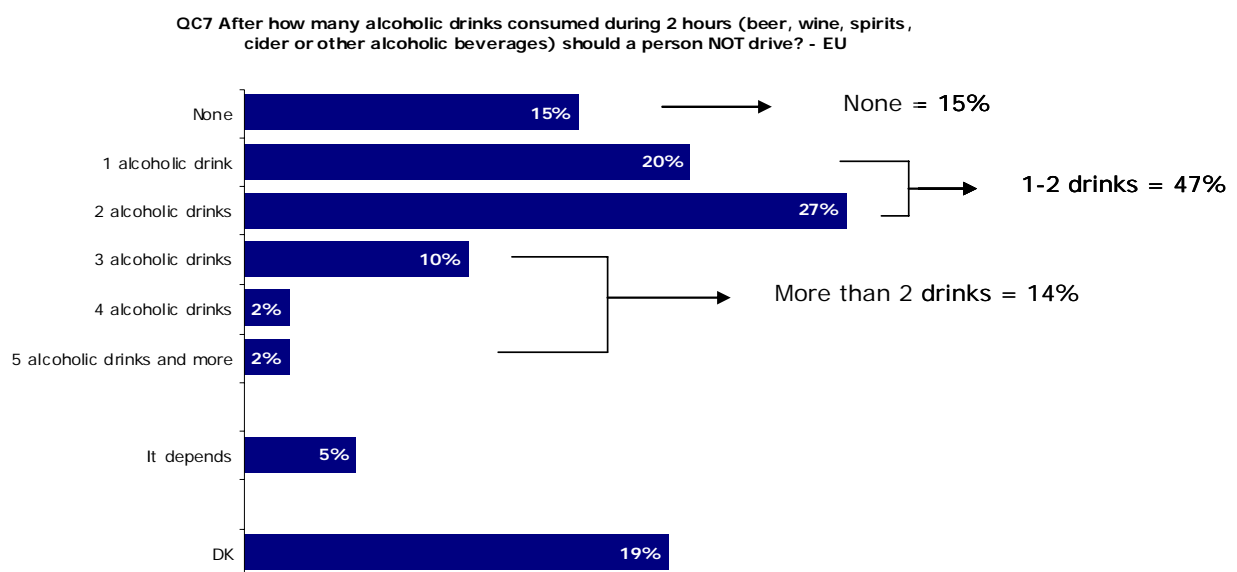
Awareness of the legal BAC limit does not seem to be related to driving frequency in a straightforward manner. Of those who drive weekly 32% gave a correct answer; slightly higher than the average for all respondents (27%). However, a higher proportion (40% vs. 36% EU27) also gave a wrong answer. Over half (54%) of those who said they never drive admitted that they do not know the legal limit. The other half was more likely to give a wrong answer (29% of non-drivers) than a correct one (17%).



### 2.1.2 Perceptions of risk

**- More than half of EU citizens consider that having one or more drinks before driving is unsafe -**

The question about the legal BAC limit for driving assessed awareness of one measure taken by authorities to curb alcohol-related road traffic accidents. To assess respondents' individual perceptions of risks involved in drink driving they were asked how many alcoholic drinks before driving they considered unsafe.<sup>16</sup>



Overall, EU citizens do seem to perceive drink driving as risky and although relatively few are able to state correctly the legal BAC limit for driving, a clear majority (61%) consider that having one drink or more (during 2 hours) before driving is too much.

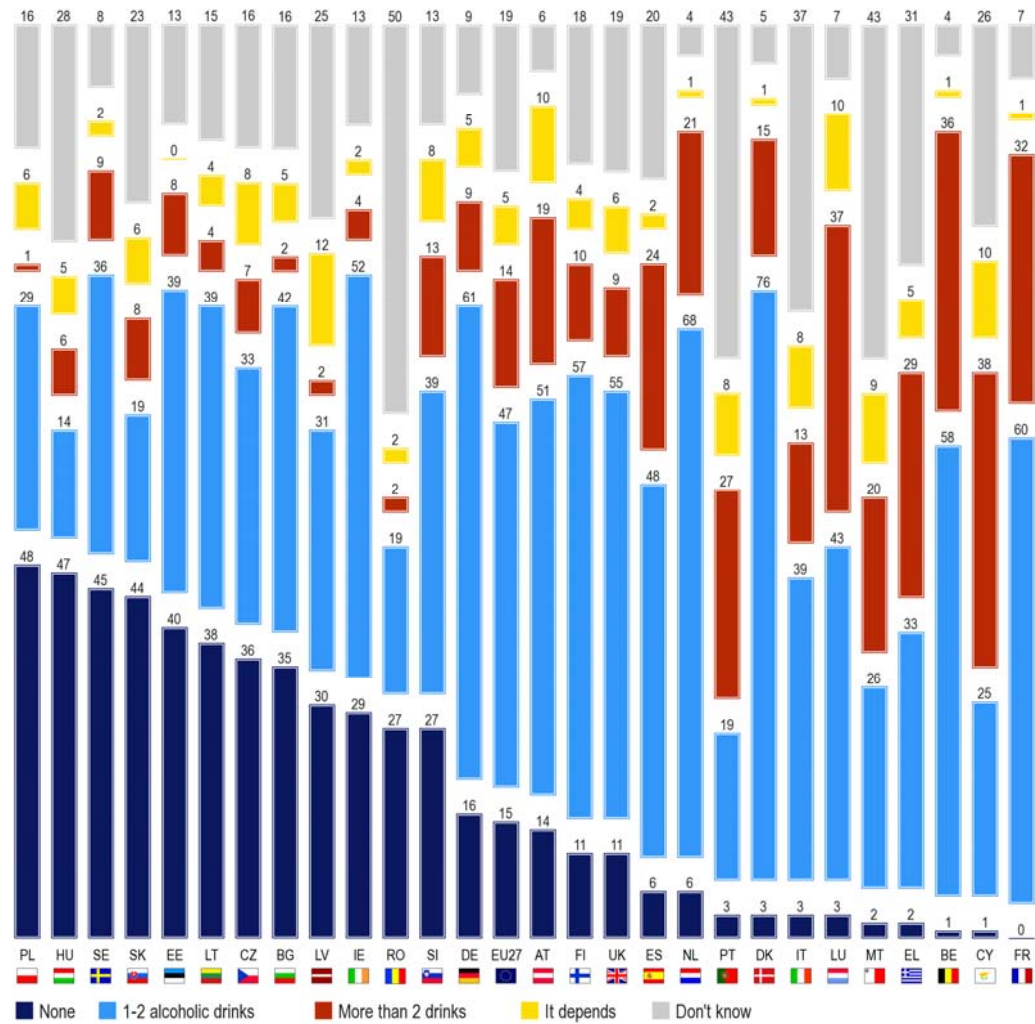
A considerable proportion, 15%, think that not drinking at all is the safest option. The highest percentages of respondents who consider zero the safest option is in Poland (48%), Hungary (47%), Sweden (45%) and Slovakia (44%).

A cause of concern is that a roughly equivalent proportion, 14%, thinks that one could still drive after having more than two drinks during two hours. The highest





<sup>16</sup> QC7 After how many alcoholic drinks consumed during 2 hours (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other alcoholic beverages) should a person NOT drive?

percentages of respondents who seem to play down the risk, are in Cyprus (38%), Luxembourg (37%) Belgium (36%) and France (32%).

QC7. After how many alcoholic drinks consumed during 2 hours (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other alcoholic beverages) should a person NOT drive?



**QC7 After how many alcoholic drinks consumed during 2 hours (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other alcoholic beverages) should a person NOT drive?**

	None	1-2 alcoholic drinks	More than 2 alcoholic drinks	It depends	DK
EU27	15%	47%	14%	5%	19%
<b>Sex</b>					
 Male	14%	48%	17%	5%	16%
Female	16%	46%	12%	4%	22%
<b>Age</b>					
 15-24	15%	49%	14%	4%	18%
25-39	15%	49%	15%	4%	17%
40-54	15%	51%	14%	5%	15%
55 +	16%	42%	14%	5%	23%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
 15-	12%	40%	15%	5%	28%
16-19	17%	49%	14%	4%	16%
20+	14%	53%	15%	5%	13%
Still studying	15%	48%	13%	5%	19%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>					
 Self-employed	16%	46%	15%	5%	18%
Managers	15%	58%	12%	5%	10%
Other white collars	14%	50%	15%	5%	16%
Manual workers	13%	50%	18%	4%	15%
House persons	14%	43%	11%	5%	27%
Unemployed	16%	45%	14%	4%	21%
Retired	18%	40%	14%	5%	23%
Students	15%	48%	13%	5%	19%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>					
Most of the time	13%	40%	16%	4%	27%
From time to time	13%	43%	17%	5%	22%
Almost never	16%	50%	14%	4%	16%
<b>Drive a car</b>					
Regularly	12%	54%	16%	5%	13%
Rarely	17%	44%	14%	5%	20%
Never	20%	35%	11%	4%	30%

Besides variation across Member States, there is also considerable variation between socio-demographic groups:

- Men (17%) are slightly more likely than women (12%) to think that one can still drive after having three drinks or more. Women (22%) are more likely than men (16%) to say they do not know.
- Those aged 55 years or more (23%) are more likely than the younger age groups to say they do not know.
- Those who left education earlier (28%) are more likely to say they do not know.
- Manual workers (18%) are more likely to consider it OK to drive after three drinks or more, retired people (18%) are more likely to consider zero the safest option and house persons (27%) are more likely to say they do not know.

- Those who struggle to pay their bills are more likely to say they don't know or to consider it OK to drive after three drinks or more than those who are financially well off. Those financially well off are more likely to consider zero the safest option.

***- Compared to infrequent drivers and non-drivers, regular drivers believe more alcohol can safely be consumed before driving -***

Non-drivers and infrequent drivers (monthly or less often) are more likely than regular drivers (weekly) to say they do not know after how many drinks a person should not drive. They also seem to be more cautious in their view of alcohol consumption prior to driving.

As many as 20% of non-drivers and 17% of infrequent drivers consider it safest not to have alcoholic drinks at all, compared with just 12% of regular drivers.

As many as 16% of regular drivers consider it OK to drive after three drinks or more, compared to 14% and 11% of infrequent drivers and non-drivers respectively.

## 2.2 Health harm

### ***- EU citizens' levels of awareness of alcohol-related health harm vary across Member States and between types of health conditions -***

EU citizens' levels of awareness of alcohol-related health harm was evaluated – for the first time in a Eurobarometer survey – by asking respondents whether they agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of certain health conditions<sup>17</sup>. The health conditions, presented to them one by one, were: liver diseases, heart diseases, cancers, depression and birth defects. In addition, asthma was included in the health conditions tested, although there is no evidence that alcohol consumption is a contributory factor in asthma. The purpose was to use asthma as a control item to measure "false awareness".

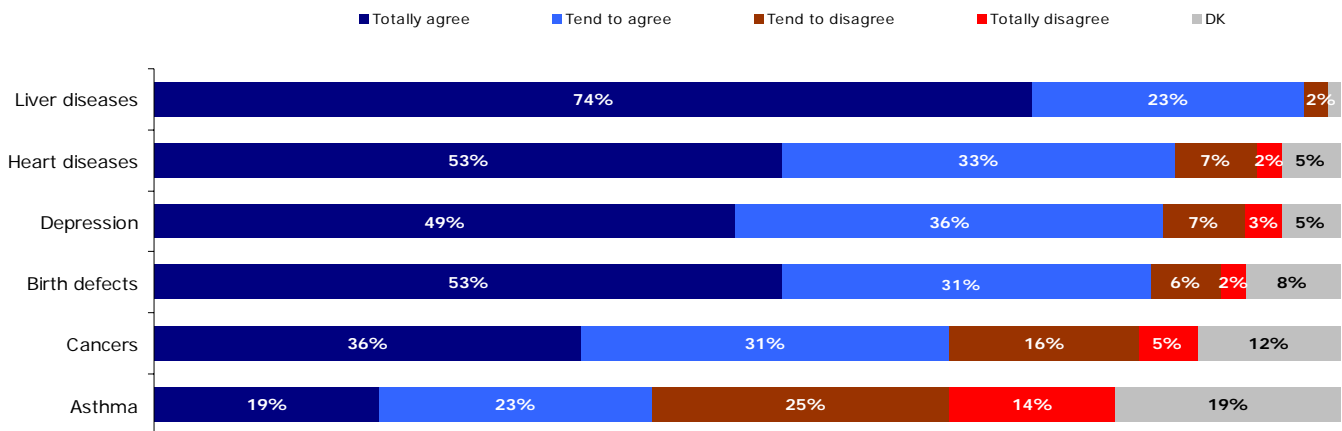
Overall, the results suggest a fairly high level of awareness that consumption of alcoholic beverages may involve risk of health harm but with considerable variation between the types of health conditions addressed in the survey.

The risk of liver diseases is by far the most widely recognised, with 97% of respondents agreeing totally or tending to agree that consumption of alcoholic beverages increases the risk of liver diseases. For heart diseases, depression and birth defects, the proportion of people agreeing is somewhat lower, with 86%, 85% and 84% respectively agreeing that alcohol consumption can increase the risk of these conditions. Compared to the exceptionally high level of awareness for liver diseases, these conditions can be seen to fall in a range where awareness is at a "medium" level. Awareness of the risk of cancers is clearly at a lower level, with 67% agreeing totally or tending to agree.

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<sup>17</sup> QC12 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions? 1. Liver diseases; 2. Heart diseases; 3. Cancers; 4. Asthma; 5. Depression; 6. Birth defects

QC12.1-6 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions?



There is also a certain level of "false awareness" relating to asthma, the control condition. Although 42% of respondents agree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of asthma, the level of agreement is clearly lower than for the other conditions. This "false awareness" suggests a generalised notion of the health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol rather than specific knowledge. This is further supported by the low percentage of respondents who "totally agree" that alcohol consumption is linked to asthma. For all other conditions the percentage of respondents totally agreeing is higher than the percentage of those who only tend to agree. For the control condition, asthma, the reverse applies. The control condition also has the highest percentage of respondents who disagree (39%) that asthma is associated with drinking and the highest percentage of respondents who say they do not know (19%). This kind of mixed response would be expected for a control item.

High levels of "false awareness" in some Member States may serve to raise issues for further study. For instance, does a high level of "false awareness" suggest a generalised notion of health risks being associated with alcohol consumption or, perhaps, confusion about alcohol-related health effects?

Levels of risk awareness for the health conditions addressed vary between Member States, as will be presented below. Although we need to be cautious in using a single study of around 1000 respondents per Member State to draw definite conclusions, it may be worth noting that the results seem to set the Netherlands apart as regards risk awareness. The results suggest slightly lower levels of risk

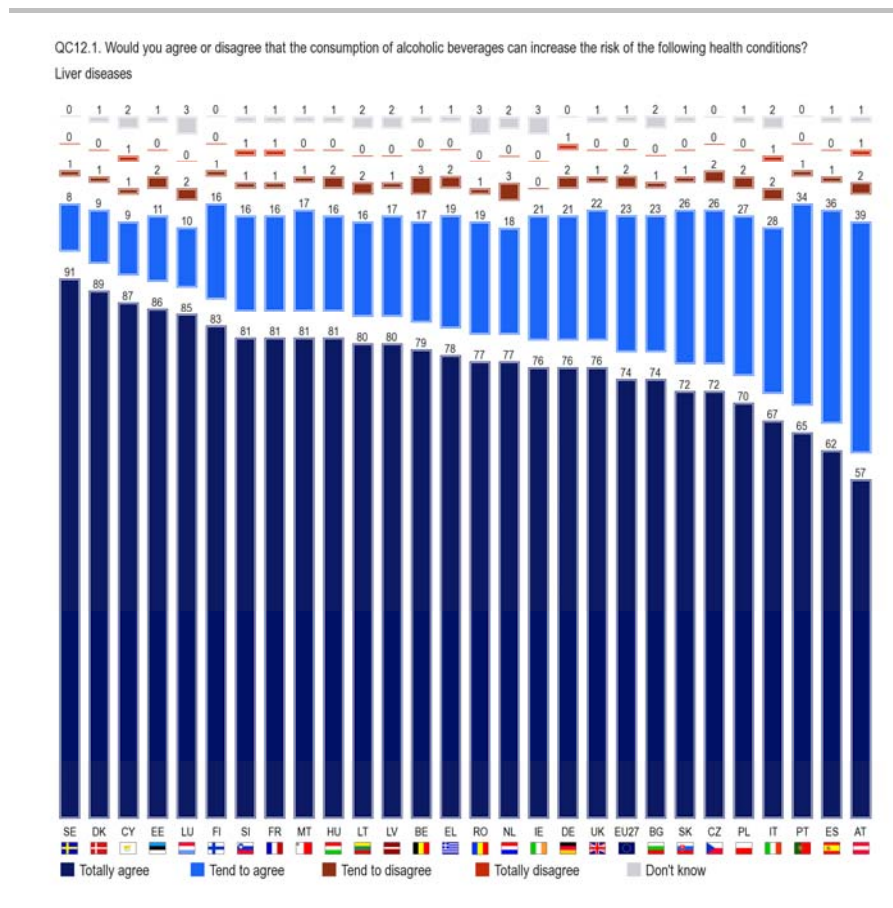
awareness in the Netherlands for liver diseases, heart diseases, depression and cancers, including relatively high percentages of respondents who only "tend to" agree about the existence of risk. The responses also indicate for the Netherlands the lowest percentage of respondents showing "false awareness" regarding risk of asthma. Whether these results are an indication of lower levels of awareness, higher levels of scepticism, better understanding of complex issues or some other factor remain open questions.

### **High level of risk awareness – liver diseases**

With 97% of respondents agreeing that alcohol consumption can increase the risk of liver diseases, these conditions occupy a special position among the risks that people associate with drinking. Three quarters of respondents (74%) totally agree that drinking can increase the risk of liver diseases, less than a quarter have some reservations (23% tend to agree) and extremely few disagree (2%) or say they don't know (1%).

The level of agreement is highest (99%) in Portugal, Finland and Sweden. Even in those countries where the level of agreement is lowest, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy, it is still 95%.

We should be aware that this exceptionally high level of risk awareness does not necessarily indicate full knowledge and understanding of the association between drinking and liver diseases. Gaps in the general public's understanding may still exist, for instance, regarding levels and patterns of drinking that increase risk or regarding the nature and treatability of liver diseases.



**Medium level of risk awareness – heart diseases, depression and birth defects**

For the three conditions that fall in the range of medium level of risk awareness, heart diseases, depression and birth defects, the responses present a similar pattern. An large majority (84-86%) of respondents agree that drinking can increase the risk but only roughly half are sure (49-53% totally agree.) Roughly one third agree but have reservations (31-36% tend to agree). Roughly one in ten (8-10%) do not believe that drinking increases the risk of these conditions, and somewhat fewer do not know (5-8%).

Although comprehensive data about information dissemination activities and other forms of public discussion around these health conditions across the EU is lacking, it seems fair to assume that the associations of drinking with heart diseases and with birth defects have received more attention that the associations between drinking and depression. A division between views that emphasise risk and views that emphasise possible protective effects for some population sub-groups has been common in public discussion regarding associations between drinking and heart diseases. In comparison, public discussion regarding risks of alcohol use during



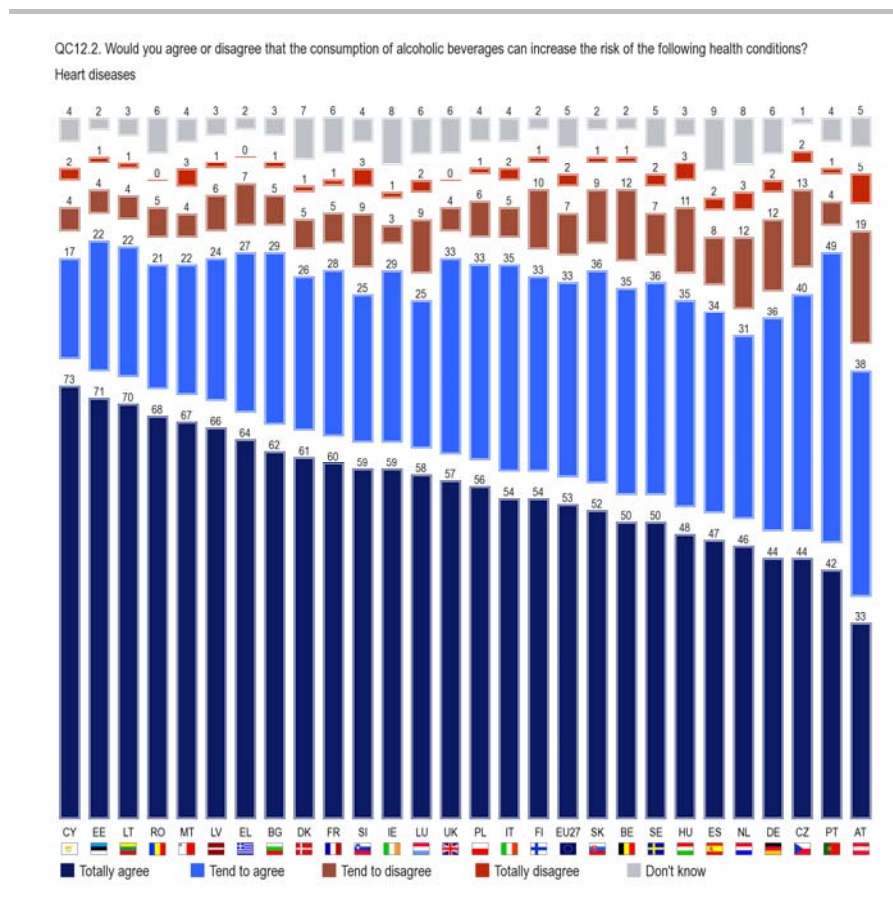
pregnancy may have been more focussed on risks. Against this background, the similar patterns of awareness found in the present survey seem intriguing and might warrant closer examination.

With regard to sociodemographic background, the responses show few variations. Women (88%) are more likely than men (83%) to agree that alcohol consumption can increase the risk of birth defects.

There is, however, considerable variation between Member States in levels of awareness for the three conditions, as shown in the following graphs.

**Risk of heart diseases**

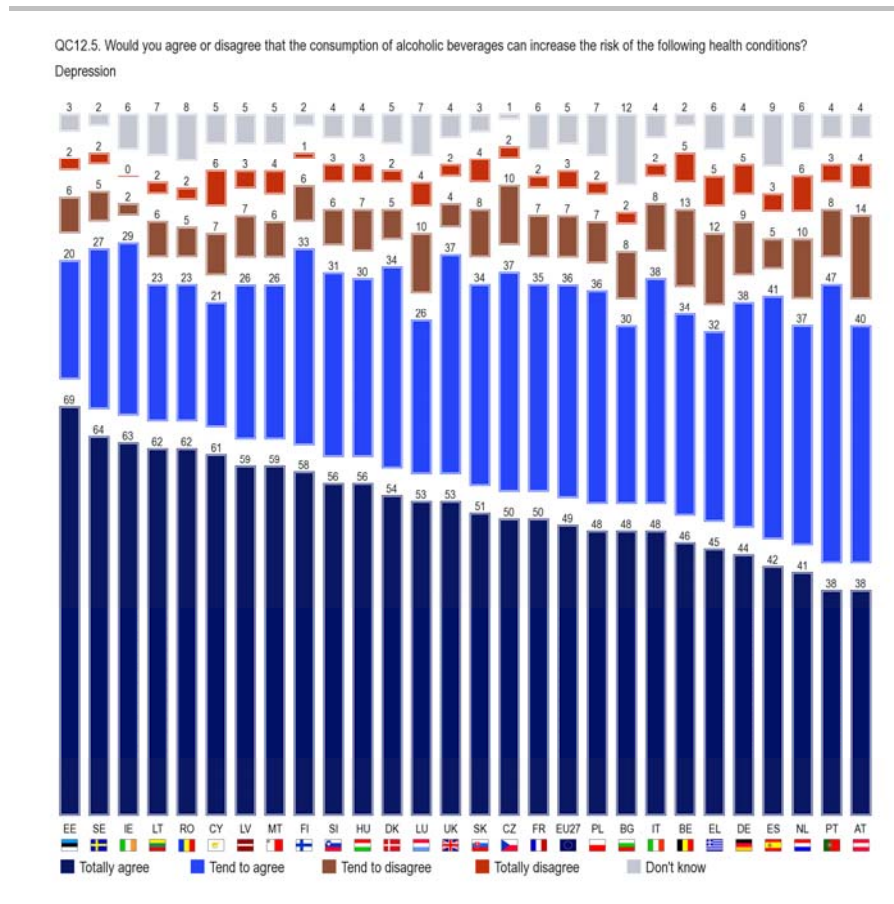
For the risk of heart diseases, the level of agreement is highest in Estonia (93%) and Lithuania (92%), followed by Bulgaria, Greece and Portugal (all 91%). The level of agreement is lowest in Austria (71%) and the Netherlands (77%)<sup>18</sup>.



<sup>18</sup> QC12.2 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions? Heart disease

### Risk of depression

For the risk of depression, the level of agreement is highest in Ireland (92%), Finland and Sweden (both 91%)<sup>19</sup>. The level of agreement is lowest in Greece (77%) as well as Austria, Bulgaria and the Netherlands (78%).

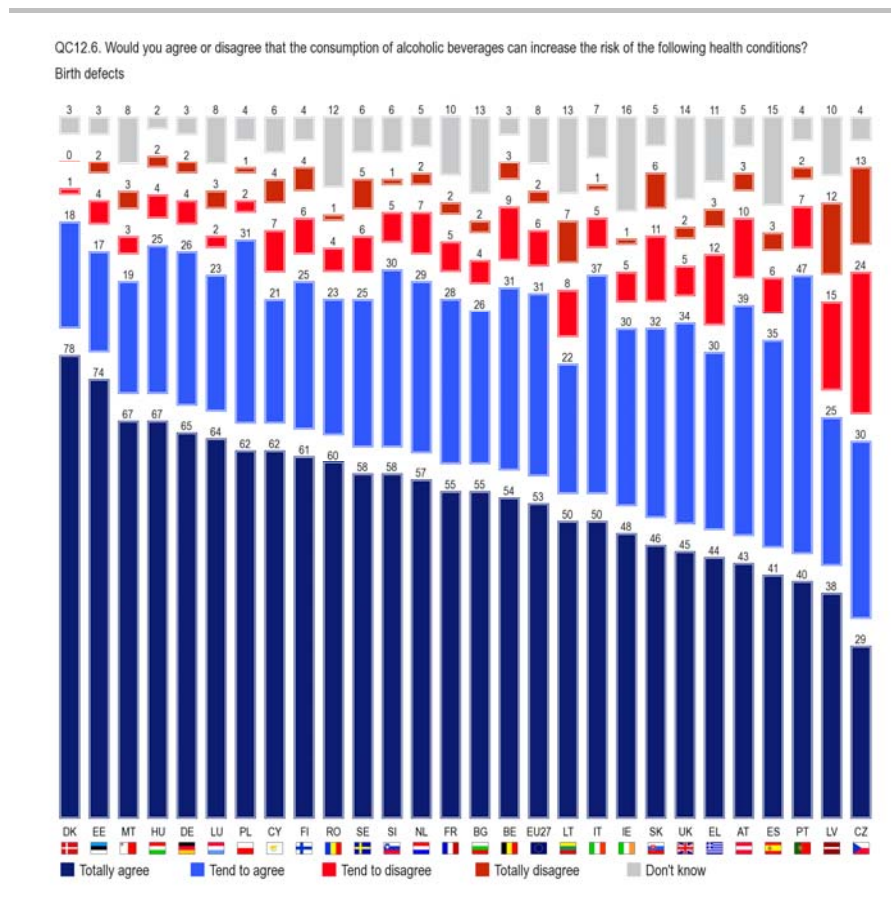


### Risk of birth defects

For the risk of birth defects, the level of agreement is highest in Denmark (96%), Poland (93%) and Hungary (92%) and lowest in the Czech Republic (59%) and Latvia (63%)<sup>20</sup>.

<sup>19</sup> QC12.5 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions? Depression

<sup>20</sup> QC12.6 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions? Birth defects



### Low level of risk awareness - cancers

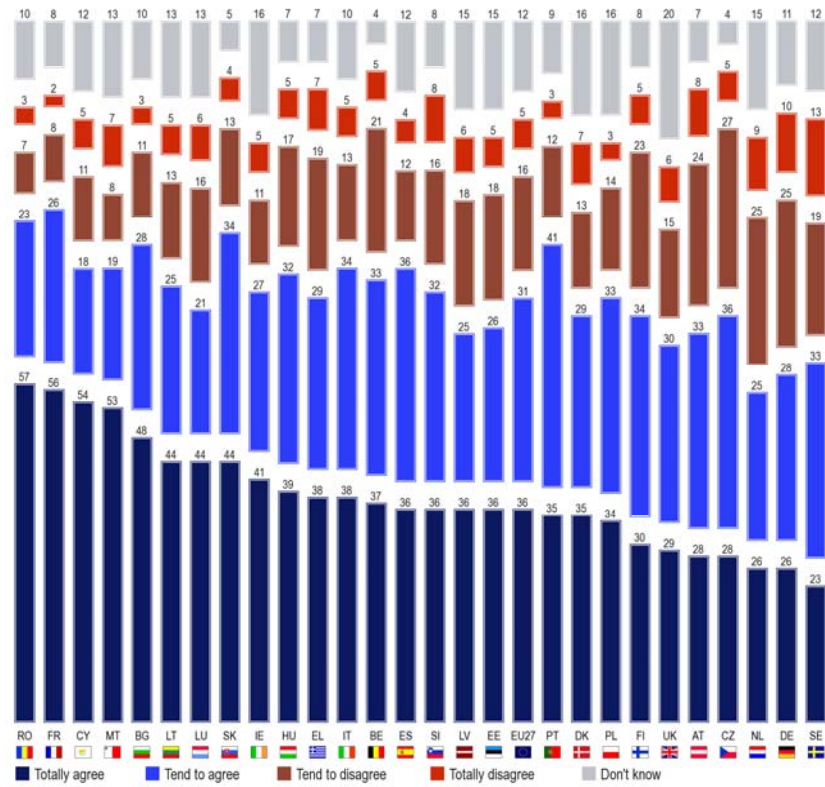
Of the health conditions addressed in this survey, the risk of cancers is the one for which the level of awareness is the lowest, with 67% of the total sample population agreeing that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of cancers. This group of respondents is divided, with almost equal shares being sure (36% totally agree) or having reservations (31% tend to agree). Moreover, one in five (21%) do not believe there is an association between drinking and cancers, and roughly one in ten (12%) do not know. This patterns of responses suggests that there is, besides a lower level of risk awareness, a considerable amount of confusion around this issue among the general population.

For the risk of cancers, the level of agreement is highest in France (82%) and Romania (80%) and lowest in the Netherlands (51%), Germany (54%) and Sweden (56%)<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>21</sup> QC12.3 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions? Cancers

QC12.3. Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions?

Cancers



Women (72%) are more inclined to believe that alcohol can play a role in the development of cancers than men (62%). People who have not consumed alcoholic beverages in the last 12 months (75%) are more likely to agree than those who have (65%).

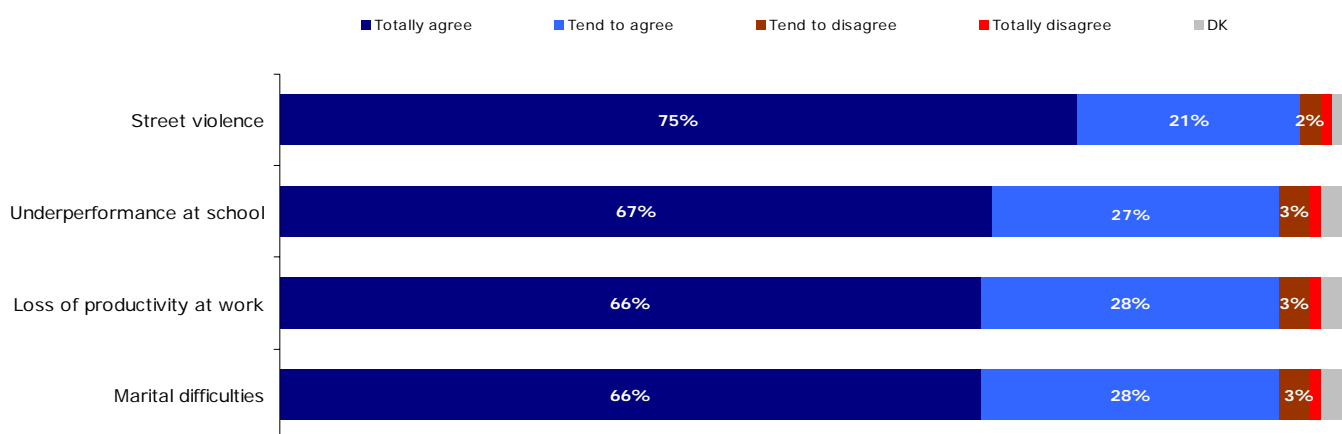
## 2.3 Social harm

### *- An overwhelming majority of EU citizens acknowledge that drinking contributes to social problems -*

EU citizens' levels of awareness of alcohol-related social harm was investigated – for the first time in a Eurobarometer survey – by asking respondents whether they agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is a contributory factor in marital difficulties, loss of productivity at work, underperformance at school or street violence<sup>22</sup>.

The results show that respondents across the EU almost unanimously acknowledge (94-96% agree) that alcohol is a factor in the social harms addressed. For each, only a small percentage (3-4%) does not believe there is a linkage and even fewer say they do not know. The responses show a similar pattern, with roughly two thirds being sure of a linkage and one third agreeing but with reservations. The only exception is street violence, for which the overall level of agreement and the proportion of respondents totally agreeing are slightly higher than for the other issues.





























QC13.1-4 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is a contributory factor in the following social problems?



With such high levels of agreement, few differences can be discerned between Member States or between sociodemographic groups.

The question used in the present survey is a basic measure of awareness of adverse social affects associated with the consumption of alcoholic beverages. More specific questions would be needed to explore people's perceptions of the groups of people at risk or of risky drinking levels or patterns. Another aspect that might be worth further study is the extent to which risk awareness is associated with personal experiences of adverse social effects.

**QC13 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is a contributory factor in the following social problems? - Total agree**

	Street violence	Marital difficulties	Loss of productivity at work	Underperformance at school
 EU27	96%	94%	94%	94%
 BE	<b>96%</b>	94%	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>
 BG	<b>96%</b>	94%	95%	95%
 CZ	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	95%	96%
 DK	<b>99%</b>	97%	98%	97%
 DE	<b>97%</b>	95%	94%	96%
 EE	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	97%
 IE	<b>99%</b>	96%	94%	<b>90%</b>
 EL	<b>97%</b>	96%	<b>97%</b>	96%
 ES	<b>96%</b>	91%	92%	93%
 FR	95%	95%	<b>96%</b>	95%
 IT	<b>94%</b>	<b>87%</b>	92%	92%
 CY	<b>99%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>99%</b>
 LV	<b>98%</b>	97%	97%	97%
 LT	<b>99%</b>	98%	98%	97%
 LU	95%	<b>97%</b>	95%	<b>97%</b>
 HU	<b>98%</b>	96%	92%	94%
 MT	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	95%	96%
 NL	<b>98%</b>	91%	93%	97%
 AT	<b>91%</b>	88%	<b>88%</b>	<b>91%</b>
 PL	<b>98%</b>	97%	97%	97%
 PT	<b>96%</b>	95%	95%	95%
 RO	94%	<b>95%</b>	90%	<b>90%</b>
 SI	98%	<b>99%</b>	98%	98%
 SK	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	96%	97%
 FI	<b>99%</b>	96%	93%	95%
 SE	<b>99%</b>	97%	<b>99%</b>	98%
 UK	<b>97%</b>	92%	93%	92%
	<b>Highest percentage per country</b>		<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>	
	Highest percentage per item		Lowest percentage per item	

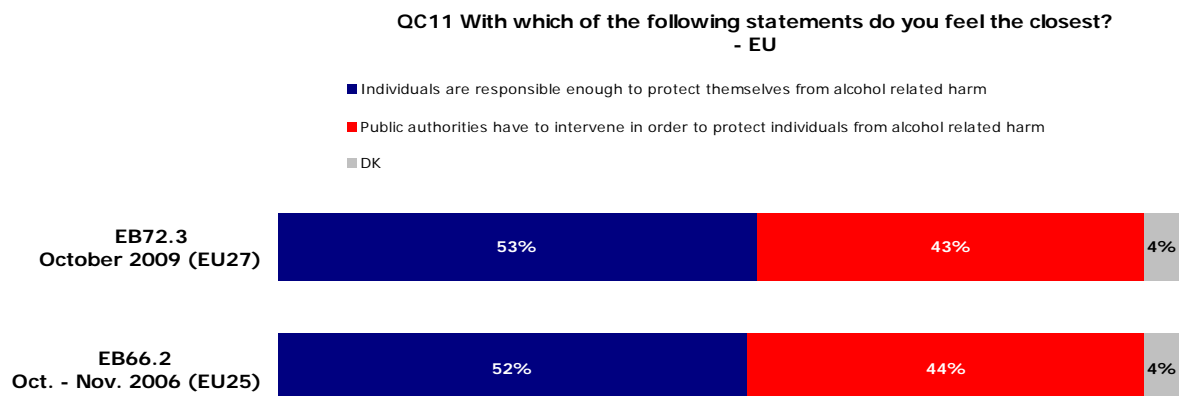
<sup>22</sup> QC13.1 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is a contributory factor in the following social problems? 1. Marital difficulties; 2. Loss of productivity at work; 3. Underperformance at school; 4. Street violence

### 3. SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC POLICIES ON ALCOHOL

#### 3.1 Individual versus public responsibility

*- Opinion is divided on the necessity for public health policies to protect individuals from alcohol-related harm –*

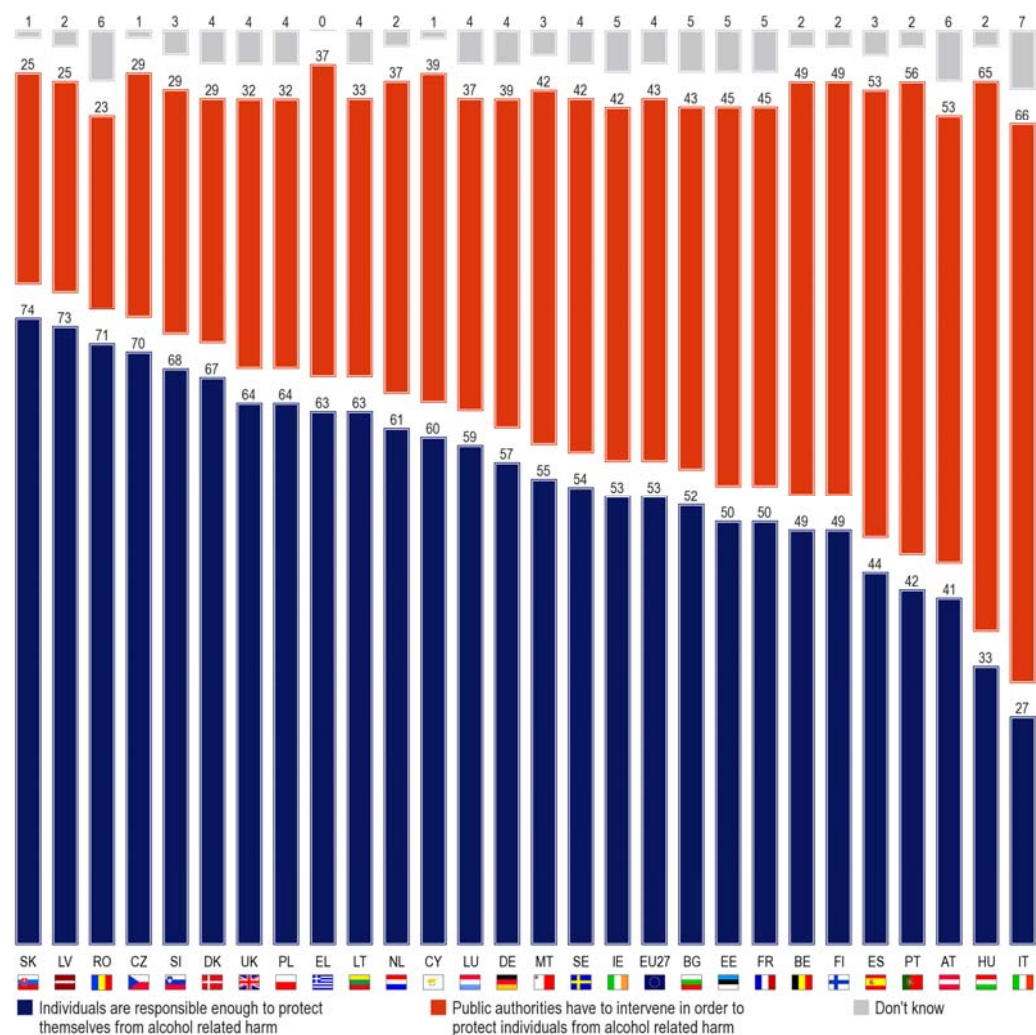
EU citizens' support for public health policies on alcohol was measured both in the present survey and in the survey carried out in 2006 by asking respondents which of two statements they feel the closest: that "individuals are responsible enough to protect themselves from alcohol-related harm" or that "public authorities have to intervene in order to protect individuals from alcohol-related harm". Responses in 2006 and 2009 were similar: 52% and 53% respectively emphasized individual responsibility whereas 44% and 43% respectively expected public authorities to intervene<sup>23</sup>.



Italy (66%) tops the list of countries where more than half of respondents emphasize the responsibility of public authorities, followed by Hungary (65%) and Portugal (56%).

<sup>23</sup> QC11 With which of the following statements do you feel the closest?

QC11. With which of the following statements do you feel the closest?








The proportion of respondents who emphasize individual responsibility is highest in Slovakia (74%), Latvia (73%), Romania (71%), Czech Republic (70%) and Slovenia (68%)

As regards sociodemographic groups, men, younger people (15-24 years), those still studying, those unemployed and self-reported alcohol consumers are more likely to emphasize individual responsibility. The responsibility of public authorities is emphasized more often by women, older age groups, house persons and retired people and those who claim to have abstained from alcoholic beverages.



**QC11 With which of the following statements do you feel the closest?**

	Individuals are responsible enough to protect themselves from alcohol related harm	Public authorities have to intervene in order to protect individuals from alcohol related harm	DK
EU27	53%	43%	4%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	55%	41%	4%
 Female	50%	45%	5%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	61%	36%	3%
25-39	55%	42%	3%
40-54	51%	44%	5%
55 +	48%	47%	5%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	46%	49%	5%
16-19	55%	41%	4%
20+	51%	45%	4%
Still studying	58%	38%	4%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self- employed	52%	44%	4%
Managers	52%	45%	3%
Other white collars	53%	43%	4%
Manual workers	56%	40%	4%
House persons	45%	51%	4%
Unemployed	59%	38%	3%
Retired	49%	45%	6%
Students	58%	38%	4%
<b>Has drunk alcohol during last 12 months</b>			
Yes	56%	40%	4%
No	42%	53%	5%

The question about individual versus social responsibility is perhaps somewhat philosophical in nature since, despite high percentages of respondents who emphasize individual responsibility; responses to questions focussed on certain specific public policies to reduce alcohol-related harm do get widespread support across the EU, as shown in the following sections.

### 3.2 Price level and purchasing behaviour

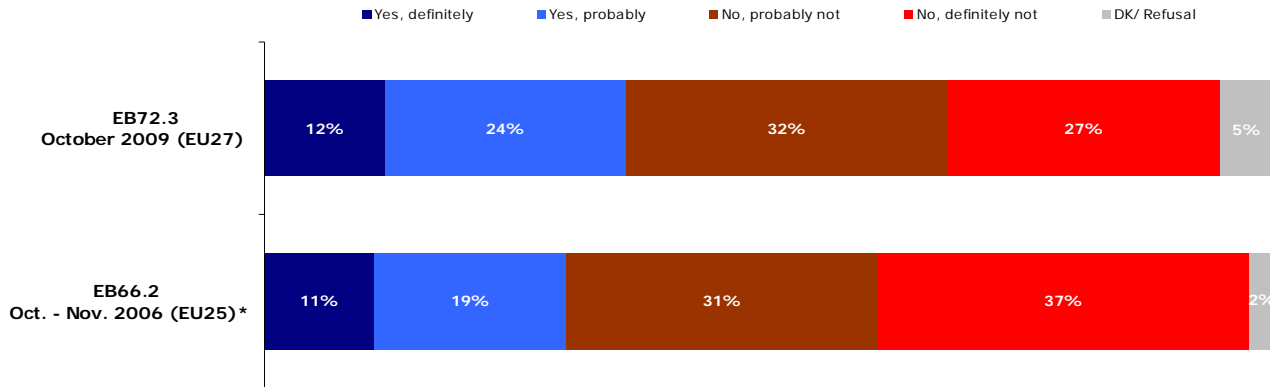
*- Men, young people, people of lower occupational status and the financially less comfortable all tend to be more likely to say that a considerable change in price level would affect their purchases of alcoholic beverages -*

Both in the present survey and in the survey carried out in 2006 respondents' views were collected regarding the potential influence of alcoholic beverage price levels on either young or heavy drinkers or on themselves. In the current survey, all questions were focussed on a 25% change in price level as a factor in purchasing behaviour. In 2006, the question regarding young and heavy drinkers was focussed on alcohol consumption and the magnitude of change in the price level was not specified.

EB66.2 - 2006	EB72.3 - 2009
QB13 Do you think higher prices for alcohol would discourage young and heavy drinkers from consumption?	QC4 Do you think that young and heavy drinkers would buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25%?
QB14a Would you buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25 %?	QC5a Would you buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25 %?
QB14b Or would you buy more alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should decrease with 25%	QC5b Or would you buy more alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should decrease with 25%

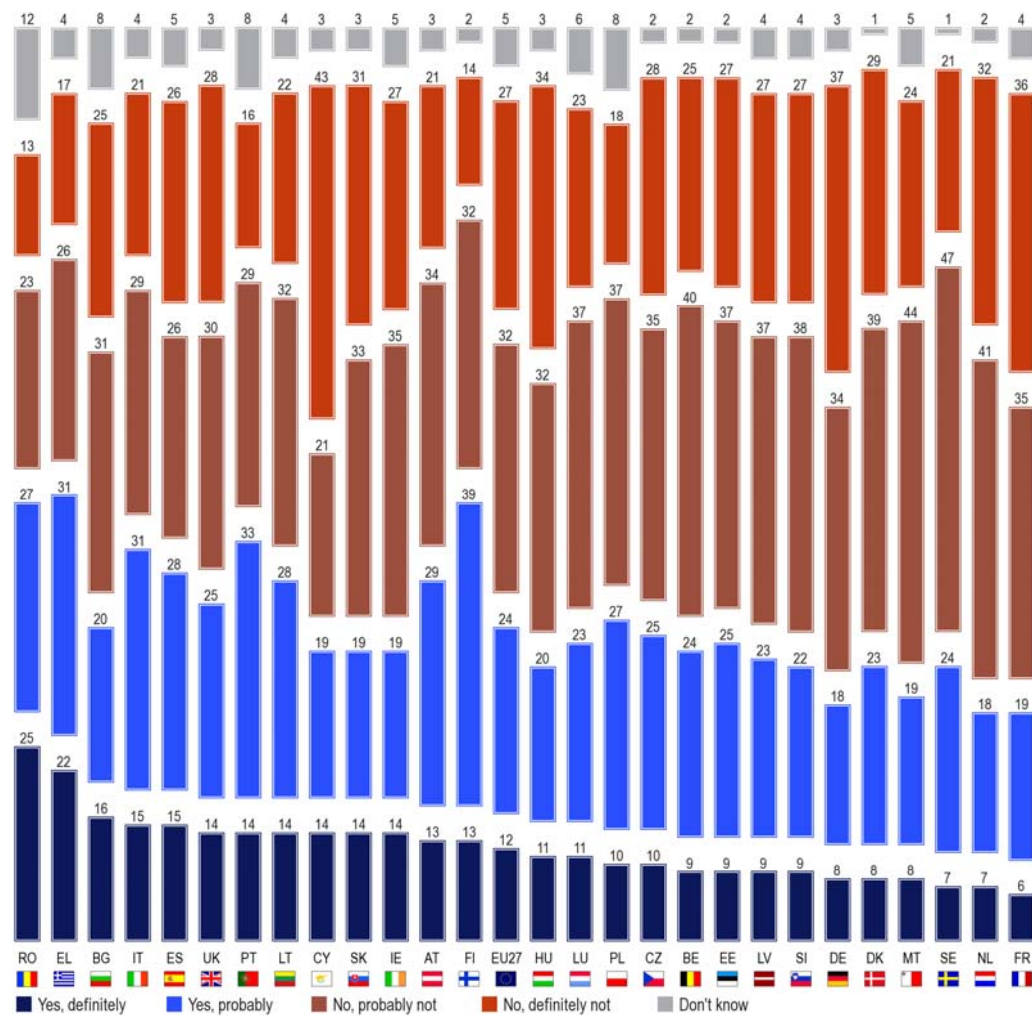
Although the questions relating to young and heavy drinkers were a bit different in 2006 and 2009, they were still similar enough for interpreting the slight differences in responses, shown in the graph below, as suggesting a shift towards the attribution of a more important role to price levels, or a more important role to a substantial change in price levels. Overall, the distribution of opinions remains similar: roughly one third believing that price (probably) matters, roughly one third believing that price does not make a difference and roughly one third thinking that price probably does not make a difference.

QC4 Do you think that young and heavy drinkers would buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25%?



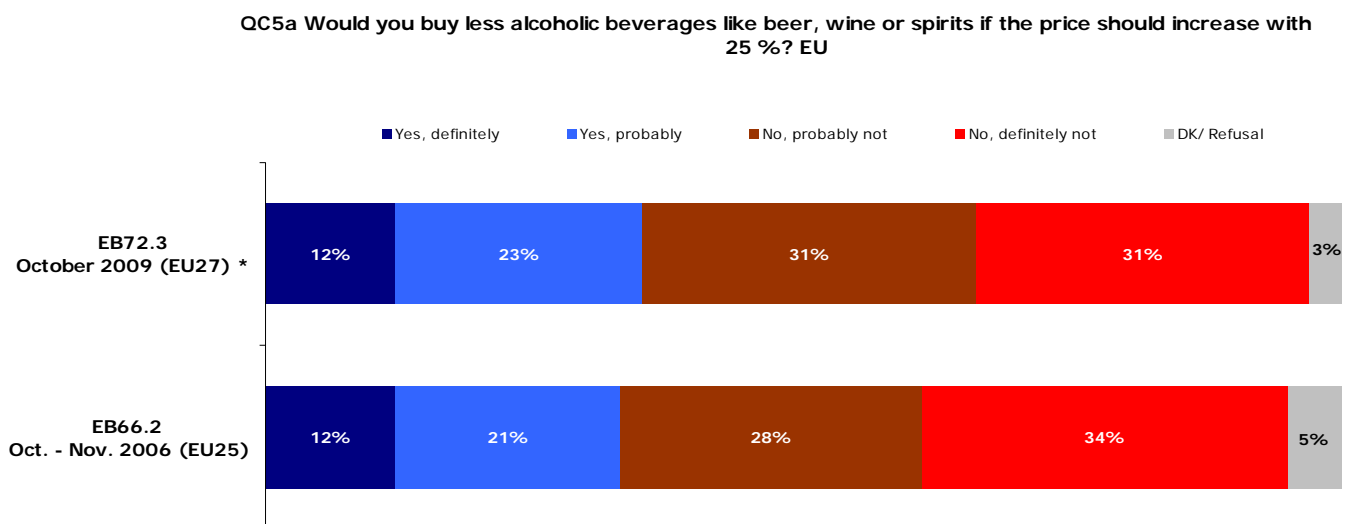
\*Please note that in EB66.2 the question was asked quite differently, cf. the table shown above

QC4. Do you think that young and heavy drinkers would buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25%?



There is considerable variation between Member States in the distribution of opinions on the role of price levels for young or heavy consumers. In only three Member States the majority view is that a substantial change in the price level is likely to affect purchasing behaviour: Greece (53%), Romania and Finland (both 52%).

The distribution of opinions is roughly similar when it comes to the influence of a higher price level on respondents' own purchasing behaviour. If prices should increase with 25%<sup>24</sup>, roughly one third think they might or would buy less alcoholic beverages, roughly one third think their purchases probably would not be affected and roughly one third think they definitely would continue buying as much – or little – as before. The distribution remains practically unchanged since 2006.



\* Respondents who answered "Do not drink/buy alcoholic beverages (SPONTANEOUS)" were excluded from the basis.

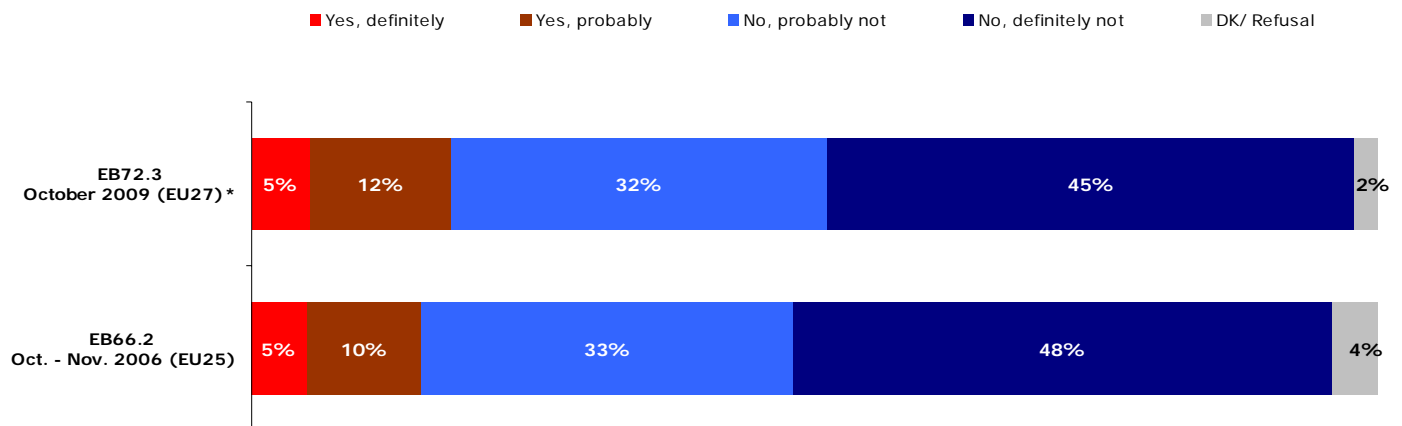
Respondents' opinions of the influence of a substantially lower price level on their purchasing behaviour show a somewhat different distribution<sup>25</sup>. If prices should fall with 25%, some 15% say they might or would buy more – suggesting that the current price level holds back their alcohol purchases. Roughly one third thinks that reduced prices would probably not affect their purchasing behaviour. Almost half

<sup>24</sup> It should be noted, when examining trends in answers given to this question, that since the previous survey in autumn 2006, a spontaneous answer "do not drink or buy alcoholic beverages" has been recorded. Therefore, to evaluate the trend since 2006, we have excluded those who answered that they do not drink alcoholic beverages and recalculated the results.

<sup>25</sup> As for QC5a, a spontaneous answer "do not drink or buy alcoholic beverages" was included in 2009. Therefore, we have made the same re-calculation in order to be able to compare the two waves.

are sure that they would not be likely to buy more. The distribution remains practically unchanged since 2006.

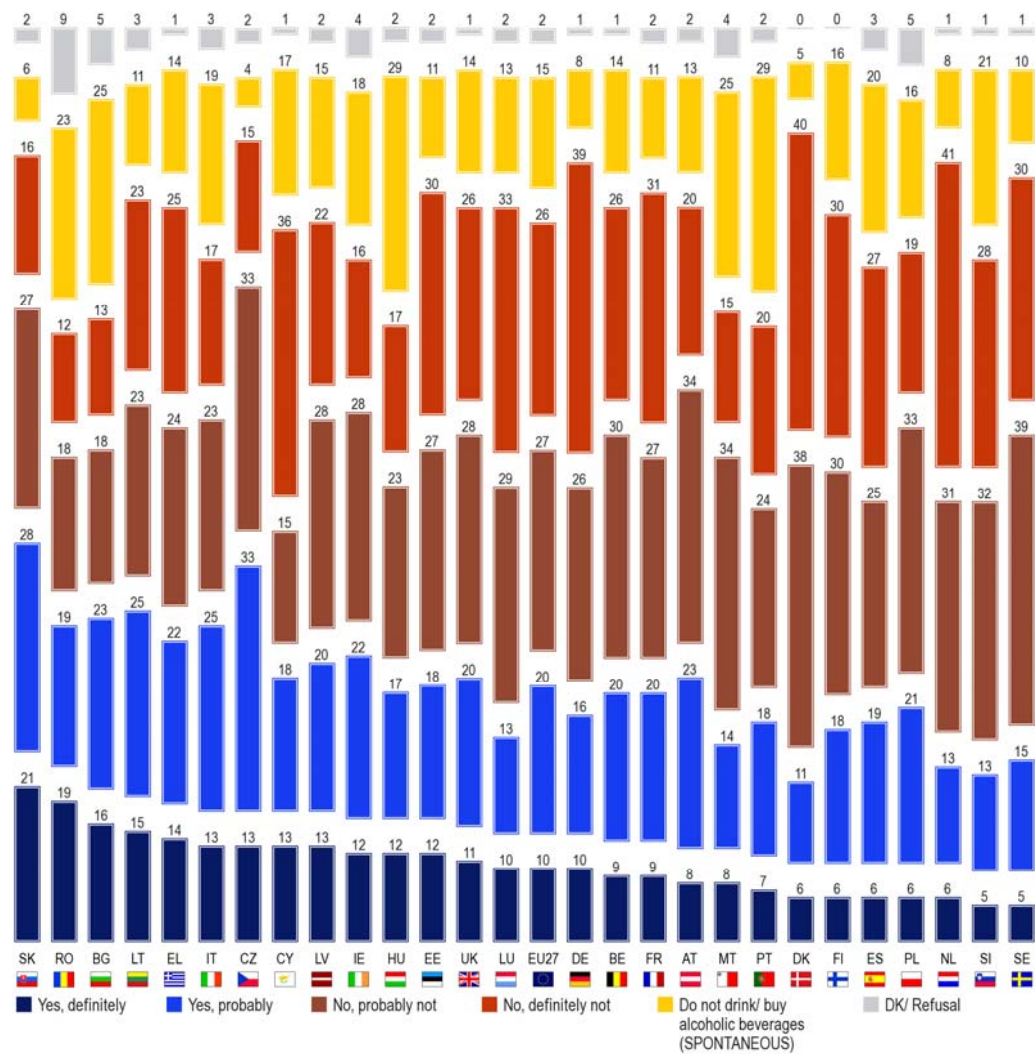
**QC5b Or would you buy more alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should decrease with 25%? - EU**



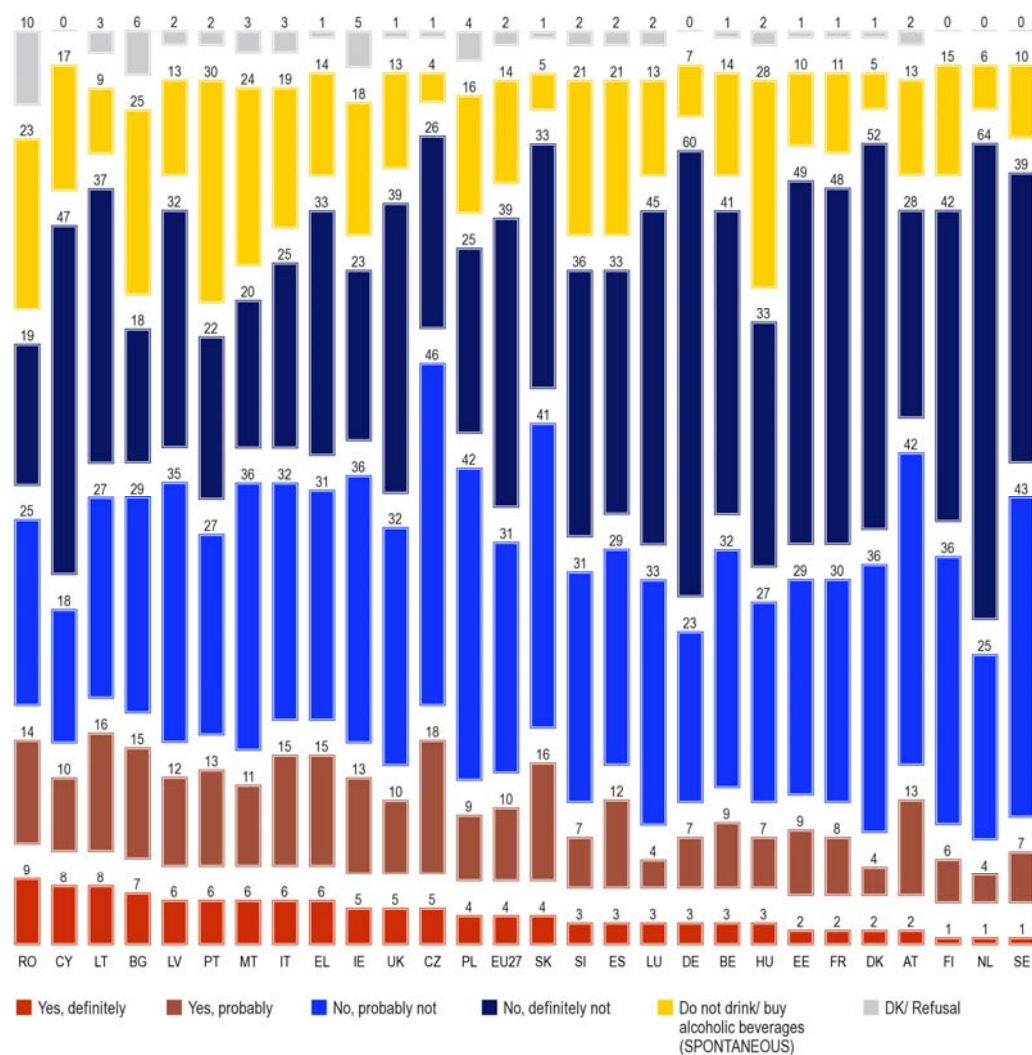
\* Respondents who answered "Do not drink/buy alcoholic beverages (SPONTANEOUS)" were excluded from the basis.

There is considerable variation in the distribution of opinions between Member States, although the overall pattern remains pretty much the same. It is worth noting that whether it comes to substantial increases or decreases in price levels, the largest proportions of respondents who think the change would make a difference for their own purchasing behaviour are found in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia.

QC5a. Would you buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25%?







QC5b. Or would you buy more alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should decrease with 25%



The youngest age group (15-24 years) and those who most of the time struggle to pay their bills are more likely than older age groups or those financially more secure to say that a 25% price increase would curb their alcoholic beverage purchases.

The situation is similar regarding a 25% drop in prices: the youngest age group and those who most of the time struggles to pay their bills are more likely than older age groups or those financially more secure to say that a 25% price decrease would increase their alcoholic beverage.

**QC5a Would you buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25 %?**

	Total Yes	Total No	Do not drink/ buy alcoholic beverages (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/ Refusal
EU27	30%	53%	15%	2%
<b>Sex</b>				
 Male	32%	56%	10%	2%
 Female	28%	51%	19%	2%
<b>Age</b>				
 15-24	36%	46%	16%	2%
25-39	34%	52%	12%	2%
40-54	30%	57%	11%	2%
55 +	25%	54%	19%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
 Self- employed	30%	58%	10%	2%
Managers	27%	66%	6%	1%
Other white collars	34%	53%	11%	2%
Manual workers	36%	51%	11%	2%
House persons	30%	46%	22%	2%
Unemployed	34%	48%	14%	4%
Retired	23%	55%	20%	2%
Students	33%	44%	20%	3%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>				
Most of the time	38%	42%	17%	3%
From time to time	35%	48%	15%	2%
Almost never	27%	57%	14%	2%



### 3.3 Drink-driving countermeasures

***- The majority of EU citizens support random police checks for drink-driving and a lower BAC limit for young drivers -***

EU citizens' support for public policy measures to reduce alcohol-related road traffic accidents and injuries was assessed with questions focussed on the use of random police checks for drink-driving and on the use of a lower BAC limit for young and novice drivers. Both measures have been recommended to Member States by the Commission.<sup>26</sup>

Support for random police alcohol checks has increased slightly since the same question was asked in a Eurobarometer survey in 2006<sup>27</sup>: from 80% to 83%. Agreement also seems to have grown in strength, since half (51%) of respondents totally agree that random checks would reduce people's alcohol consumption before driving, compared to less than half (47%) in 2006.

As regards implementing EU-wide a lowered BAC limit (0.2 g/l) for young and novice drivers, the level of support remains unchanged since 2006<sup>28</sup>: 73% of respondents agree with this measure. At the moment, more than half of the EU's Member States implement a BAC limit of 0.2 g/l or lower for young and novice drivers or for all drivers, including the young.

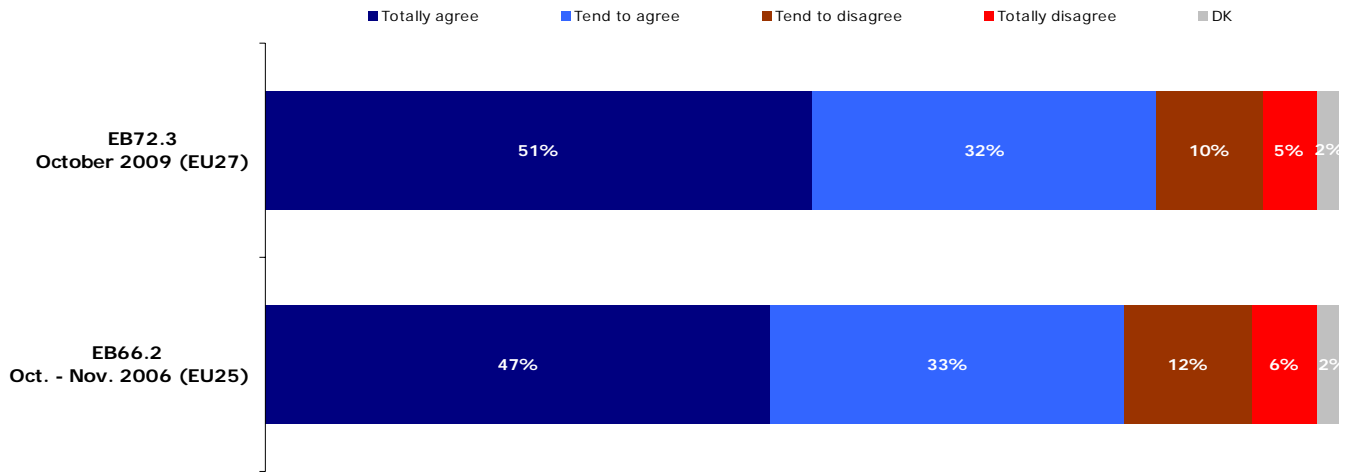
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<sup>26</sup> Commission Recommendation of 17 January 2001 to Member States on the maximum permitted blood alcohol content (BAC) for drivers of motorised vehicles, 2001/116/EC (OJ L43, 14.2.2001).

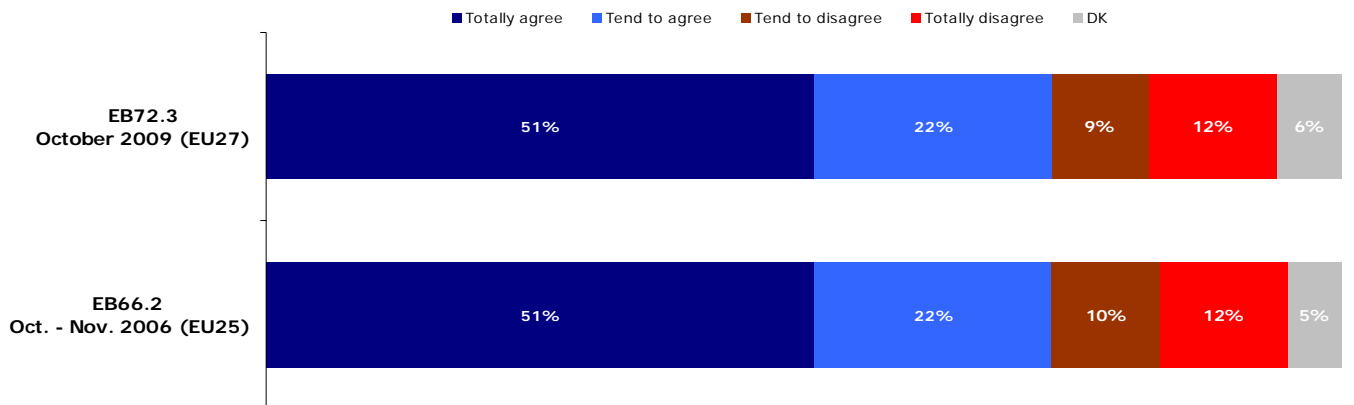
<sup>27</sup> QC9.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following? Random police alcohol checks on EU roads would reduce people's alcohol consumption before driving

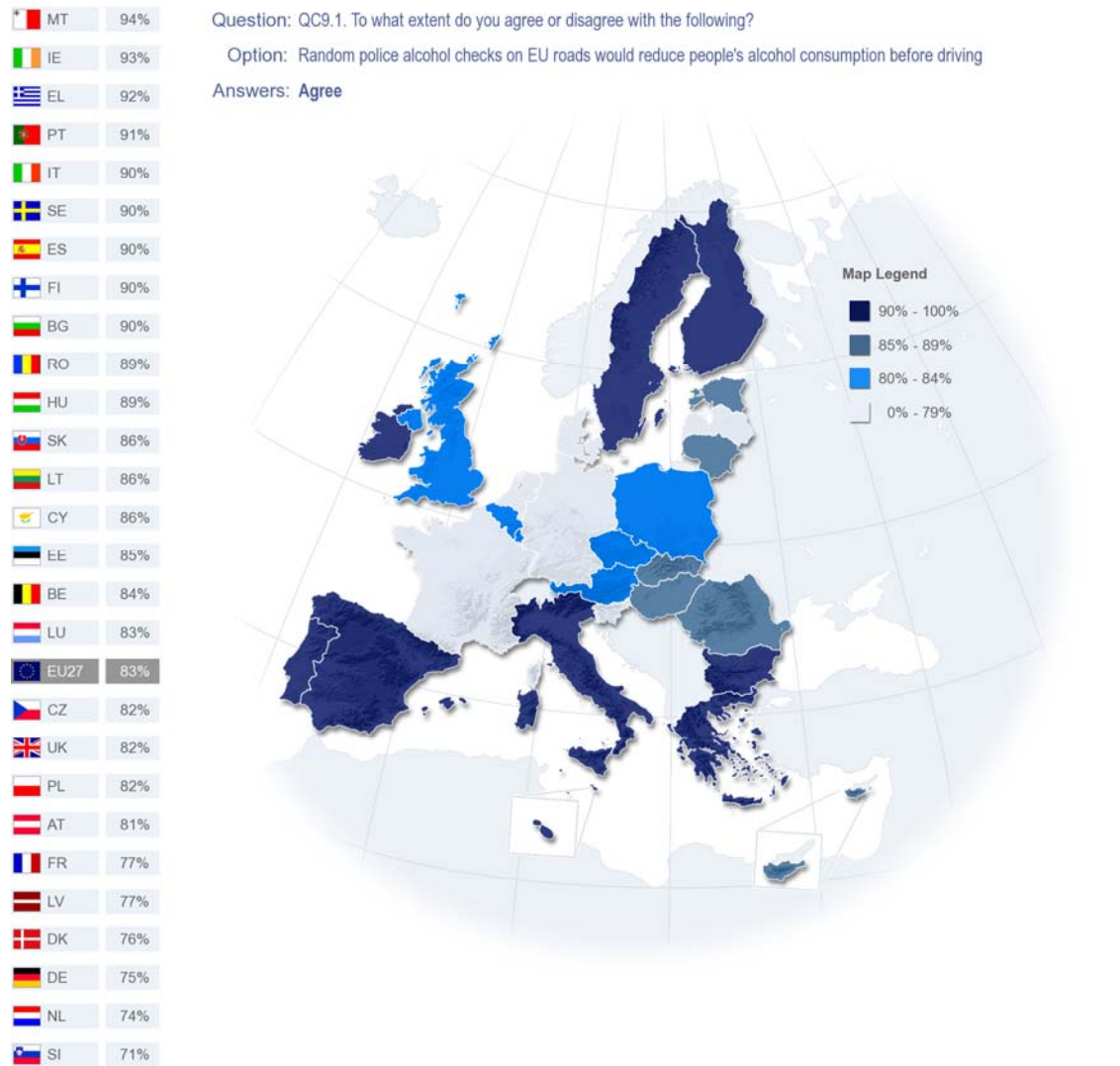
<sup>28</sup> QC8a Would you agree or disagree to put blood alcohol levels (BAC) for young and novice drivers to 0,2g/l in all 27 European Union Member States?

**QC9.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?  
Random police alcohol checks on EU roads would reduce people's alcohol consumption before driving - EU**

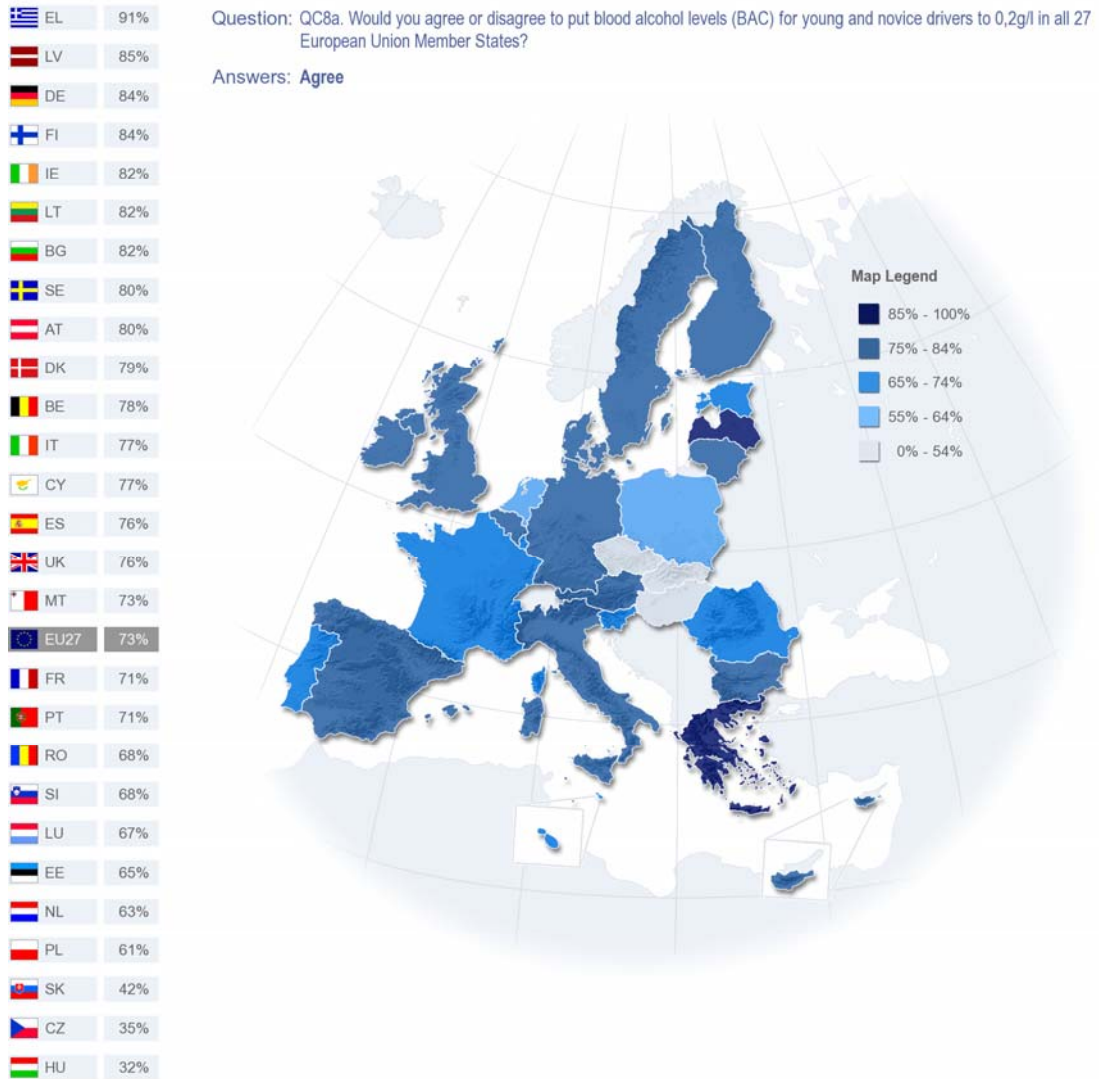


**QC8a Would you agree or disagree to put blood alcohol levels (BAC) for young and novice drivers to 0,2g/l in all 27 European Union Member States? - EU**





The level of support across Member States for random police checks for drink-driving is shown in the map above. Support for random checks may be high even in countries where there is little or no use of random checks.



Overall the results regarding support for random police checks and lower BAC limits suggest that the majority of EU citizens would prefer consistency across European roads in drink driving-related traffic safety measures, although in a few countries support for a lowered BAC level for young drivers remains under 50%.

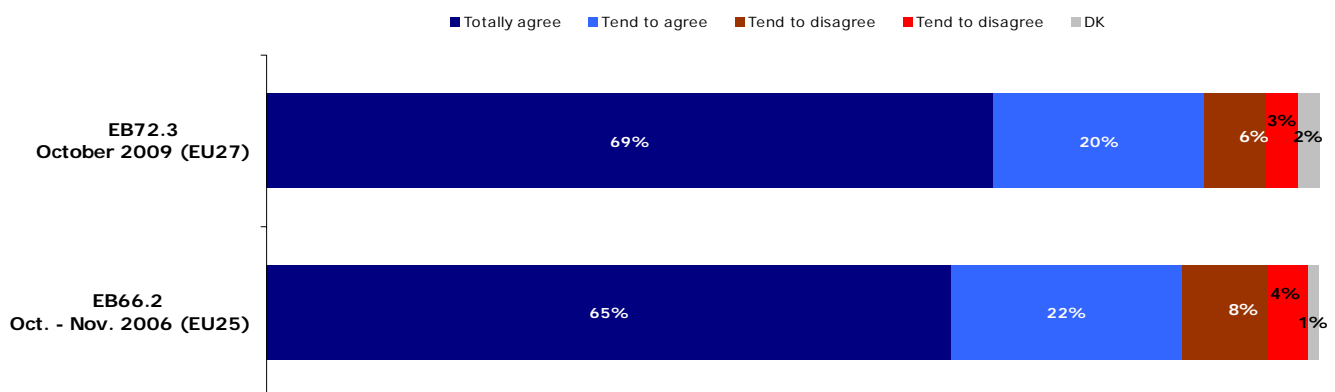
### 3.4 Measures to protect young people

#### *- EU citizens support a minimum age of 18 years for selling and serving alcoholic beverages -*

EU citizens' support for measures to protect young people was assessed with questions focussed on banning selling and serving alcoholic beverages to persons under 18 years and banning alcohol advertising targeted to them<sup>29</sup>. The protection of children and young people is the first priority theme identified in the EU Alcohol Strategy<sup>30</sup> and higher age limits as well as controls on the advertising of alcoholic beverages have been highlighted as good practices since the turn of the millennium.<sup>31</sup>

Widespread support was expressed in the present survey for a minimum age of 18 years (89% agreeing) and for banning alcohol advertising that targets young people (97% agreeing). The level of support remains practically unchanged since 2006 (87% and 98% respectively).<sup>32</sup>

**QC9.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?  
Selling and serving alcohol to people under the age of 18 years should be banned in all EU Member States - EU**



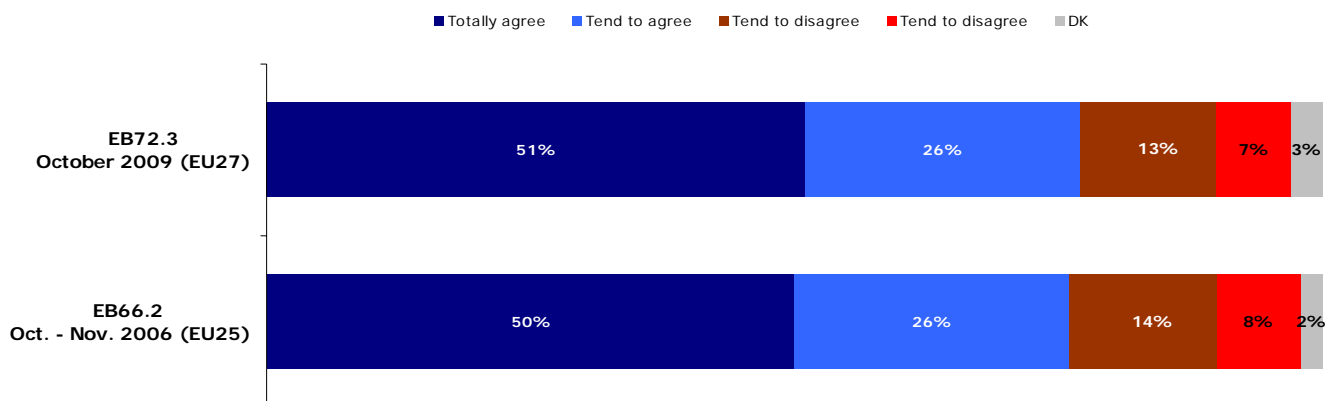
<sup>29</sup> QC9.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following? Alcohol advertising targeting young people should be banned in all EU Member States

<sup>30</sup> Communication from the Commission of 24 October 2006, "An EU strategy to support Member States in reducing alcohol-related harm", COM(2006) 625 final.

<sup>31</sup> Council Recommendation of 5 June 2001 on the drinking of alcohol by young people, in particular children and adolescents, 2001/458/EC (OJ L 161, 16.6.2001, p. 38).

<sup>32</sup> QC9.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following? Selling and serving alcohol to people under the age of 18 years should be banned in all EU Member States

QC9.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?  
Alcohol advertising targeting young people should be banned in all EU Member States - EU

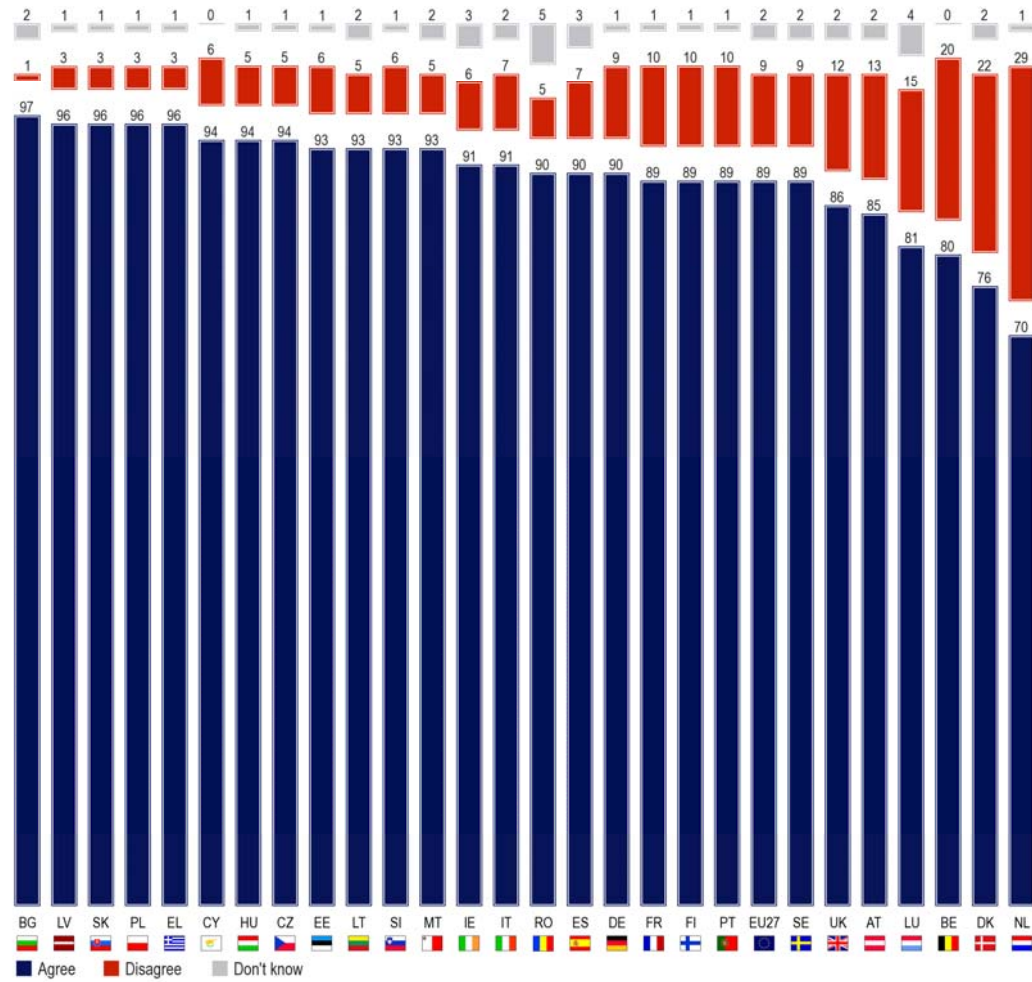


There is fairly little variation in overall levels of support for an 18-year minimum age between Member States. Support levels are highest in Bulgaria (97%), Latvia, Poland, Slovakia and Greece (all 96%), all countries in which an 18-year minimum age is already in place.<sup>33</sup> Support levels are lowest in the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria and the United Kingdom, all countries where the minimum age is lower overall or in some contexts. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that even in these countries, with the exception of the Netherlands (70%), at least three quarters of respondents do support an 18-year minimum age.

<sup>33</sup> First progress report on the implementation of the EU Alcohol Strategy. Directorate-General for Health and Consumers, 2009.





QC9.3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

Selling and serving alcohol to people under the age of 18 years should be banned in all EU Member States



Men, the youngest age group (15-24 years) and students are the least likely to support a minimum age of 18 years, although even in these sub-groups at least three quarters are in favour.

**QC9.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?  
Selling and serving alcohol to people under the age of 18 years should be  
banned in all EU Member States**

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	89%	9%	2%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	87%	11%	2%
 Female	92%	6%	2%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	80%	18%	2%
25-39	89%	10%	1%
40-54	92%	7%	1%
55 +	92%	6%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self- employed	90%	10%	0%
Managers	88%	10%	2%
Other white collars	91%	8%	1%
Manual workers	90%	9%	1%
House persons	93%	5%	2%
Unemployed	87%	11%	2%
Retired	92%	6%	2%
Students	77%	21%	2%

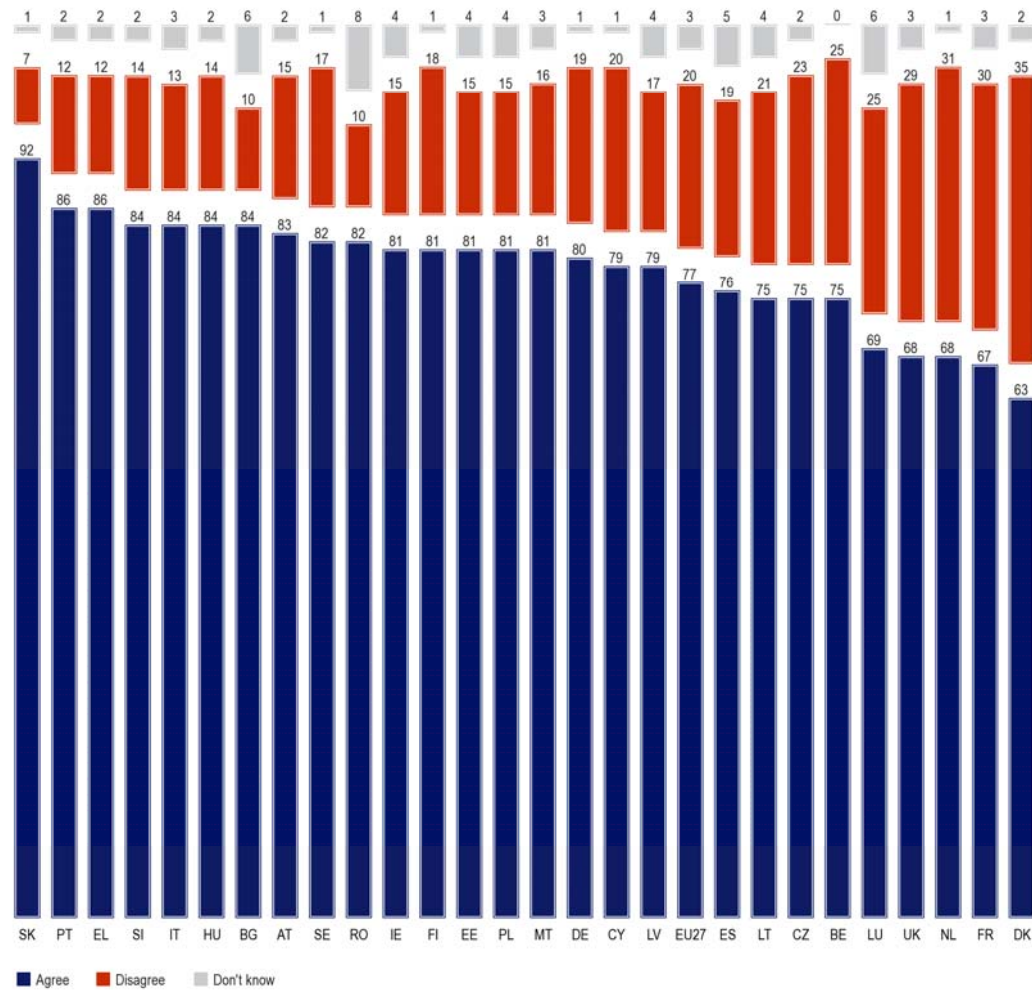
***- Most EU citizens support a ban on alcohol advertising targeting young people -***

At a country level the data reveals that the majority of respondents in all Member States agree that advertising alcohol to younger people should be curtailed. There is more variation between Member States in the levels of support for a ban on alcohol advertising targeted to young people than in support for an 18-year minimum age. The overall support is highest in Slovakia (92%), Portugal and Greece (both 86%). Overall support is lowest in Denmark (63%), followed by France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg (67-69%). What the respondents have in mind when giving their opinion is likely to vary based on the actual alcohol advertising landscape and existing regulations in the respective country.



QC9.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

Alcohol advertising targeting young people should be banned in all EU Member States



**QC9.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?  
Alcohol advertising targeting young people should be banned in all EU Member States**

	Total Agree	Total Disagree	DK
EU27	77%	20%	3%
<b>Age</b>			
<b>1</b> 15-24	62%	35%	3%
25-39	76%	22%	2%
40-54	80%	18%	2%
55 +	82%	14%	4%

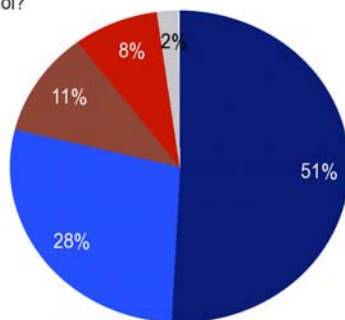
The youngest age group, 15-24 year olds are the least likely (62%) to agree that alcohol advertising targeting young people should be banned.

### 3.5 Warning messages

***- The majority of EU citizens would welcome warning messages both on bottles and on alcohol advertisements -***

In the Eurobarometer survey of 2006, respondents were asked whether they agreed with putting warnings on alcoholic drinks bottles and adverts in order to alert pregnant women and drivers of the dangers of drinking alcohol<sup>34</sup>. The results showed 77% of EU citizens to support these measures. In the present survey the question was split into separate questions for warnings on bottles and warnings on advertisements to get a clearer view of opinions. The results suggest slightly strengthened support, with 79% of EU citizens supporting warnings on bottles, and an even larger proportion, 82%, supporting warnings on advertisements.

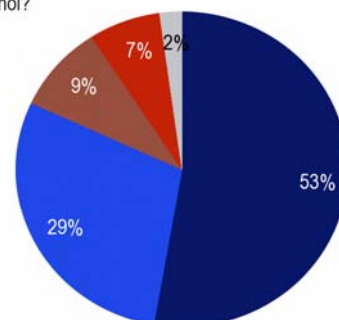
QC10a. Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol bottles with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol?



● Totally agree
 ● Tend to agree
 ● Tend to disagree
 ● Totally disagree
 ● Don't know

EU27

QC10b. Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol adverts with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol?



● Totally agree
 ● Tend to agree
 ● Tend to disagree
 ● Totally disagree
 ● Don't know

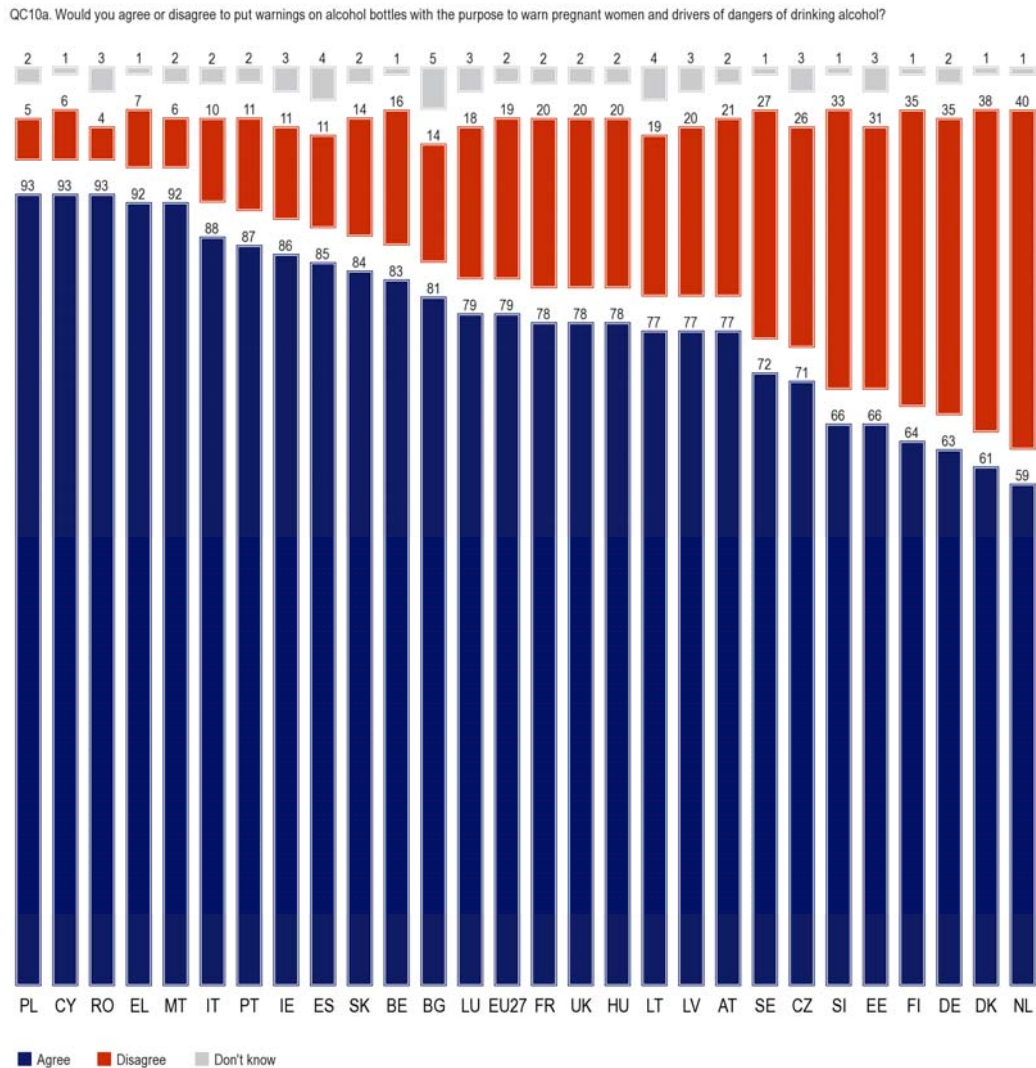
EU27

At the moment, France requires alcoholic beverage containers to carry a warning about the risks of drinking during pregnancy. In other Member States warning messages of various types may be used by manufacturers on a voluntary basis. At

<sup>34</sup> QC10a Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol bottles with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol? QC10b Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol adverts with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol?

the moment, eight Member States require a warning message on alcohol advertisements. The warnings address different types of risks.<sup>35</sup>

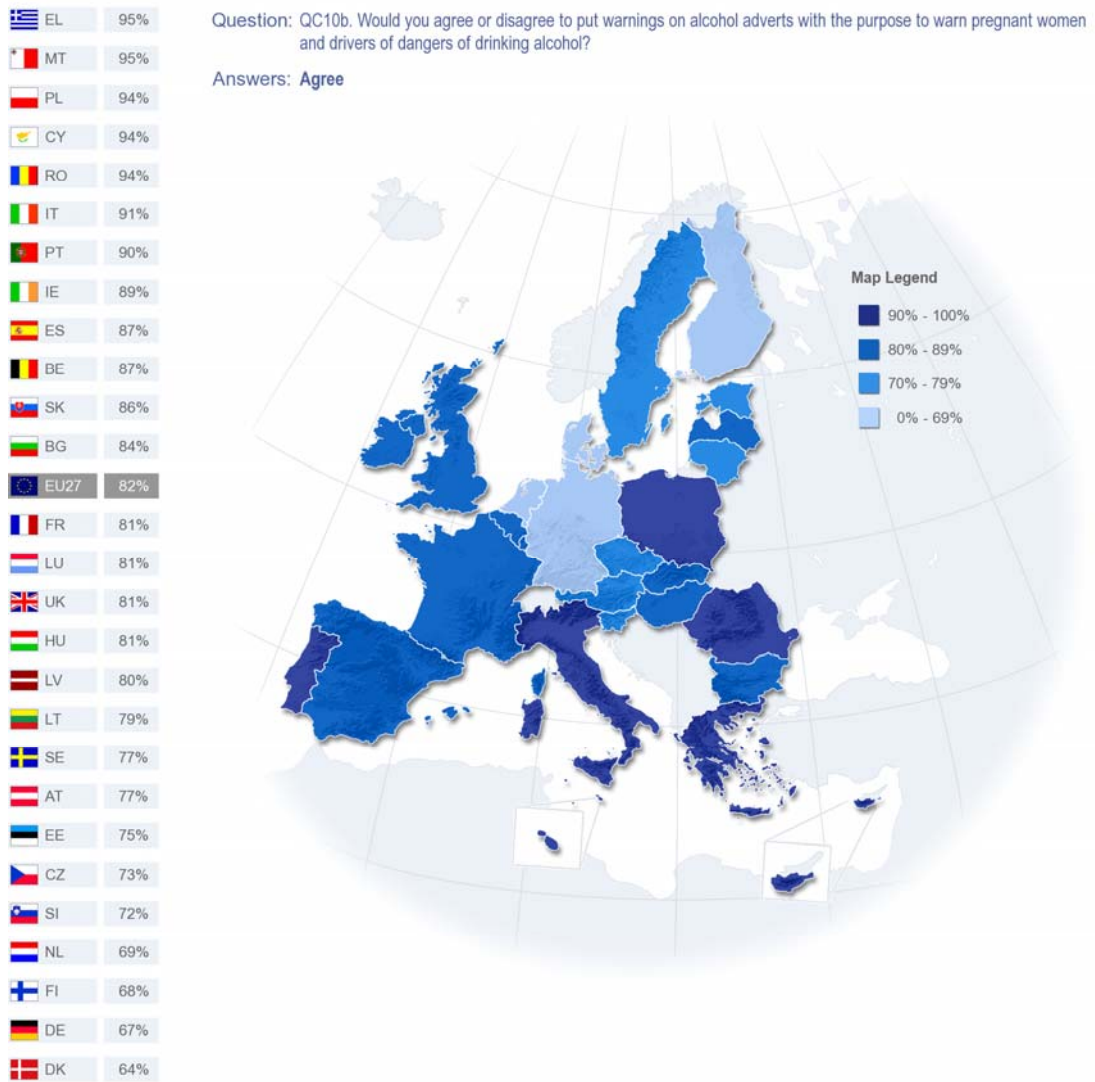
There is some variation between Member States in the level of support for warning messages on bottles. Support is highest in Cyprus, Poland and Romania (all 93%), followed by Greece and Malta (both 92%). Support is lowest in the Netherlands (59%), Denmark (61%), Germany (63%) and Finland (64%).



There is also variation between Member States in the level of support for warnings on advertisements for alcoholic beverages. Support is highest in Greece and Malta (both 95%), followed by Cyprus, Poland and Romania (all 94%). Support is lowest in Denmark (64%) followed by Germany (67%), Finland (68%) and the Netherlands (69%).

<sup>35</sup> First progress report on the implementation of the EU Alcohol Strategy. Directorate-General for Health and Consumers, 2009.

It is worth noting that the Member States at the top and at the bottom of the support continuum are the same whether it comes to warning messages on bottles or on adverts and that, even at the lower end, well over half of the general public supports the use of such messages, at least as regards the two topics addressed; risks of drink-driving and risks of drinking during pregnancy.



## CONCLUSIONS

### 1. Alcohol consumption

Three quarters of EU citizens (76%) have consumed alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months while 24% claim they have abstained. There has been little variation in the prevalence of alcohol consumption since the question was last asked in autumn 2006.

Around half of alcohol consumers (49%) say they drink between 1 and 3 times a week. Most alcohol consumers (69%) usually have 1 or 2 drinks in each session; however 10% claim to usually have 5 drinks or more.

Men are far more likely (84%) to consume alcoholic beverages than women (68%), and those men who drink tend to do so more frequently than women and have more drinks per sitting. Higher occupational status appears to correlate with higher prevalence of alcohol use.

Frequency and level of alcohol consumption also varies by age. Among the respondents who declared consuming alcohol during the last 30 days, people aged 55 years and above are more likely (25%) to drink daily than young people aged 15-24 years (3%). However, one quarter (25%) of young people aged 15-24 years drink 5 or more drinks once a week compared to just 1 in 10 (11%) people aged 55+. **This puts younger people at a greater risk of adverse effects related to binge drinking.**

### 2. Awareness of risk and harm

Only a little over a quarter of EU citizens (27%) are able to give a correct answer when asked what the legal blood alcohol limit for driving is in their country. More than one third (36%) give an incorrect answer, while an equal number (37%) say they don't know. Although relatively few are able to state correctly the legal limit, a clear majority (61%) consider that having one drink or more (during 2 hours) before driving is too much.

Overwhelmingly, EU citizens recognise that alcohol can have detrimental effects on health. Nearly all respondents (97%) believe that alcohol can contribute to liver diseases but only two in three are aware about the risk of cancer (67%).

EU citizens are strongly in agreement that alcohol can lead to unwanted social outcomes such as street violence (96%), marital difficulties or loss of productivity at work (both 94%).

### **3. Support for public policies on alcohol**

EU citizens' opinion about who is primarily responsible for curbing alcohol-related harm is divided. While 53% think that individuals are responsible enough to protect themselves from alcohol-related harm, 43% say public authorities have to intervene to protect individuals.

**Men, the young, people of lower occupational status and the financially less well-off are all more likely to think that a considerable change in price level might affect their purchases of alcoholic beverages.**

Should the price of alcoholic beverages increase with 25%, men (32%) were more likely than women (28%), young people aged 15-24 years (36%) more likely than older age groups, manual workers (36%) more likely than other occupational groups and those who tend to have difficulties paying their bills (38%) more likely than the financially more secure to say that they would buy less alcoholic beverages.

Around three quarters (73%) of EU citizens would like to see blood alcohol limits reduced for young and inexperienced drivers consistently across the EU, and four in five (83%) support random police checks on EU roads as a measure to reduce drink-driving.

Nine in ten (89%) support an age limit of 18 years for selling or serving alcoholic beverages across the EU. A clear majority also (77%) think that alcohol advertising targeting young people should be banned across the EU.

The majority of EU citizens would welcome warning messages both on bottles and on alcohol advertisements. A clear majority (79%) support placing warnings for pregnant women and drivers on bottles. Placing warnings on alcohol advertisements receives even clearer support (82%).

# **ANNEXES**





# **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**



## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 331**

### **“Alcohol”**

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 331 is part of the wave 72.3 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the “administrative regional units”, after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “closest birthday rule”). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people’s homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>COUNTRIES</b>	<b>INSTITUTES</b>	<b>N° INTERVIEWS</b>	<b>FIELDWORK DATES</b>	<b>POPULATION 15+</b>
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.001	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	02/10/2009 12/10/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.066	02/10/2009 15/10/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.040	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.550	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.011	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.008	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	03/10/2009 19/10/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.003	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.000	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.032	02/10/2009 17/10/2009	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	02/10/2009 17/10/2009	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.018	03/10/2009 18/10/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.026	02/10/2009 16/10/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	513	05/10/2009 16/10/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.044	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	02/10/2009 17/10/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.007	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.005	02/10/2009 16/10/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	03/10/2009 19/10/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.031	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.010	02/10/2009 15/10/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.031	02/10/2009 19/10/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.006	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.017	02/10/2009 19/10/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.012	02/10/2009 19/10/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.354	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	51.081.866
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>26788</b>	<b>02/10/2009 19/10/2009</b>	<b>406.827.648</b>

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

<b>Observed percentages</b>	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
<b>Confidence limits</b>	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points



# **QUESTIONNAIRE**





Now let's talk about another topic.

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

ASK QC ONLY IN EU27

POSER QC UNIQUEMENT EN UE27

QC1a During the past 12 months, did you drink any alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, sprits, cider or other alcoholic beverages)?

QC1a Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous consommé des boissons alcoolisées (bière, vin, spiritueux, cidre ou d'autres boissons alcoolisées) ?

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Yes             | 1 |
| No              | 2 |
| DK\ Refusal (N) | 3 |

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Oui            | 1 |
| Non            | 2 |
| NSP\ Refus (N) | 3 |

EB66.2 QB10a TREND MODIFIED

EB66.2 QB10a TREND MODIFIE

ASK QC1b TO QC3 IF "YES", CODE 1 in QC1a – OTHERS GO TO QC4

POSER QC1b A QC3 SI "OUI", CODE 1 en QC1a – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC4

QC1b How often in the past 12 months have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion?

QC1b Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous consommé 5 verres (ou unités) ou plus en une seule occasion ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Several times a week   | 1 |
| Once a week            | 2 |
| Once a month           | 3 |
| Less than once a month | 4 |
| Never                  | 5 |
| DK\ Refusal            | 6 |

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Plusieurs fois par semaine | 1 |
| Une fois par semaine       | 2 |
| Une fois par mois          | 3 |
| Moins d'une fois par mois  | 4 |
| Jamais                     | 5 |
| NSP\ Refus                 | 6 |

EB66.2 QB10b

EB66.2 QB10b

QC1c Did you drink any alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other local beverages) in the last 30 days?

QC1c Avez-vous bu des boissons alcoolisées (bière, vin, spiritueux, cidre ou d'autres boissons alcoolisées) au cours des 30 derniers jours ?

Yes	1
No	2
DKI Refusal (N)	3

Oui	1
Non	2
NSP\ Refus (N)	3

EB66.2 QB10c TREND MODIFIED

EB66.2 QB10c TREND MODIFIE

ASK QC2 AND QC3 IF "YES", CODE 1 IN QC1c - OTHERS GO TO QC4

POSER QC2 ET QC3 SI "OUI", CODE 1 EN QC1c - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC4

QC2 In the last 30 days, how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverages?

QC2 Au cours des 30 derniers jours, combien de fois avez-vous bu des boissons alcoolisées ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Daily	1
4 – 5 times a week	2
2 – 3 times a week	3
Once a week	4
2 – 3 times a month	5
Once	6
Don't remember\ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	7

Tous les jours	1
4 – 5 fois par semaine	2
2 – 3 fois par semaine	3
Une fois par semaine	4
2 – 3 fois par mois	5
Une fois	6
Ne se souvient plus\ Refus (SPONTANE)	7

EB66.2 QB11

EB66.2 QB11

[INT.: ONE DRINK = 1 glass of wine (15cl) OR 1 can\ bottle of beer or cider (33cl) OR 4cl spirit]

QC3 On a day when you drink alcoholic beverages, how much do you usually drink? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Less than 1 drink	1
1-2 drinks	2
3-4 drinks	3
5-6 drinks	4
7-9 drinks	5
10 drinks or more	6
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK\ Refusal	8

EB66.2 QB12

ASK ALL

QC4 Do you think that young and heavy drinkers would buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25%?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, definitely not	4
DK	5

NEW BASED ON EB66.2 QB13

[INT.: UN VERRE\ UNE DOSE\ UNE UNITE = 1 un verre de vin (15cl) OU 1 cannette\ bouteille de bière ou de cidre (33cl) OU 4cl de spiritueux]

QC3 Les jours où vous buvez des boissons alcoolisées, combien de verres (ou unités) buvez-vous d'habitude ? (M)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Moins d'un verre (ou unité)	1
1-2 verres (ou unités)	2
3-4 verres (ou unités)	3
5-6 verres (ou unités)	4
7-9 verres (ou unités)	5
10 verres (ou unités) ou plus	6
Ca dépend (SPONTANE)	7
NSP\ Refus	8

EB66.2 QB12

A TOUS

QC4 Pensez-vous que les jeunes et les gros buveurs achèteraient moins de boissons alcoolisées telles que la bière, le vin ou les spiritueux si leur prix augmentait de 25% ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Oui, certainement	1
Oui, probablement	2
Non, probablement pas	3
Non, certainement pas	4
NSP	5

NEW BASED ON EB66.2 QB13

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

QC5a Would you buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25 %?

QC5a Achèteriez-vous moins de boissons alcoolisées telles que de la bière, du vin ou des spiritueux si les prix augmentaient de 25% ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, definitely not	4
Do not drink/ buy alcoholic beverages (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	5
DK\ Refusal	6

Oui, certainement	1
Oui, probablement	2
Non, probablement pas	3
Non, certainement pas	4
Ne boit pas/ N'achète pas de boissons alcoolisées (SPONTANE) (N)	5
NSP\ Refus	6

EB66.2 QB14a TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

EB66.2 QB14a TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

QC5b Or would you buy more alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should decrease with 25%

QC5b Ou achèteriez-vous plus de boissons alcoolisées telles que de la bière, du vin ou des spiritueux si les prix baissaient de 25% ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, definitely not	4
Do not drink/ buy alcoholic beverages (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	5
DK\ Refusal	6

Oui, certainement	1
Oui, probablement	2
Non, probablement pas	3
Non, certainement pas	4
Ne boit pas/ N'achète pas de boissons alcoolisées (SPONTANE) (N)	5
NSP\ Refus	6

EB66.2 QB14b TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

EB66.2 QB14b TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

QC6 What is the legal blood alcohol level (BAC) allowed for car drivers in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QC6 Quelle est la limite du taux d'alcoolémie dans le sang autorisé pour les conducteurs en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(WRITE DOWN – IF "DK", CODE '99.99')

(NOTER EN CLAIR – SI "NSP", CODER '99.99')

\_\_\_\_\_ g\ L

\_\_\_\_\_ g\ L

EB66.2 QB15a

EB66.2 QB15a

QC7 After how many alcoholic drinks consumed during 2 hours (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other alcoholic beverages) should a person NOT drive?

QC7 Après combien de verres (ou unités) de boissons alcoolisées consommés en 2 heures (bière, vin, spiritueux, cidre ou une autre boisson alcoolisée) une personne ne devrait-elle PAS conduire ?

(WRITE DOWN - IF "NONE" CODE '00' - IF "IT DEPENDS" CODE '98' - IF "DK", CODE '99')

(NOTER EN CLAIR - SI "AUCUN" CODER '00' - SI "CELA DEPEND" CODER '98' - SI "NSP" CODER '99')

	alcoholic drink(s)
--	--------------------

	verre(s) d'alcool
--	-------------------

NEW

NEW

ASK QC8a IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QC8b

POSER QC8a EN UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC8b

QC8a Would you agree or disagree to put blood alcohol levels (BAC) for young and novice drivers to 0,2g/l in all 27 European Union Member States? (M)

QC8a Seriez-vous d'accord de mettre la limite du taux d'alcoolémie dans le sang autorisé pour les jeunes conducteurs et les conducteurs novices à 0.2 g/l dans les 27 Etats membres de l'Union européenne ? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

EB66.2 QB15b TREND MODIFIED

EB66.2 QB15b TREND MODIFIE

ASK QC8b IN NON EU27 COUNTRIES - OTHERS GO TO QC8

POSER QC8b EN DANS LES PAYS NON UE27 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC8

QC8b Would you agree or disagree to put blood alcohol levels (BAC) for young and novice drivers to 0,2g/l in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QC8b Seriez-vous d'accord de mettre la limite du taux d'alcoolémie dans le sang autorisé pour les jeunes et les jeunes conducteurs à 0.2 g/l en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QC8 How often do you yourself drive a car?

QC8 A quelle fréquence conduisez-vous vous-même une voiture ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

At least once a week	1
At least once a month	2
At least once a year	3
Less often	4
Do not drive (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

Au moins une fois par semaine	1
Au moins une fois par mois	2
Au moins une fois par an	3
Moins souvent	4
Ne conduit pas (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

NEW

NOUVEAU

--

QC9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Random police alcohol checks on EU roads would reduce people's alcohol consumption before driving	1	2	3	4	5
2	Alcohol advertising targeting young people should be banned in all EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5
3	Selling and serving alcohol to people under the age of 18 years should be banned in all EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5

EB66.2 QB16

--

QC9 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	Des contrôles policiers aléatoires du taux d'alcoolémie sur les routes de l'UE réduiraient la consommation d'alcool des gens qui s'apprêtent à prendre le volant	1	2	3	4	5
2	La publicité pour l'alcool ciblant les jeunes devrait être interdite dans tous les Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
3	Vendre ou servir de l'alcool aux personnes de moins de 18 ans devrait être interdit dans tous les Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5

EB66.2 QB16

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--

QC10a Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol bottles with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol?

QC10a Seriez-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord d'apposer des messages sur les bouteilles d'alcool pour avertir les femmes enceintes et les conducteurs des dangers de la consommation d'alcool ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

NEW BASED ON EB66.2 QB17

NEW BASED ON EB66.2 QB17

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QC10b Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol adverts with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol?

QC10b Seriez-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord d'apposer des messages sur les publicités sur l'alcool pour avertir les femmes enceintes et les conducteurs des dangers de la consommation d'alcool ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

NEW BASED ON EB66.2 QB17

NEW BASED ON EB66.2 QB17

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QC11 With which of the following statements do you feel the closest?

QC11 Laquelle des propositions suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Individuals are responsible enough to protect themselves from alcohol related harm	1
Public authorities have to intervene in order to protect individuals from alcohol related harm	2
DK	3

Les gens sont suffisamment responsables pour se protéger eux-mêmes des dangers liés à l'alcool	1
Les autorités publiques doivent intervenir pour protéger les individus des dangers liés à l'alcool	2
NSP	3

EB66.2 QB18

EB66.2 QB18



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QC12 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Liver diseases	1	2	3	4	5
2	Heart diseases	1	2	3	4	5
3	Cancers	1	2	3	4	5
4	Asthma	1	2	3	4	5
5	Depression	1	2	3	4	5
6	Birth defects	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QC13 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is a contributory factor in the following social problems?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Marital difficulties	1	2	3	4	5
2	Loss of productivity at work	1	2	3	4	5
3	Underperformance at school	1	2	3	4	5
4	Street violence	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QC12 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées peut augmenter le risque des problèmes de santé suivants ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	Les maladies du foie	1	2	3	4	5
2	Les maladies du cœur	1	2	3	4	5
3	Les cancers	1	2	3	4	5
4	L'asthme	1	2	3	4	5
5	La dépression	1	2	3	4	5
6	Les malformations congénitales	1	2	3	4	5

NOUVEAU

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QC13 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées est un facteur qui contribue aux problèmes sociaux suivants ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	Des problèmes conjugaux	1	2	3	4	5
2	Une perte de productivité au travail	1	2	3	4	5
3	Une contreperformance à l'école	1	2	3	4	5
4	La violence dans les rues	1	2	3	4	5

NOUVEAU



# **TABLES**









Special Eurobarometer 331 – Alcohol



QC2 Au cours des 30 derniers jours, combien de fois avez-vous bu des boissons alcoolisées ?  
 QC2 In the last 30 days, how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverages?  
 QC2 Wie oft haben Sie in den letzten 30 Tagen Alkohol getrunken?

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
	EB	EB	UE27	UE25	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB66 automne 2006	14	+1	14	0	14	+2	7	+3	12	0	8	-1	9	0	11	0	4	+1	3	+1	13	+3	23	-2	9	+1
Tous les jours	9	+1	9	+2	14	+2	7	0	9	+2	11	+5	10	+4	8	+3	3	0	4	-4	10	+3	10	+2	23	+5
4 – 5 fois par semaine	23	0	24	-2	26	+5	18	-2	25	0	21	-4	21	-4	25	-1	12	-2	27	-2	24	+3	22	-5	26	+3
2 – 3 fois par semaine	26	+1	26	+4	25	-4	29	-5	26	+1	32	+5	32	+5	32	+5	28	+3	36	-5	28	-1	26	+3	26	+3
Une fois par semaine	16	-1	17	-2	13	-2	23	+3	19	-1	17	-2	16	-3	13	-4	31	+5	17	+5	13	-4	12	+3	11	-2
2 – 3 fois par mois	11	-2	10	-2	8	-3	16	+1	9	-2	10	-3	11	-3	11	-3	21	-8	11	+4	12	-3	7	0	11	-2
Une fois	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	+1	0	0	1	+1	2	+1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1
Ne se souvient plus/ Refus (SPONTANE)																										

	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	20	+2	25	-1	6	-2	2	+1	1	0	17	+2	11	-3	17	+3	21	+3	7	0	1	0	43	-4
Daily	6	+1	13	-1	4	-1	3	+1	4	+1	8	+2	11	0	5	+2	12	+2	15	+2	5	+1	10	+2
4 – 5 times a week	21	+4	24	-2	23	+7	9	+3	12	+1	23	-1	14	+1	19	-3	27	+2	32	+5	19	+10	16	+3
2 – 3 times a week	27	-1	19	+2	34	+3	22	-3	24	+1	25	0	23	+2	36	-2	20	-2	25	-4	26	-2	15	0
Once a week	16	-3	12	+2	19	-1	33	+4	25	-2	12	-4	22	+2	14	+1	14	-3	14	-1	24	-3	9	+2
2 – 3 times a month	9	-4	6	0	14	-6	31	-5	34	-1	15	+3	19	-2	9	-1	6	-2	6	-2	23	-5	7	-2
Once	1	+1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	-1	0	-1
Don't remember/ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)																								

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB66 Herbst 2006	13	+4	13	+4	4	-1	3	+1	1	0	11	+3
Täglich	13	+4	6	-1	4	-2	6	-1	6	+3	11	+2
4- bis 5-mal in der Woche	18	-3	17	-2	15	+1	20	+1	24	+5	30	-3
2- bis 3-mal in der Woche	25	-6	29	0	30	+1	30	-1	31	+3	24	-2
Einmal pro Woche	15	-2	22	+4	27	+1	27	+2	25	-6	14	0
2- bis 3-mal im Monat	13	+2	12	-5	20	0	14	-2	12	-5	9	0
Einmal												
Kann mich nicht erinnern/ Verweigerung (SPONTAN)	3	+1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0





QC4 Pensez-vous que les jeunes et les gros buveurs achèteraient moins de boissons alcoolisées telles que la bière, le vin ou les spiritueux si leur prix augmentait de 25% ?  
 QC4 Do you think that young and heavy drinkers would buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25%?  
 QC4 Glauben Sie, dass junge und starke Trinker weniger alkoholische Getränke wie Bier, Wein oder Spirituosen kaufen würden, wenn die Preise um 25% steigen würden?

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Oui, certainement	12	9	16	10	8	9	8	7	9	14
Oui, probablement	24	24	20	25	23	18	18	17	25	19
Non, probablement pas	32	40	31	35	39	34	34	34	37	35
Non, certainement pas	27	25	25	28	29	36	37	41	27	27
NSP	5	2	8	2	1	3	3	1	2	5
Oui	36	33	36	35	31	27	26	24	34	33
Non	59	65	56	63	68	70	71	75	64	62

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Yes, definitely	22	15	6	15	14	9	14	11	11	8
Yes, probably	31	28	19	31	19	23	28	23	20	19
No, probably not	26	26	35	29	21	37	32	37	32	44
No, definitely not	17	26	36	21	43	27	22	23	34	24
DK	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	6	3	5
Yes	53	43	25	46	33	32	42	34	31	27
No	43	52	71	50	64	64	54	60	66	68

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Ja, sicher	7	13	10	14	25	9	14	13	7	14
Ja, wahrscheinlich	18	29	27	33	27	22	19	39	24	25
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	41	34	37	29	23	38	33	32	47	30
Nein, sicher nicht	32	21	18	16	13	27	31	14	21	28
WN	2	3	8	8	12	4	3	2	1	3
Ja	25	42	37	47	52	31	33	52	31	39
Nein	73	55	55	45	36	65	64	46	68	58







Special Eurobarometer 331 – Alcohol



QC6 Le taux d'alcoolémie national autorisé pour les conducteurs  
 QC6 The national legal alcohol level allowed for car drivers  
 QC6 Le taux d'alcoolémie national autorisé pour les conducteurs

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Bonne réponse	27	2	28	75	61	52	53	58	23	8
Mauvaise réponse	36	82	16	11	26	35	35	33	61	19
NSP	37	16	56	14	13	13	12	9	16	73

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Correct answer	5	6	49	0	0	44	39	61	53	1
Wrong answer	19	66	39	36	55	25	30	21	14	8
DK	76	28	12	64	45	31	31	18	33	91

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
richtige Antwort	2	69	25	43	7	62	55	67	38	3
falsche Antwort	70	21	37	13	19	25	21	20	48	26
WN	28	10	38	44	74	13	24	13	14	71

Special Eurobarometer 331 – Alcohol



QC7 Après combien de verres (ou unités) de boissons alcoolisées consommés en 2 heures (bière, vin, spiritueux, cidre ou une autre boisson alcoolisée) une personne ne devrait-elle PAS conduire ?

QC7 After how many alcoholic drinks consumed during 2 hours (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other alcoholic beverages) should a person NOT drive?

QC7 Nach wie vielen alkoholischen Getränken (wie z. B. Bier, Wein, Spirituosen, Apfelwein oder anderen Alkoholika), die innerhalb von zwei Stunden konsumiert werden, sollte sich eine Person NICHT mehr hinters Steuer setzen?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Aucun	15	1	35	36	3	15	16	20	40	29
1 verre d'alcool	20	11	34	26	28	29	29	28	33	30
2 verres d'alcool	27	47	8	7	48	33	32	30	6	22
3 verres d'alcool	10	25	2	2	13	7	7	9	2	3
4 verres d'alcool	2	7	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	1
5 verres d'alcool et plus	2	4	0	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Cela depend	5	1	5	8	1	5	5	4	0	2
NSP	19	4	16	16	5	10	9	7	13	13

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
None	2	6	0	3	1	30	38	3	47	2
1 alcoholic drink	9	21	9	19	5	23	25	8	11	3
2 alcoholic drinks	24	27	51	20	20	8	14	35	3	23
3 alcoholic drinks	17	16	27	7	19	1	2	24	1	9
4 alcoholic drinks	5	6	4	3	10	0	1	10	0	4
5 alcoholic drinks and more	7	2	1	3	9	1	1	3	5	7
It depends	5	2	1	8	10	12	4	10	5	9
DK	31	20	7	37	26	25	15	7	28	43

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Aucun	6	14	48	3	27	27	44	11	45	11
1 verre d'alcool	14	18	25	3	12	17	14	26	30	25
2 verres d'alcool	54	33	4	16	7	22	5	31	6	30
3 verres d'alcool	16	14	1	12	1	9	1	5	1	5
4 verres d'alcool	3	3	0	9	0	3	1	2	0	2
5 verres d'alcool et plus	2	2	0	6	1	1	6	3	8	2
Cela depend	1	10	6	8	2	8	6	4	2	6
WN	4	6	16		50	13	23	18	8	19

Special Eurobarometer 331 – Alcohol



QC8a Seriez-vous d'accord de mettre la limite du taux d'alcoolémie dans le sang autorisé pour les jeunes conducteurs et les conducteurs novices à 0.2 g/l dans les 27 Etats membres de l'Union européenne ?

QC8a Would you agree or disagree to put blood alcohol levels (BAC) for young and novice drivers to 0,2g/l in all 27 European Union Member States?

QC8a Würden Sie einer Senkung der Promillegrenze auf 0,2 Promille für junge Autofahrer und Fahranfänger in allen 27 Mitgliedsländern der Europäischen Union zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009		EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB66 automne 2006		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
Tout à fait d'accord		51	0	57	+7	67	+19	10	-19	58	+7	72	-7	73	-6	76	-4	48	+6	62	+9	73	+19	49	+14
Plutôt d'accord		22	0	21	+1	15	-5	25	+5	21	+5	12	+1	11	+1	9	+1	17	+1	20	-1	18	-2	27	-8
Plutôt pas d'accord		9	-1	13	-2	3	-3	20	+8	8	-6	5	+1	5	0	5	0	7	-1	6	0	3	-9	12	+3
Pas du tout d'accord		12	0	8	-7	5	-3	42	+8	9	-8	9	+4	9	+4	8	+1	20	-5	6	-2	2	-11	6	-3
NSP		6	+1	1	+1	10	-8	3	-2	4	+2	2	+1	2	+1	2	+2	8	-1	6	-6	4	+3	6	-6
Agreee		73	0	78	+8	82	+14	35	-14	79	+12	84	-6	84	-5	85	-3	65	+7	82	+8	91	+17	76	+6
Disagreee		21	-1	21	-9	8	-6	62	+16	17	-14	14	+5	14	+4	13	+1	27	-6	12	-2	5	-20	18	0

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009		FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
Totally agree		47	-2	47	+13	66	+19	67	0	68	+7	52	-2	20	-14	52	+16	51	-23	48	+11	33	-8	35	+2
Tend to agree		24	+3	30	0	11	+1	18	0	14	-5	15	+1	12	-7	21	-4	12	-1	32	-8	28	+5	36	+5
Tend to disagree		12	-3	6	-8	10	-1	6	-1	6	-2	14	+3	11	0	3	-6	8	+4	10	-4	12	+1	13	+1
Totally disagree		13	-1	6	-8	10	-11	5	0	7	-2	15	-3	49	+22	3	-8	26	+17	8	+2	19	+1	9	-7
DK		4	+3	11	+3	3	-8	4	+1	5	+2	4	+1	8	-1	21	+2	3	+3	2	-1	8	+1	7	-1
D'accord		71	+1	77	+13	77	+20	85	0	82	+2	67	-1	32	-21	73	+12	63	-24	80	+3	61	-3	71	+7
Pas d'accord		25	-4	12	-16	20	-12	11	-1	13	-4	29	0	60	+22	6	-14	34	+21	18	-2	31	+2	22	-6

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB66 Herbst 2006		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu		50	+1	50	+19	25	+1	62	+2	69	-7	51	-1
Stimme eher zu		18	0	18	-5	17	+1	22	+5	11	+2	25	+2
Stimme eher nicht zu		5	-1	11	-2	17	+2	8	-2	4	0	8	-1
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		11	-1	19	-11	37	-4	6	-6	13	+4	8	-2
WN		16	+1	2	-1	4	0	2	+1	3	+1	8	+2
Stimmen		68	+1	68	+14	42	+2	84	+7	80	-5	76	+1
Stimmen nicht		16	-2	30	-13	54	-2	14	-8	17	+4	16	-3



Special Eurobarometer 331 – Alcohol



QC8 A quelle fréquence conduisez-vous vous-même une voiture ?

QC8 How often do you yourself drive a car?

QC8 Wie häufig sitzen Sie selber hinter dem Steuer eines Autos?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EU27									
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Au moins une fois par semaine	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>74</b>
Au moins une fois par mois	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Au moins une fois par an	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Moins souvent	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Ne conduit pas (SPONTANE)	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>
NSP	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
At least once a week	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>59</b>
At least once a month	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
At least once a year	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Less often	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
Do not drive (SPONTANEOUS)	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>39</b>
DK	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Mindestens einmal pro Woche	<b>72</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>61</b>
Mindestens einmal im Monat	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
Mindestens einmal pro Jahr	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Seltener	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
Ich fahre kein Auto (SPONTAN)	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>
WN	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Special Eurobarometer 331 – Alcohol



QC9.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

Des contrôles policiers aléatoires du taux d'alcoolémie sur les routes de l'UE réduiraient la consommation d'alcool des gens qui s'apprentent à prendre le volant

QC9.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

Random police alcohol checks on EU roads would reduce people's alcohol consumption before driving

QC9.1 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Stichprobenartige Alkoholkontrollen auf Straßen der EU würden dazu führen, dass Menschen weniger Alkohol trinken, wenn sie danach Auto fahren.

	EU27		EU25		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB66 automne 2006																										
Tout à fait d'accord	51	+4	49	+1	70	+9	45	0	42	+12	53	+3	51	+2	44	-2	59	+8	64	+3	74	+9	56	0	34	0
Plutôt d'accord	32	-1	35	0	20	-8	37	+4	34	-6	23	-1	24	0	27	+6	26	-4	29	-1	18	-9	34	0	34	0
Plutôt pas d'accord	10	-2	11	-1	5	+1	13	-3	17	-2	14	-4	15	-2	19	+3	9	-1	4	-2	5	-1	5	-1	5	-1
Pas du tout d'accord	5	-1	4	-1	2	+1	3	-2	5	-4	9	+2	9	0	9	-7	3	-3	1	-1	2	0	3	+1	3	+1
NSP	2	0	1	+1	3	-3	2	+1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	+1	1	+1	2	0	2	0
Agree	83	+3	84	+1	90	+1	82	+4	76	+6	76	+2	75	+2	71	+4	85	+4	93	+2	92	0	90	0	90	0
Disagree	15	-3	15	-2	7	+2	16	-5	22	-6	23	-2	24	-2	28	-4	12	-4	5	-3	7	-1	8	0	8	0

	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006																								
Totally agree	39	-1	58	+11	69	+11	48	-8	58	+5	52	0	60	+18	67	+8	39	+2	43	+8	45	+1	45	-5
Tend to agree	38	-2	32	-3	17	-2	29	0	28	-1	31	+2	29	-5	27	-5	35	-2	38	-1	37	+3	46	+10
Tend to disagree	13	+2	5	-5	10	-3	14	+4	8	-3	9	-4	6	-5	3	-5	16	0	13	-7	10	-3	6	-4
Totally disagree	8	0	3	-2	4	-4	5	+1	3	-2	4	-1	4	-6	2	+1	8	-1	4	+1	4	-2	1	-1
DK	2	+1	2	-1	0	-2	4	+3	3	+1	4	+3	1	-2	1	+1	2	+1	2	-1	4	+1	2	0
D'accord	77	-3	90	+8	86	+9	77	-8	86	+4	83	+2	89	+13	94	+3	74	0	81	+7	82	+4	91	+5
Pas d'accord	21	+2	8	-7	14	-7	19	+5	11	-5	13	-5	10	-11	5	-4	24	-1	17	-6	14	-5	7	-5

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB66 Herbst 2006												
Stimme voll und ganz zu	65	-2	46	+12	50	-1	53	+7	55	-1	45	-1
Stimme eher zu	24	-1	25	-11	36	+3	37	+1	35	+1	37	+1
Stimme eher nicht zu	4	+2	19	-3	10	-2	8	-5	6	-1	10	0
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	-1	8	+1	3	-1	2	-2	3	0	5	-1
WN	6	+2	2	+1	1	+1	0	-1	1	+1	3	+1
Stimmen	89	-3	71	+1	86	+2	90	+8	90	0	82	0
Stimmen nicht	5	+1	27	-2	13	-3	10	-7	9	-1	15	-1



Special Eurobarometer 331 – Alcohol



QC9.3 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?  
 Vendre ou servir de l'alcool aux personnes de moins de 18 ans devrait être interdit dans tous les Etats membres de l'UE  
 QC9.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?  
 Selling and serving alcohol to people under the age of 18 years should be banned in all EU Member States

QC9.3 Inwieweit stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?  
 Der Verkauf und das Aushändigen von Alkohol an Jugendliche unter 18 Jahren sollte in allen EU-Mitgliedsländern verboten werden.

		EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
		UE27	UE25	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009		72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB66 automne 2006																									
Tout à fait d'accord		69	+4	58	+8	86	+7	70	-2	57	+6	79	+5	79	+5	78	+1	81	-3	72	+2	79	+5	67	+5
Plutôt d'accord		20	-2	22	0	11	-4	24	+1	19	-2	11	-2	11	-3	12	-2	12	+2	19	0	17	-4	23	-7
Plutôt pas d'accord		6	-2	14	-4	1	0	4	+1	14	-4	6	-3	6	-2	7	+1	4	+1	4	0	2	-2	6	+2
Pas du tout d'accord		3	-1	6	-4	0	-1	1	0	8	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	-2	1	0	1	0
NSP		2	+1	0	0	2	-2	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	+1	3	0
Agree		89	+2	80	+8	97	+3	94	-1	76	+4	90	+3	90	+2	90	-1	93	-1	91	+2	96	+1	90	-2
Disagree		9	-3	20	-8	1	-1	5	+1	22	-4	9	-3	9	-2	10	+1	6	+1	6	-2	3	-2	7	+2

		FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1st column: EB72 autumn 2009		72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006																									
Totally agree		64	0	64	+12	85	+9	84	+1	79	-1	63	+1	79	+11	73	+9	51	+10	57	+8	77	+4	50	-10
Tend to agree		25	+3	27	-3	9	-4	12	-1	14	0	18	-1	15	-9	20	-4	19	-1	28	-7	19	-1	39	+9
Tend to disagree		7	-1	5	-6	3	-3	2	0	4	+1	11	+1	4	-1	3	-4	19	-5	10	-1	2	-2	8	+2
Totally disagree		3	-2	2	-3	3	0	1	0	1	-1	4	-3	1	-1	2	-1	10	-4	3	0	1	0	2	0
DK		1	0	2	0	0	-2	1	0	2	+1	4	+2	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	-1	1	-1
D'accord		89	+3	91	+9	94	+5	96	0	93	-1	81	0	94	+2	93	+5	70	+9	85	+1	96	+3	89	-1
Pas d'accord		10	-3	7	-9	6	-3	3	0	5	0	15	-2	5	-2	5	-5	29	-9	13	-1	3	-2	10	+2

		RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009		72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB66 Herbst 2006													
Stimme voll und ganz zu		72	-6	75	+5	75	-4	68	0	76	+2	64	-1
Stimme eher zu		18	+1	18	-5	21	+4	21	+2	13	-1	22	+2
Stimme eher nicht zu		3	+2	4	-1	2	0	7	-2	6	-1	9	-1
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		2	+1	2	+1	1	0	3	-1	3	-1	3	-1
WN		5	+2	1	0	1	0	1	+1	2	+1	2	+1
Stimmen		90	-5	93	0	96	0	89	+2	89	+1	86	+1
Stimmen nicht		5	+3	6	0	3	0	10	-3	9	-2	12	-2

QC10a Seriez-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord d'apposer des messages sur les bouteilles d'alcool pour avertir les femmes enceintes et les conducteurs des dangers de la consommation d'alcool ?  
 QC10a Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol bottles with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol?  
 QC10a Inwieweit würden Sie dem Vorschlag zustimmen, Flaschen für alkoholische Getränke mit Warnhinweisen zu versehen, um schwangere Frauen und Autofahrer auf die Gefahren des Alkoholkonsums hinzuweisen?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	51	57	55	34	38	40	38	32	42	63
Plutôt d'accord	28	26	26	37	23	25	25	25	24	23
Plutôt pas d'accord	11	12	9	21	20	16	17	21	20	7
Pas du tout d'accord	8	4	5	5	18	17	18	20	11	4
NSP	2	1	5	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
Agree	79	83	81	71	61	65	63	57	66	86
Disagree	19	16	14	26	38	33	35	41	31	11

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	68	54	51	53	81	53	50	58	54	78
Tend to agree	24	31	27	35	12	24	27	21	24	14
Tend to disagree	5	9	12	7	4	13	10	11	11	4
Totally disagree	2	2	8	3	2	7	9	7	9	2
DK	1	4	2	2	1	3	4	3	2	2
D'accord	92	85	78	88	93	77	77	79	78	92
Pas d'accord	7	11	20	10	6	20	19	18	20	6

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	37	45	65	39	74	42	49	35	51	52
Stimme eher zu	22	32	28	48	19	24	35	29	21	26
Stimme eher nicht zu	21	12	4	10	3	19	11	18	13	12
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	19	9	1	1	1	14	3	17	14	8
WN	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	2
Stimmen	59	77	93	87	93	66	84	64	72	78
Stimmen nicht	40	21	5	11	4	33	14	35	27	20

QC10b Seriez-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord d'apposer des messages sur les publicités sur l'alcool pour avertir les femmes enceintes et les conducteurs des dangers de la consommation d'alcool ?

QC10b Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol adverts with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol?

QC10b Inwieweit würden Sie dem Vorschlag zustimmen, Werbung für alkoholische Getränke mit Warnhinweisen zu versehen, um schwangere Frauen und Autofahrer auf die Gefahren des Alkoholkonsums hinzuweisen?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	53	59	59	36	40	44	43	36	49	64
Plutôt d'accord	29	28	25	37	24	24	24	27	26	25
Plutôt pas d'accord	9	10	8	20	18	15	16	19	15	6
Pas du tout d'accord	7	2	4	4	17	16	16	17	7	2
NSP	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	3
Agree	82	87	84	73	64	68	67	63	75	89
Disagree	16	12	12	24	35	31	32	36	22	8

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	70	55	53	55	83	55	50	56	56	81
Tend to agree	25	32	28	36	11	25	29	25	25	14
Tend to disagree	3	8	10	5	4	11	9	9	8	2
Totally disagree	1	2	7	2	1	6	8	6	9	2
DK	1	3	2	2	1	3	4	4	2	1
D'accord	95	87	81	91	94	80	79	81	81	95
Pas d'accord	4	10	17	7	5	17	17	15	17	4

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	44	45	66	40	76	46	51	37	55	53
Stimme eher zu	25	32	28	50	18	26	35	31	22	28
Stimme eher nicht zu	16	14	3	7	2	16	10	18	10	10
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	14	7	1	1	1	11	2	13	11	7
WN	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	2
Stimmen	69	77	94	90	94	72	86	68	77	81
Stimmen nicht	30	21	4	8	3	27	12	31	21	17

Special Eurobarometer 331 – Alcohol



QC11 Laquelle des propositions suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?  
 QC11 With which of the following statements do you feel the closest?  
 QC11 Welche der folgenden Aussagen kommt Ihrer Meinung am nächsten?

	EU27	EU25	BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
	UE27	UE25	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009 2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB66 automne 2006	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
Les gens sont suffisamment responsables pour se protéger eux-mêmes des dangers liés à l'alcool	<b>53</b>	+1	<b>49</b>	+4	<b>52</b>	+2	<b>70</b>	0	<b>67</b>	+5	<b>54</b>	-3	<b>57</b>	-1	<b>64</b>	+2	<b>50</b>	+8	<b>53</b>	+10	<b>63</b>	-5	<b>44</b>	+5
Les autorités publiques doivent intervenir pour protéger les individus des dangers liés à l'alcool	<b>43</b>	-1	<b>49</b>	-5	<b>43</b>	-1	<b>29</b>	+1	<b>29</b>	-4	<b>41</b>	0	<b>39</b>	-1	<b>34</b>	-3	<b>45</b>	-7	<b>42</b>	-5	<b>37</b>	+5	<b>53</b>	-2
NSP	<b>4</b>	0	<b>2</b>	+1	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	+3	<b>4</b>	+2	<b>2</b>	+1	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-5	<b>0</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-3

	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
1st column: EB72 autumn 2009 2nd column: % change from EB66 autumn 2006	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
Individuals are responsible enough to protect themselves from alcohol related harm	<b>50</b>	-1	<b>27</b>	-8	<b>60</b>	+11	<b>73</b>	+6	<b>63</b>	+3	<b>59</b>	-3	<b>33</b>	-5	<b>55</b>	+9	<b>61</b>	+5	<b>41</b>	+2	<b>64</b>	+1	<b>42</b>	-4
Public authorities have to intervene in order to protect individuals from alcohol related harm	<b>45</b>	-2	<b>66</b>	+10	<b>39</b>	-8	<b>25</b>	-6	<b>33</b>	-3	<b>37</b>	+2	<b>65</b>	+8	<b>42</b>	-10	<b>37</b>	-5	<b>53</b>	0	<b>32</b>	0	<b>56</b>	+6
DK	<b>5</b>	+3	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0	<b>4</b>	+1	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	+1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-2

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009 zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB66 Herbst 2006	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2	72.3	66.2
Der Einzelne ist verantwortungsbewusst genug, sich selbst vor Schäden im Zusammenhang mit Öffentliche Behörden müssen eingreifen, um den Einzelnen vor Schäden durch Alkohol zu schützen.	<b>71</b>	+3	<b>68</b>	+4	<b>74</b>	-1	<b>49</b>	-3	<b>54</b>	+3	<b>64</b>	+6
WN	<b>23</b>	-5	<b>29</b>	-4	<b>25</b>	+2	<b>49</b>	+3	<b>42</b>	-3	<b>32</b>	-7
	<b>6</b>	+2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0	<b>4</b>	+1

QC12.1 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées peut augmenter le risque des problèmes de santé suivants ?

Les maladies du foie

QC12.1 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions?

Liver diseases

QC12.1 Inwieweit stimmen Sie zu oder nicht zu, dass der Konsum alkoholischer Getränke das Risiko folgender Erkrankungen erhöht?

Lebererkrankungen

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>76</b>
Plutôt d'accord	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
NSP	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Agree	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>
Disagree	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>
Tend to agree	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Totally disagree	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
DK	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
D'accord	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>
Pas d'accord	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>77</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>76</b>
Stimme eher zu	<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
WN	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Stimmen	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>
Stimmen nicht	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>



QC12.2 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées peut augmenter le risque des problèmes de santé suivants ?

Les maladies du cœur

QC12.2 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions?

Heart diseases

QC12.2 Inwieweit stimmen Sie zu oder nicht zu, dass der Konsum alkoholischer Getränke das Risiko folgender Erkrankungen erhöht?

Herzkrankungen

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>59</b>
Plutôt d'accord	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
NSP	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
Agree	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>
Disagree	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	<b>64</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>67</b>
Tend to agree	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>
Totally disagree	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
DK	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
D'accord	<b>91</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>89</b>
Pas d'accord	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>
Stimme eher zu	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
WN	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Stimmen	<b>77</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>90</b>
Stimmen nicht	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>

QC12.3 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées peut augmenter le risque des problèmes de santé suivants ?

Les cancers

QC12.3 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions?

Cancers

QC12.3 Inwieweit stimmen Sie zu oder nicht zu, dass der Konsum alkoholischer Getränke das Risiko folgender Erkrankungen erhöht?

Krebs

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	36	37	48	28	35	26	26	26	36	41
Plutôt d'accord	31	33	28	36	29	29	28	26	26	27
Plutôt pas d'accord	16	21	11	27	13	24	25	29	18	11
Pas du tout d'accord	5	5	3	5	7	9	10	12	5	5
NSP	12	4	10	4	16	12	11	7	15	16
Agree	67	70	76	64	64	55	54	52	62	68
Disagree	21	26	14	32	20	33	35	41	23	16

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	38	36	56	38	54	36	44	44	39	53
Tend to agree	29	36	26	34	18	25	25	21	32	19
Tend to disagree	19	12	8	13	11	18	13	16	17	8
Totally disagree	7	4	2	5	5	6	5	6	5	7
DK	7	12	8	10	12	15	13	13	7	13
D'accord	67	72	82	72	72	61	69	65	71	72
Pas d'accord	26	16	10	18	16	24	18	22	22	15

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	26	28	34	35	57	36	44	30	23	29
Stimme eher zu	25	33	33	41	23	32	34	34	33	30
Stimme eher nicht zu	25	24	14	12	7	16	13	23	19	15
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	9	8	3	3	3	8	4	5	13	6
WN	15	7	16	9	10	8	5	8	12	20
Stimmen	51	61	67	76	80	68	78	64	56	59
Stimmen nicht	34	32	17	15	10	24	17	28	32	21

QC12.4 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées peut augmenter le risque des problèmes de santé suivants ?

L'asthme

QC12.4 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions?

Asthma

QC12.4 Inwieweit stimmen Sie zu oder nicht zu, dass der Konsum alkoholischer Getränke das Risiko folgender Erkrankungen erhöht?

Asthma

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	19	13	37	19	11	11	11	9	29	17
Plutôt d'accord	23	18	24	26	21	19	18	14	21	18
Plutôt pas d'accord	25	36	16	39	23	33	34	38	22	21
Pas du tout d'accord	14	22	5	9	21	22	23	27	11	14
NSP	19	11	18	7	24	15	14	12	17	30
Agree	42	31	61	45	32	30	29	23	50	35
Disagree	39	58	21	48	44	55	57	65	33	35

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	33	20	14	30	50	20	30	13	18	33
Tend to agree	23	27	18	32	14	20	21	13	21	11
Tend to disagree	24	20	27	16	9	29	19	28	28	16
Totally disagree	9	12	15	9	11	13	8	21	17	19
DK	11	21	26	13	16	18	22	25	16	21
D'accord	56	47	32	62	64	40	51	26	39	44
Pas d'accord	33	32	42	25	20	42	27	49	45	35

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	8	16	22	22	39	20	29	12	9	12
Stimme eher zu	12	24	27	31	24	20	31	22	19	22
Stimme eher nicht zu	36	34	25	21	14	25	24	35	25	25
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	25	17	5	10	7	17	8	16	25	12
WN	19	9	21	16	16	18	8	15	22	29
Stimmen	20	40	49	53	63	40	60	34	28	34
Stimmen nicht	61	51	30	31	21	42	32	51	50	37

QC12.5 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées peut augmenter le risque des problèmes de santé suivants ?

La dépression

QC12.5 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions?

Depression

QC12.5 Inwieweit stimmen Sie zu oder nicht zu, dass der Konsum alkoholischer Getränke das Risiko folgender Erkrankungen erhöht?

Depressionen

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	49	46	48	50	54	42	44	51	69	63
Plutôt d'accord	36	34	30	37	34	38	38	34	20	29
Plutôt pas d'accord	7	13	8	10	5	10	9	8	6	2
Pas du tout d'accord	3	5	2	2	2	6	5	4	2	0
NSP	5	2	12	1	5	4	4	3	3	6
Agree	85	80	78	87	88	80	82	85	89	92
Disagree	10	18	10	12	7	16	14	12	8	2

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	45	42	50	48	61	59	62	53	56	59
Tend to agree	32	41	35	38	21	26	23	26	30	26
Tend to disagree	12	5	7	8	7	7	6	10	7	6
Totally disagree	5	3	2	2	6	3	2	4	3	4
DK	6	9	6	4	5	5	7	7	4	5
D'accord	77	83	85	86	82	85	85	79	86	85
Pas d'accord	17	8	9	10	13	10	8	14	10	10

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	41	38	48	38	62	56	51	58	64	53
Stimme eher zu	37	40	36	47	23	31	34	33	27	37
Stimme eher nicht zu	10	14	7	8	5	6	8	6	5	4
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	6	4	2	3	2	3	4	1	2	2
WN	6	4	7	4	8	4	3	2	2	4
Stimmen	78	78	84	85	85	87	85	91	91	90
Stimmen nicht	16	18	9	11	7	9	12	7	7	6

QC12.6 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées peut augmenter le risque des problèmes de santé suivants ?

Les malformations congénitales

QC12.6 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages can increase the risk of the following health conditions?

Birth defects

QC12.6 Inwieweit stimmen Sie zu oder nicht zu, dass der Konsum alkoholischer Getränke das Risiko folgender Erkrankungen erhöht?

Geburtsfehler

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	53	54	55	29	78	63	65	72	74	48
Plutôt d'accord	31	31	26	30	18	28	26	19	17	30
Plutôt pas d'accord	6	9	4	24	1	3	4	5	4	5
Pas du tout d'accord	2	3	2	13	0	3	2	1	2	1
NSP	8	3	13	4	3	3	3	3	3	16
Agree	84	85	81	59	96	91	91	91	91	78
Disagree	8	12	6	37	1	6	6	6	6	6

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	44	41	55	50	62	38	50	64	67	67
Tend to agree	30	35	28	37	21	25	22	23	25	19
Tend to disagree	12	6	5	5	7	15	8	2	4	3
Totally disagree	3	3	2	1	4	12	7	3	2	3
DK	11	15	10	7	6	10	13	8	2	8
D'accord	74	76	83	87	83	63	72	87	92	86
Pas d'accord	15	9	7	6	11	27	15	5	6	6

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	57	43	62	40	60	58	46	61	58	45
Stimme eher zu	29	39	31	47	23	30	32	25	25	34
Stimme eher nicht zu	7	10	2	7	4	5	11	6	6	5
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	2	3	1	2	1	1	6	4	5	2
WN	5	5	4	4	12	6	5	4	6	14
Stimmen	86	82	93	87	83	88	78	86	83	79
Stimmen nicht	9	13	3	9	5	6	17	10	11	7

QC13.1 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées est un facteur qui contribue aux problèmes sociaux suivants ?

Des problèmes conjugaux

QC13.1 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is a contributory factor in the following social problems?

Marital difficulties

QC13.1 Inwieweit stimmen Sie der Aussage zu, dass der Konsum alkoholischer Getränke zu folgenden sozialen Problemen beitragen kann?

Eheprobleme

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>66</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>70</b>
Plutôt d'accord	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
NSP	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Agree	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>
Disagree	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	<b>70</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>79</b>
Tend to agree	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Totally disagree	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
DK	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
D'accord	<b>96</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>
Pas d'accord	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>65</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>59</b>
Stimme eher zu	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
WN	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Stimmen	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>92</b>
Stimmen nicht	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

QC13.2 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées est un facteur qui contribue aux problèmes sociaux suivants ?

Une perte de productivité au travail

QC13.2 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is a contributory factor in the following social problems?

Loss of productivity at work

QC13.2 Inwieweit stimmen Sie der Aussage zu, dass der Konsum alkoholischer Getränke zu folgenden sozialen Problemen beitragen kann?

Nachlassen der Arbeitsproduktivität

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>66</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>66</b>
Plutôt d'accord	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
NSP	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Agree	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>94</b>
Disagree	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	<b>75</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>75</b>
Tend to agree	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
Totally disagree	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
DK	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
D'accord	<b>97</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>
Pas d'accord	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>69</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>59</b>
Stimme eher zu	<b>24</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
WN	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
Stimmen	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>93</b>
Stimmen nicht	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

QC13.3 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées est un facteur qui contribue aux problèmes sociaux suivants ?

Une contreperformance à l'école

QC13.3 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is a contributory factor in the following social problems?

Underperformance at school

QC13.3 Inwieweit stimmen Sie der Aussage zu, dass der Konsum alkoholischer Getränke zu folgenden sozialen Problemen beitragen kann?

Schlechte schulische Leistungen

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>67</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>62</b>
Plutôt d'accord	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
NSP	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Agree	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>90</b>
Disagree	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	<b>75</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>76</b>
Tend to agree	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
Totally disagree	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
DK	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
D'accord	<b>96</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>
Pas d'accord	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>75</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>62</b>
Stimme eher zu	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
WN	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Stimmen	<b>97</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>92</b>
Stimmen nicht	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>



QC13.4 Etes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées est un facteur qui contribue aux problèmes sociaux suivants ?

La violence dans les rues

QC13.4 Would you agree or disagree that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is a contributory factor in the following social problems?

Street violence

QC13.4 Inwieweit stimmen Sie der Aussage zu, dass der Konsum alkoholischer Getränke zu folgenden sozialen Problemen beitragen kann?

Gewalt auf den Straßen

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>85</b>
Plutôt d'accord	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
NSP	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Agree	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>
Disagree	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Totally agree	<b>77</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>
Tend to agree	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Totally disagree	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
DK	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
D'accord	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>
Pas d'accord	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>81</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>
Stimme eher zu	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
WN	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Stimmen	<b>98</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>
Stimmen nicht	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>