

European Values Study, EVS: EVS 1981

- **Type:** Cross-national; longitudinal with cross-sectional waves in 1981, 1990, 1999/2000, and 2008; representative national samples, ≥ 18 years of age; single core questionnaire (no varying modules)
 - **Series description:** After a survey of the literature on the concept and measurement of values, a series of depth interviews held in England by GALLUP UK, group discussions conducted by the Institut für Demoskopie in Allensbach (Germany) and a review of survey archive material by IFOP/Faits et Opinions (Paris) the technical group produced the 1981-questionnaire. A preliminary version of the questionnaire was tested in a pilot survey using quota samples of 200 respondents in France, Great Britain, West Germany and Spain. The final 1981-questionnaire was produced in English, which was translated in the national languages.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.jdsurvey.net/web/evs1.htm>
-

- **Participating countries:** 10 to 35, depending on wave: Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Germany (West), Malta, Spain, Denmark, Iceland, The Netherlands, Sweden, France, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Hungary
- **Year:** 1981 wave Sample size: 1145 (Belgium), 1167 (Great Britain), 1348 (Italy), 1051 (Norway), 1305 (Germany, West), 0 (Malta), 1221 (The Netherlands), 954 (Sweden), 1200 (France), 1217 (Ireland), 312 (Northern Ireland), 1464 (Hungary)
- **Boost:** x 200 young adults aged 18-24 (in each country)
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** March-May 1981; 01-03-1981 - 31-05-1981 (Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Germany (West), The Netherlands, France, Ireland, Northern Ireland), 01-01-1982 - 31-12-1982 (Hungary) 1982 (Norway, Sweden), 1983 (Malta)
- **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 18
- **Age:** 18 and over
- **Response rate:** 78 (? , Norway)
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview
- **Sampling description:** Nationally representative samples were selected for the fieldwork that was conducted in March-May 1981. The target number of interviews in each country was set at 1000, with an additional booster quota sample of 200 young adults aged 18-24. National data sets were weighted to adjust for age distribution. Fieldwork was conducted by interviewing agencies in each country, coordinated by Gallup in London.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x

- **Volume:** x
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** Personal opinion on frequency of consumption and volume consumed in comparison with others
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:** x
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:**

- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:** x
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:**
- **Further details:** The 1981 wave: state of health, working time, income satisfaction, household composition, ethnic prejudice

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

European Values Study, EVS: EVS 1990

- **Type:** Cross-national; longitudinal with cross-sectional waves in 1981, 1990, 1999/2000, and 2008; representative national samples, ≥ 18 years of age; single core questionnaire (no varying modules)
 - **Series description:** The 1990-questionnaire was designed by the Steering Committee, in close consultation with national research teams and representatives of fieldwork agencies. In 1989 the questionnaire was first piloted in Great Britain, Spain, Germany, France and US. The results were discussed in the Steering Committee. After this The final 1990-questionnaire was again produced in English language and translated in the national languages. In all countries the same questionnaire was administered to respondents in personal interviews. Surveys were conducted by national field work agencies. National samples were drawn from the population of adult citizens over 18 years of age.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.jdsurvey.net/web/evs1.htm>
-
- **Participating countries:** 10 to 35, depending on wave: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany East, Germany West, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey
 - **Year:** 1990 wave Sample size: 1460 (Austria), 1015 (Belarus), 2792 (Belgium), 1034 (Bulgaria), 1396/2109 (Czech Republic), 1030 (Denmark), 1008 (Estonia), 588 (Finland), 1002 (France), 1336 (Germany East), 2101 (Germany West), 1484 (Great Britain), 999 (Hungary), 702 (Iceland), 1000 (Ireland), 2018 (Italy), 903 (Latvia), 1000 (Lithuania), 393 (Malta), 1017 (Netherlands), 304 (Northern Ireland), 1239 (Norway), 938/982 (Poland), 1185 (Portugal), 1103 (Romania), 1961 (Russian Federation), 466/ 1136 (Slovakia), 1035 (Slovenia), 1510/2637 (Spain), 1047 (Sweden), 1400 (Switzerland), 1030 (Turkey)
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** 09-04-1990-01-06-1990 (Austria), 01-10-1990-01-11-1990 (Belarus), 10-06-1990-27-06-1990 (Belgium), 01-08-1990-31-12-1991 (Bulgaria), 01-09-1990-30-09-1990 (Czech Republic), 01-04-1990-31-05-1990 (Denmark), 01-06-1990-30-08-1990 (Estonia), 01-04-1990-30-04-1990 (Finland), 25-06-1990-13-07-1990 (France), 28-05-1990-16-06-1990 (Germany East), 23-04-1990-15-05-1990 (Germany West), 01-06-1990-20-09-1990 (Great Britain), 05-04-1991-02-04-1991 (Hungary), 01-04-1990-30-04-1990 (Iceland), 06-07-1990-26-10-1990 (Ireland), 26-10-1990-26-11-1990 (Italy), 01-06-1990-30-08-1990 (Latvia), 01-06-1990-30-08-1990 (Lithuania), 1991 (Malta), 01-06-1990-30-09-1990 (Netherlands), 01-07-1990-30-09-1990 (Northern Ireland), 01-03-1990-27-06-1990 (Norway), 01-11-1989-31-12-1989 (Poland), 11-05-

1990-13-07-1990 (Portugal), 1993 (Romania), 01-10-1990-01-11-1990 (Russian Federation), 01-09-1990-30-09-1990/26-08-1991-08-09-1991 (Slovakia), 01-02-1992-28-02-1992 (Slovenia), 01-05-1990-03-05-1990/09-04-1990-14-05-1990 (Spain), 01-04-1990-31-05-1990 (Sweden), 01-11-1988-28-02-1989 (Switzerland), 01-11-1990-01-01-1991 (Turkey) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 18

- **Age:** 18 and over
- **Response rate:** 96/98 (Czech Republic), 71 (Denmark), 87 (Slovenia)
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview
- **Sampling description:** In some countries, random sampling was applied, in others quota sampling. The samples were weighted to correct for gender and age. The Italian 1990 sample was weighted additionally to correct for level of education.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:** x
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:** x
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**

- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:** x
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:**
- **Further details:** The 1990 wave: state of health, reasons for poverty, income satisfaction, job scarcity, job search obligations, competition, gender roles, income equality, income differences, government responsibilities, reasons for wealth, social services, role of government, ethnic prejudice, privatization, unemployment, economy

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x

- **Sex:**
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

European Values Study, EVS: EVS 1999/2000

- **Type:** Cross-national; longitudinal with cross-sectional waves in 1981, 1990, 1999/2000, and 2008; representative national samples, ≥ 18 years of age; single core questionnaire (no varying modules)
 - **Series description:** The 1999/2000-questionnaire was designed around four broad domains or themes of life: religion and morality, politics, work and leisure, primary relations. In all countries representative national samples were asked this questionnaire, but the quality of the samples varies from country to country. With the exception of Greece, in all countries surveys were carried out by experienced professional survey organizations. The surveys were performed through face-to-face interviews among samples of all adult citizens aged 18 years and older. No upper age limit was imposed.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.jdsurvey.net/web/evs1.htm>
-

- **Participating countries:** 10 to 35, depending on wave: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine
- **Year:** 1999/2000 Sample size: 1485 (Austria), 1000 (Belarus), 1912 (Belgium), 1000 (Bulgaria), 1003 (Croatia), 1908 (Czech Republic), 1023 (Denmark), 1005 (Estonia), 1038 (Finland), 1615 (France), 2036 (Germany), 1000 (Great Britain), 1142 (Greece), 1000 (Hungary), 968 (Iceland), 1012 (Ireland), 2000 (Italy), 1013 (Latvia), 1018 (Lithuania), 1211 (Luxembourg), 1002 (Malta), 1003 (The Netherlands), 1000 (Northern Ireland), 1095 (Poland), 1000 (Portugal), 1146 (Romania), 2500 (Russia), 1331 (Slovak Republic), 1006 (Slovenia), 1209 (Spain, 1999), 1200 (Spain, 2000), 1015 (Sweden), 3401 (Turkey), 1195 (Ukraine)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals: x**
- **Dates:** 01-08-1999-31-10-1999 (Austria), 01-03-2000-30-04-2000 (Belarus), 01-03-1999-30-06-1999 (Belgium), 01-06-1999-31-07-1999 (Bulgaria), 01-03-1999-30-04-1999 (Croatia), 01-03-1999-31-05-1999 (Czech Republic), 01-04-1999-30-11-1999 (Denmark), 01-10-1999-31-10-1999 (Estonia), 01-09-2000-31-10-2000 (Finland), 23-03-1999-10-04-1999 (France), 01-10-1999-31-12-1999 (Germany), 01-10-1999-30-11-1999 (Great Britain), 01-03-1999-30-06-1999 (Greece), 01-11-1999-31-12-1999 (Hungary), 01-06-1999-31-12-1999 (Iceland), 01-10-1999-28-02-2000 (Ireland), 01-03-1999-31-05-1999 (Italy), 01-03-1999-31-03-1999 (Latvia), 01-11-1999-31-12-1999 (Lithuania), 01-07-1999-31-10-1999 (Luxembourg), 01-03-1999-31-05-1999 (Malta), 01-03-1999-31-08-1999 (The Netherlands), 01-07-1999-30-11-1999 (Northern Ireland), 01-02-1999-31-03-1999 (Poland), 01-10-1999-31-12-1999 (Portugal), 01-07-1999-31-07-1999 (Romania), 01-04-1999-30-06-1999

(Russia), 01-06-1999-31-07-1999 (Slovak Republic), 01-10-1999-31-10-1999 (Slovenia), 01-03-1999-30-04-1999/06-11-2000-13-11-2000 (Spain), 15-11-1999-13-02-2000 (Sweden), 01-12-2001-01-01-2002/01-09-2001-31-10-2001 (Turkey), 01-12-1999-31-12-1999 (Ukraine) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 18

- **Age:** 18 and over
- **Response rate:** 77 (Austria), 74/88 (Bulgaria), 54 (Croatia), 65 (Czech Republic), 57 (Denmark), 35 (Estonia), Finland, 42 (France), 80 (Great Britain), 82 (Greece), 87.5 (Hungary), 68.5 (Iceland), 62 (Ireland), 68 (Italy), 75 (Lithuania), 73 (Luxembourg), 39.6 (The Netherlands), 68.4 (Northern Ireland), 73 (Poland), 72.9 (Russia), 95 (Slovak Republic), 53 (Slovenia), 13 (Spain, 1999), 41 (Sweden), 66 (Ukraine)
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview
- **Sampling description:** Guidelines for the surveys were provided by the coordinating organisation at Tilburg University and in order to get standardized information on the surveys in the various countries, the national representatives had to complete a methodological questionnaire. This questionnaire, developed by the EVS methodology group, provides detailed information on the translation of the questionnaire, the sampling procedures, fieldwork, weighting, national codes, the inclusion of optional and country-specific questions, etc.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:** x
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**

- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:** x
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:** x
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:**
- **Further details:** The 1999 wave: work scarcity, job seek obligations, income distribution, income equality, competition, reasons for poverty, gender roles, role of government, privatisation, government responsibilities, social services, evaluations of welfare, unemployment

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

World Values Survey: WVS 1990

- **Type:** Cross-national; longitudinal with cross-sectional waves in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2005
- **Series description:** The 1990-questionnaire was designed by the Steering Committee, in close consultation with national research teams and representatives of fieldwork agencies. In 1989 the questionnaire was first piloted in Great Britain, Spain, Germany, France and US. The results were discussed in the Steering Committee. After this The final 1990-questionnaire was again produced in English language and translated in the national languages. In all countries the same questionnaire was administered to respondents in personal interviews. Surveys were conducted by national field work agencies. National samples were drawn from the population of adult citizens over 18 years of age. The 1990 WVS survey was originally conducted by the European Values Survey group and replicated by the World Values Survey.

The World Values Surveys grew out of a study launched by the European Values Survey group (EVS) under the leadership of Jan Kerkhofs and Ruud de Moor in 1981. The EVS carried out surveys in ten West European societies; it evoked such widespread interest that it was replicated in 14 additional countries.

- **Available years:**
- **Notes:**
- **Source:** <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>

-
- **Participating countries:** Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany East, Germany West, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey
 - **Year:** 1990 Sample size:
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates: Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 16 or 18
 - **Age:** 16/18 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview
 - **Sampling description:**

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**

- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol: x**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving: x**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs: x**
- **Mental Health: x**
- **Self-reported health: x**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour: x**
- **Fitness: x**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes: x**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime: x**

- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:**
- **Further details:** The 1990 wave: state of health, reasons for poverty, income satisfaction, job scarcity, job search obligations, competition, gender roles, income equality, income differences, government responsibilities, reasons for wealth, social services, role of government, ethnic prejudice, privatization, unemployment, economy

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

World Values Survey: WVS 1995

- **Type:** Cross-national; longitudinal with cross-sectional waves in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2006
- **Series description:**
- **Available years:**
- **Notes:**
- **Source:** <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>

-
- **Participating countries:** Albania, Andalusia, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Basque Country, Belarus, Bosnia, Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, East Germany, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Galicia, Georgia, Hungary, India, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico, Romania, Russia, S Africa, S Korea, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, SrpSka Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tambov (Russia), Total, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Valencia, Venezuela, West Germany (country names sourced at <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>)
 - **Year:** 1995 Sample size:
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates: Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 16 or 19
 - **Age:** 16/18 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview
 - **Sampling description:**

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**

- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol: x**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs: x**
- **Mental Health: x**
- **Self-reported health: x**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour: x**
- **Fitness: x**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes: x**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime: x**
- **Family relationships: x**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work: x**
- **Wellbeing: x**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality: x**
- **Intelligence: x**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising: x**
- **Leisure: x**

- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

- **Type:** Cross-national; longitudinal with cross-sectional waves in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2007
- **Series description:**
- **Available years:**
- **Notes:**
- **Source:** <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>

-
- **Participating countries:** Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Irak, Iran, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyz, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, S Africa, S Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Spain, Tanzania, Total, Turkey, Uganda, USA, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zimbabwe (country names sourced at <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>)
 - **Year:** 2000 Sample size:
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates: Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 16 or 20
 - **Age:** 16/18 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview
 - **Sampling description:**

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:** x
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:** x
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

World Values Survey: WVS 2005

- **Type:** Cross-national; longitudinal with cross-sectional waves in 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2008
- **Series description:**
- **Available years:**
- **Notes:**
- **Source:** <http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>

-
- **Participating countries:** Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, USA, Vietnam, Zambia (complete questionnaire); Colombia, France, Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Netherland, New Zealand, Russia, United Kingdom (reduced version of the complete questionnaire)
 - **Year:** 2005 Sample size:
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates: Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 16 or 21
 - **Age:** 16/18 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview
 - **Sampling description:**

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**

- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol: x**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs: x**
- **Mental Health: x**
- **Self-reported health: x**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour: x**
- **Fitness: x**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes: x**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime: x**
- **Family relationships: x**

- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

GENACIS (Gender, Alcohol and Culture: an international study):

- **Type:**
 - **Series description:** GENACIS is a multidisciplinary international project initiated to address the dearth of data on gender and alcohol use. The project involves researchers from more than 20 countries with major funding from the European Union (EU), the U.S. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the World Health Organization (WHO). As of January 2003, WHO has provided funding to researchers in seven low-income countries to enable them to participate in this project. Keeping in line with WHO's Gender Policy, this project addresses the need to recognize the significance of gender as a major variable in project development, data analysis and presentation.
The study will test the association between a wide array of individual-level and societal variables and alcohol consumption/alcohol problems in women and men. Some of these variables are: familial and social settings for alcohol consumption, social networks, intimate relations and sexuality, aggression and childhood abuse, health and lifestyle, work experience, social role, gender inequality, and drinking culture.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.genacis.org/>
-

- **Participating countries:** 28 including non-European countries: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America
 - **Year:** Sample size:
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:**
 - **Dates: Universe:**
 - **Age:**
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:**
 - **Research Methods:**
 - **Sampling description:**
-
-

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:** x
- **Spending:**

- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x 12 mth beverage-specific quantity-frequency
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:** x
- **Drunkenness:** x
- **Timing:** x
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:** x
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** x 12 mth drinking companions frequency measure, 12 mth drinking with spouse/partner/romantic partner frequency measure, time spent drinking on a typical day when respondent drank
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:** x

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:** x
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:** x
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:** x
- **Drink driving:** x
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**

- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Flash Eurobarometer, EB: Flash EB 233: Young People and Drugs (2008)

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected 15-24 yr olds; waves in 2002, 2004 and 2008 with varying questionnaire
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Flash Eurobarometers are ad hoc thematic telephone interviews conducted at the request of any service of the European Commission. They enable the Commission to obtain results quickly on specific target groups.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/flash_arch_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 27: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Romania,
- **Year:** 2008 wave Sample size: 500 (Belgium), 505 (Czech Republic), 503 (Denmark), 517 (Germany), 250 (Estonia), 500 (Greece), 500 (Spain), 504 (France), 500 (Ireland), 500 (Italy), 252 (Cyprus), 504 (Latvia), 501 (Lithuania), 250 (Luxembourg), 500 (Hungary), 250 (Malta), 503 (Netherlands), 500 (Austria), 501 (Poland), 507 (Portugal), 251 (Slovenia), 501 (Slovakia), 502 (Finland), 504 (Sweden), 500 (UK), 502 (Bulgaria), 505 (Romania)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 14/05/2008-18/05/2008 (Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, UK); 14/05/2008-17/05/2008 (Germany, Cyprus, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Romania); 14/05/2008-16/05/2008 (Italy, Malta, Bulgaria); 14/05/2008-15/05/2008 (France) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged 15-24
- **Age:** 15-24
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Web-based computer assisted Telephone Interview (WebCATI)

- **Sampling description:** Nationally representative samples of population of 15-24 year olds. To correct for sampling disparities post stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on socio-demographic variables; weighting factor applied to national results to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** Availability: How difficult respondent would find it to get hold of
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:** x
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:** x
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x What channels would/has the respondent turn/turned to for information about drugs

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Flash Eurobarometer, EB: Flash EB 158: Young People and Drugs (2004)

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected 15-24 yr olds; waves in 2002, 2004 and 2008 with varying questionnaire
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Flash Eurobarometers are ad hoc thematic telephone interviews conducted at the request of any service of the European Commission. They enable the Commission to obtain results quickly on specific target groups.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/flash_arch_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 15: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 2004 wave Sample size: 493 (Belgium), 500 (Denmark), 514 (Germany), 500 (Greece), 503 (Spain), 504 (France), 500 (Ireland), 537 (Italy), 571 (Luxembourg), 507 (Netherlands), 500 (Austria), 500 (Portugal), 522 (Finland), 503 (Sweden), 505 (UK)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 19/04/2004-29/04/2004 (Greece); 19/04/2004-02/05/2004 (Austria); 19/04/2004-04/05/2004 (Germany); 19/04/2004-07/05/2004 (Luxembourg); 20/04/2004-30/04/2004 (France); 20/04/2004-07/05/2004 (Ireland, Netherlands); 20/04/2004-10/05/2004 (Sweden); 21/04/2004-02/05/2004 (Denmark); 21/04/2004-03/05/2004 (Spain); 21/04/2004-05/05/2004 (Finland); 22/04/2004-28/04/2004 (Portugal); 22/04/2004-03/05/2004 (Italy); 26/04/2004-05/05/2004 (UK); 26/04/2004-13/05/2004 (Belgium) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged 15-24
- **Age:** 15-24
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview
- **Sampling description:** Nationally representative samples of population of 15-24 year olds. Weighting applied to national results to compute a marginal total

where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:** x
- **Cause of harm, health:** x
- **Cause of harm, social:** x
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**

- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes: x**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment: x**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education: x**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 172, wave 57.2: Attitudes and Opinions of Young people in the European Union on Drugs (2002)

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected 15-24 yr olds; waves in 2002, 2004 and 2008 with varying questionnaire
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Flash Eurobarometers are ad hoc thematic telephone interviews conducted at the request of any service of the European Commission. They enable the Commission to obtain results quickly on specific target groups.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 15: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
 - **Year:** 2002 wave Sample size: 7687, average 450 per country (except 900 Germany, 200 Northern Ireland, 200 Luxembourg)
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** 27/04/2002-10/06/2002 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged 15-24
 - **Age:** 15-24
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:**
 - **Sampling description:** Figures for EU are a weighted average of national figures; for each state, weighting is that state's share of total Community population aged 15-24
-
-

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**

- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol: x**
- **Cause of harm, health: x**
- **Cause of harm, social: x**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour: x**
- **Drink driving: x**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking: x**
- **Drugs: x**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**

- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:** x

Flash Eurobarometer, EB: Flash EB 235: The Rights of the Child, Analytical Report (2008)

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected 15-18 yr olds
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Flash Eurobarometers are ad hoc thematic telephone interviews conducted at the request of any service of the European Commission. They enable the Commission to obtain results quickly on specific target groups.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/flash_arch_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 27: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Romania
- **Year:** 2008 Sample size: 408 (Belgium), 403 (Czech Republic), 403 (Denmark), 412 (Germany), 251 (Estonia), 404 (Greece), 429 (Spain), 403 (France), 400 (Ireland), 402 (Italy), 253 (Cyprus), 400 (Latvia), 400 (Lithuania), 258 (Luxembourg), 403 (Hungary), 253 (Malta), 400 (Netherlands), 400 (Austria), 402 (Poland), 402 (Portugal), 252 (Slovenia), 401 (Slovakia), 400 (Finland), 404 (Sweden), 400 (United Kingdom), 400 (Bulgaria), 403 (Romania)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 18/02/2008-25/02/2008 (Belgium), 17/02/2008-22/02/2008 (Czech Republic, Lithuania), 17/02/2008-23/02/2008 (Denmark, Austria), 16/02/2008-17/02/2008 (Germany), 20/02/2008-23/02/2008 (Estonia), 17/02/2008-24/02/2008 (Greece, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands), 17/02/2008-25/02/2008 (Spain, Ireland, United Kingdom), 18/02/2008-21/02/2008 (France), 17/02/2008-18/02/2008 (Cyprus, Malta), 21/02/2008-25/02/2008 (Luxembourg), 16/02/2008-21/02/2008 (Hungary, Portugal), 16/02/2008-22/02/08 (Poland), 17/02/2008-20/02/2008 (Slovenia, Slovakia), 17/02/2008-25/02/2008 (Finland, Bulgaria), 18/02/2008-20/02/2008 (Romania)
- **Universe:** Both sexes, aged 15-18
- **Age:** 15-18

- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Web-based computer assisted Telephone Interview (WebCATI)
- **Sampling description:** Nationally representative samples of population of 15-18 year olds. To correct for sampling disparities post stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on socio-demographic variables; weighting factor applied to national results to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge: x**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:** x

Flash Eurobarometer, EB: Flash EB: 202 Young Europeans, A survey among young people aged 15-30 in the European Union, Analytical Report (2007)

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected 15-30 yr olds; waves in 1982, 1987, 1990, 1997, 2001, 2007 as part of the EB Special Surveys (different in age of respondents, methods and countries)
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Flash Eurobarometers are ad hoc thematical telephone interviews conducted at the request of any service of the European Commission. They enable the Commission to obtain results quickly on specific target groups.
 - **Available years:** 1982/1987/1990 surveys available but do not include reference to alcohol (only drugs, smoking in 1990)
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/flash_arch_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 27: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 2007 wave Sample size: 807 (Belgium), 809 (Bulgaria), 804 (Czech Republic), 802 (Denmark), 803 (Germany), 504 (Estonia), 801 (Greece), 803 (Spain), 806 (France), 815 (Ireland), 800 (Italy), 506 (Cyprus), 502 (Latvia), 502 (Lithuania), 504 (Luxembourg), 812 (Hungary), 501 (Malta), 809 (Netherlands), 802 (Austria), 808 (Poland), 805 (Portugal), 807 (Romania), 500 (Slovenia), 800 (Slovakia), 811 (Finland), 800 (Sweden), 802 (United Kingdom)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 30/01/2007-04/02/2007 (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom), 31/01/2007-04/02/2007 (Cyprus, Poland, Romania) 30/01/2007-03/02/2007 (Finland), 02/02/2007-04/02/2007 (Malta) Universe: Both sexes, aged 15-30
- **Age:** 15-30
- **Response rate:**

- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Web-based computer assisted Telephone Interview (WebCATI)
- **Sampling description:** Nationally representative samples of population of 15-30 year olds. To correct for sampling disparities post stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on socio-demographic variables; weighting factor applied to national results to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness: x**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work: x**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising: x**
- **Leisure: x**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income: x**
- **Household type/composition: x**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment: x**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education: x**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion: x**
- **Sex: x**
- **Age: x**
- **Marital Status: x**
- **Urbanisation: x**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 151, wave 55.1: The Young Europeans in 2001

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected 15-24 yr olds; waves in 1982, 1987, 1990, 1997, 2001, 2007 as part of the EB Special Surveys (different in age of respondents, methods and countries)
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:** 1982/1987/1990 surveys available but does not include reference to alcohol (only drugs, smoking in 1990)
 - **Notes:** Summary in English, full report in French but including questionnaire in English
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 16: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (East), Germany (West), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, Great Britain, Northern Ireland
- **Year:** 2001 wave Sample size: 665 (Belgium), 613 (Denmark), 644 (East Germany), 621 (West Germany), 618 (Greece), 601 (Spain), 602 (France), 568 (Ireland), 596 (Italy), 202 (Luxembourg), 749 (Netherlands), 622 (Austria), 613 (Portugal), 620 (Finland), 604 (Sweden), 597 (Great Britain), 196 (Northern Ireland)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 12/04/2007-10/05/2001 (Belgium), 19/4/2001-23/05/2001 (Denmark), 12/04/2001-12/05/2001 (East Germany, France), 12/04/2001-11/05/2001 (West Germany), 17/04/2001-13/05/2001 (Greece), 17/04/2001-12/05/2001 (Spain), 15/04/2001-11/05/2001 (Ireland), 17/04/2001-14/05/2001 (Italy), 12/04/2001-18/05/2001 (Luxembourg), 14/04/2001-23/05/2001 (Netherlands, Sweden) 12/04/2001-04/05/2001 (Austria), 13/04/2001-14/05/2001 (Portugal), 12/04/2001-23/05/2001 (Finland), 16/04/2001-12/05/2001 (Great Britain), 15/04/2001-10/05/2001 (Northern Ireland) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged 15-24
- **Age:** 15-24
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x

- **Research Methods:**
- **Sampling description:**

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social: x**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge: x**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**

- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:** x
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:** x
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:** x

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 114, wave 47.2: The Young Europeans (1997)

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected 15-24 yr olds; waves in 1982, 1987, 1990, 1997, 2001, 2007 as part of the EB Special Surveys (different in age of respondents, methods and countries)
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:** 1982/1987/1990 surveys available but does not include reference to alcohol (only drugs, smoking in 1990)
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 15: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (West), Germany, Germany (East), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
 - **Year:** 1997 wave Sample size: 9400, average 600 per country (except 1200 Germany: 600 East Germany, 600 West Germany; 800 United Kingdom: 600 Great Britain, 200 Northern Ireland; 200 Luxembourg)
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** 20/04/1999-07/06/1999 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged 15-24
 - **Age:** 15-24
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:**
 - **Sampling description:** Figures for EU are a weighted average of national figures; for each state, weighting is that state's share of total Community population aged 15-24
-
-

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**

- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol: x**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs: x**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness: x**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**

- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:** x
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 279, wave 67.1: Poverty and Exclusion

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:** Special EB 82, wave 40: The Perception of poverty and social exclusion in Europe (1994) only accessible in French
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 28 including Croatia: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Croatia
- **Year:** 2007 Sample size: 1040 (Belgium), 1009 (Bulgaria), 1060 (Czech Republic), 1008 (Denmark), 1534 (Germany), 1001 (Estonia), 1000 (Greece), 1006 (Spain), 1031 (France), 1000 (Ireland), 1000 (Italy), 500 (Cyprus), 1006 (Latvia), 1029 (Lithuania), 500 (Luxembourg), 1000 (Hungary), 500 (Malta), 1000 (Netherlands), 1011 (Austria), 1000 (Poland), 1013 (Portugal), 1028 (Romania), 1015 (Slovenia), 1094 (Slovakia), 1040 (Finland), 1011 (Sweden), 1030 (United Kingdom), 1000 (Croatia)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 16/02/2007-15/03/2007 (Belgium, Sweden), 16/02/2007-1/03/2007 (Bulgaria), 17/02/2003-11/03/2007 (Czech Republic), 14/02/2007-18/03/2007 (Denmark), 14/02/2007-8/03/2007 (Germany, Croatia), 14/02/2007-12/03/2007 (Estonia), 14/02/2007-10/03/2007 (Greece), 14/02/2007-15/03/2007 (Spain, Portugal), 14/02/2007-13/03/2007 (France, Italy, Malta, Finland), 16/02/2007-17/03/2007 (Ireland), 15/02/2007-12/03/2007 (Cyprus, Lithuania) 16/02/2007-11/03/2007 (Latvia), 14/02/2007-12/03/2007 (Luxembourg), 19/02/2007-14/03/2007 (Hungary), 21/02/2007-15/03/2007 (Netherlands), 14/02/2007-11/03/2007 (Austria, United Kingdom),

17/02/2007-12/03/2007 (Poland), 19/02/2007-11/03/2007 (Romania),
15/02/2007-13/03/2007 (Slovenia), 18/02/2007-7/03/2007 (Slovakia)

Universe: Both sexes, aged over 15

- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random ('closest birthday rule'). A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:** x
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:** x
- **Drunks/tramps:** x
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**

- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking: x**
- **Drugs: x**
- **Mental Health: x**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet: x**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships: x**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing: x**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services: x**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising: x**
- **Leisure: x**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income: x**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment: x**
- **Material quality of life: x**
- **Education: x**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**

- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 45: The perception of Poverty in Europe

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1976 and 1989
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:** Special EB 82, wave 40: The Perception of poverty and social exclusion in Europe (1994) only accessible in French
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Greece, Portugal, France, Italy, Ireland, Spain
- **Year:** 1989 wave Sample size: 1028 (Belgium), 1000 (Denmark), 1202 (Germany), 1000 (Greece), 1040 (France), 1016 (Ireland), 1011 (Italy), 301 (Luxembourg), 970 (Netherlands), 1248 (UK), 1003 (Spain), 1000 (Portugal)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 21/06/1989-03/07/1989 (Belgium), 19/06/1989-03/07/1989 (Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Netherlands, Spain, Portugal), 19/06/1989-04/07/1989 (Germany, France), 19/06/1989-01/07/1989 (Italy), 20/06/1989-10/07/1989 (Luxembourg), 19/06/1989-10/07/1989 (UK) Universe: Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Interviews
- **Sampling description:** 2 stage sampling - 1. Geographical distribution: random selection of sampling points so all types of area (urban, rural etc.) represented in proportion to their populations. 2. Choice of respondents: different individuals interviewed in the master sample of sampling point. Within this, individuals chosen either at random (Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands) OR by quota sampling by sex, age and occupation (Belgium,

France, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland) OR combining/ 'the random route'
(Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal)

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social: x**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health: x**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet: x**

- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships: x**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing: x**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services: x**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising: x**
- **Leisure: x**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income: x**
- **Household type/composition: x**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits: x**
- **Employment: x**
- **Material quality of life: x**
- **Education: x**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 8, wave 5: The perception of Poverty in Europe

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1976 and 1989
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:** Special EB 82, wave 40: The Perception of poverty and social exclusion in Europe (1994) only accessible in French
 - **Notes:** Published in 1977
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 9: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 1976 wave Sample size: 963 (Belgium), 977 (Denmark), 1004 (Germany), 1241 (France), 1007 (Ireland), 923 (Italy), 268 (Luxembourg), 904 (Netherlands), 1340 (UK)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 13/05/1976-24/05/1976 (Belgium, Luxembourg), 08/05/1976-26/05/1976 (Denmark), 12/05/1976-26/05/1976 (Germany), 07/05/1976-24/05/1976 (France), 12/05/1976-21/05/1976 (Ireland), 24/05/1976-10/06/ (Italy), 24/05/1976-19/06/1976 (Netherlands), 07/05/1976-07/06/1976 (UK)
Universe: Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Interviews
- **Sampling description:** 2 stage sampling - 1. Geographical distribution: random selection of sampling points so all types of area (urban, rural etc.) represented in proportion to their populations. Interviews distributed by about 1350 sampling points. 2. Choice of respondents: different individuals interviewed in the master sample of sampling point. Within this, individuals chosen either at random (Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands) OR by quota

sampling by sex, age and occupation (France, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany)

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social: x**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous: x** Whether respondent has to restrict self on buying certain things because of insufficient income: beverages, drinks

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking: x**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health: x**
- **Measure health:**

- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 283, Wave 67.3: Health and long-term care in the European Union (2007)

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 29 including Croatia and Turkey: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Croatia, Turkey
- **Year:** 2007 Sample size: 1040 (Belgium), 1000 (Bulgaria), 1024 (Czech Republic), 1007 (Denmark), 1510 (Germany), 1004 (Estonia), 1000 (Greece), 1007 (Spain), 1039 (France), 1003 (Ireland), 1017 (Italy), 503 (Cyprus), 1010 (Latvia), 1017 (Lithuania), 510 (Luxembourg), 1000 (Hungary), 500 (Malta), 1001 (Netherlands), 1009 (Austria), 1000 (Poland), 1002 (Portugal), 1004 (Romania), 1037 (Slovenia), 1075 (Slovakia), 1026 (Finland), 1001 (Sweden), 1313 (United Kingdom), 1000 (Croatia), 1001 (Turkey)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 25/05/2007-21/06/2007 (Belgium), 01/06/2007-14/06/2007 (Bulgaria), 26/05/2007-21/06/2007 (Czech Republic), 02/06/2007-30/06/2007 (Denmark), 25/05/2007-21/06/2007 (Germany), 03/06/2007-26/06/2007 (Estonia), 26/05/2007-20/06/2007 (Greece), 29/05/2007-26/06/2007 (Spain, France), 30/5/2007-30/06/2007 (Ireland), 30/05/2007-27/06/2007 (Italy), 27/05/2007-21/06/2007 (Cyprus), 01/06/2007-27/06/2007 (Latvia), 25/05/2007-20/06/2007 (Lithuania), 28/05/2007-25/06/2007 (Luxembourg), 31/05/2007-24/06/2007 (Hungary), 25/05/2007-22/06/2007 (Malta), 25/05/2007-25/06/2007 (Netherlands, Austria), 28/05/2007-25/06/2007 (Poland), 02/06/2007-27/06/2007 (Portugal), 25/05/2007-20/06/2007 (Romania),

27/05/1007-25/06/2007 (Slovenia), 27/05/2007-13/06/2007 (Slovakia),
29/05/2007-20/06/2007 (Finland), 31/05/2007-25/06/2007 (Sweden),
25/05/2007-18/06/2007 (United Kingdom), 25/05/2007-22/06/2007 (Croatia),
25/05/2007-30/06/2007 (Turkey) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15

- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random ('closest birthday rule'). A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking: x**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**

- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:** x
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**

- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 272b, wave 66.2: Attitudes to Alcohol

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 2007
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 29 including Croatia and Turkish Cypriot Community: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Turkish Cypriot Community, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia
- **Year:** 2006 Sample size: 1012 (Belgium), 1072 (Czech Republic), 1060 (Denmark), 1551 (Germany), 1011 (Estonia), 1000 (Greece), 1026 (Spain), 1022 (France), 1000 (Ireland), 1005 (Italy), 506 (Cyprus), 500 (Turkish Cypriot Community), 1031 (Latvia), 1016 (Lithuania), 500 (Luxembourg), 1001 (Hungary), 500 (Malta), 1069 (Netherlands), 1013 (Austria), 1000 (Poland), 1006 (Portugal), 1039 (Slovenia), 1180 (Slovakia), 1030 (Finland), 1006 (Sweden), 1375 (United Kingdom), 1027 (Bulgaria), 1026 (Romania), 1000 (Croatia)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 07/10/2006-30/10/2006 (Belgium, Lithuania), 07/10/2006-26/10/2006 (Czech Republic), 11/10/2006-8/11/2006 (Denmark), 07/10/2006-31/10/2006 (Germany), 10/10/2006-06/11/2006 (Estonia), 10/10/2006-04/11/2006 (Greece), 07/10/2006-04/11/2006 (Spain), 06/10/2006-02/11/2006 (France), 09/10/2006-08/11/2006 (Ireland), 06/10/2006-04/11/2006 (Italy), 06/10/2006-31/10/2006 (Cyprus, Finland), 07/10/2006-27/10/2006 (Turkish Cypriot Community), 11/10/2006-05/11/2006 (Latvia), 06/10/2006-29/10/2006 (Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria), 06/10/2006-31/10/2006 (Malta,

Netherlands), 08/10/2006-05/11/2006 (Poland), 10/10/2006-05/11/2006 (Portugal), 06/10/2006-31/10/2006 (Slovenia), 06/10/2006-23/10/2006 (Slovakia), 09/10/2006-04/11/2006 (Sweden), 6/10/2006-5/11/2006 (United Kingdom), 06/10/2006-19/10/2006 (Bulgaria), 06/10/2006-03/11/2006 (Romania), 09/10/2006-29/10/2006 (Croatia) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15

- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview; Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) for data capture where available
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random ('closest birthday rule'). A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:** x
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:** x
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:** x
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**

- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:** x
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:** x
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**

- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:** x

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 225, wave 63.1: Social Values, Science and Technology (2005)

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 32 including Croatia, Turkey and 3 EFTA countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Turkey, Iceland, Switzerland, Norway
- **Year:** 2005 Sample size: 1034 (Austria), 1024 (Belgium), 1013 (Denmark), 1021 (France), 1007 (Finland), 1507 (Germany), 1000 (Greece), 1307 (United Kingdom), 1008 (Ireland), 1006 (Italy), 518 (Luxembourg), 1005 (Netherlands), 1009 (Portugal), 1036 (Spain), 1023 (Sweden), 504 (Cyprus), 1037 (Czech Republic), 1000 (Estonia), 1000 (Hungary), 1034 (Latvia), 1003 (Lithuania), 500 (Malta), 999 (Poland), 1241 (Slovakia), 1060 (Slovenia), 1008 (Bulgaria), 1005 (Romania), 1000 (Croatia), 1005 (Turkey), 500 (Iceland), 1000 (Switzerland), 976 (Norway)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals: x**
- **Dates:** 19/01/2005-10/02/2005 (Austria), 11/01/2005-05/02/2005 (Belgium), 11/01/2005-06/02/2005 (Denmark), 14/01/2005-09/02/2005 (France), 11/01/2005-09/02/2005 (Finland), 14/01/2005-03/02/2005 (Germany), 13/01/2005-07/02/2005 (Greece), 10/01/2005-13/02/2005 (United Kingdom), 11/01/2005-13/02/2005 (Ireland), 19/01/2005-09/02/2005 (Italy), 10/01/2005-02/02/2005 (Luxembourg), 10/01/2005-26/01/2005 (Netherlands), 10/01/2005-05/02/2005 (Portugal), 12/01/2005-08/02/2005 (Spain), 13/01/2005-07/02/2005 (Sweden), 14/01/2005-09/02/2005 (Cyprus),

14/01/2005-31/01/2005 (Czech Republic), 03/01/2005-31/01/2005 (Estonia), 16/01/2005-31/01/2005 (Hungary), 14/01/2005-09/02/2005 (Latvia), 27/01/2005-08/02/2005 (Lithuania), 12/01/2005-04/02/2005 (Malta), 15/01/2005-08/02/2005 (Poland), 17/01/2005-01/02/2005 (Slovakia), 13/01/2005-09/02/2005 (Slovenia), 10/01/2005-01/02/2005 (Bulgaria), 08/01/2005-29/01/2005 (Romania), 17/01/2005-06/02/2005 (Croatia), 15/01/2005-07/02/2005 (Turkey), 10/01/2005-08/02/2005 (Iceland), 12/01/2005-12/02/2005 (Switzerland), 03/1/2005-15/02/2005 (Norway)

Universe: Both sexes, aged over 15

- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview; Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) for data capture where available
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random ('closest birthday rule'). A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:** x

- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge: x**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking: x**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships: x**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing: x**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality: x**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:** x

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 246, wave 64.3: Health and food

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 2006
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 30 including Croatia, Turkey, Turkish Cypriot Community: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Turkey, Turkish Cypriot Community
- **Year:** 2005 Sample size: 1000 (Belgium), 1029 (Czech Republic), 1031 (Denmark), 1557 (Germany), 1000 (Estonia), 1000 (Greece), 1025 (Spain), 1012 (France), 1000 (Ireland), 1000 (Italy), 502 (Cyprus), 1000 (Latvia), 1011 (Lithuania), 501 (Luxembourg), 1015 (Hungary), 500 (Malta), 1032 (Netherlands), 1002 (Austria), 1000 (Poland), 1000 (Portugal), 1030 (Slovenia), 1044 (Slovakia), 1017 (Finland), 1054 (Sweden), 1321 (United Kingdom), 1004 (Bulgaria), 1000 (Croatia), 1002 (Romania), 1005 (Turkey), 500 (Turkish Cypriot Community)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals: x**
- **Dates:** 08/11/2005-06/12/2005 (Belgium), 11/11/2005-04/12/2005 (Czech Republic), 08/11/2005-07/12/2005 (Denmark, Finland), 08/11/2005-29/11/2005 (Germany, Sweden), 11/11/2005-06/12/2005 (Estonia, Slovenia), 09/11/2005-04/12/2005 (Greece, Ireland), 05/11/2005-04/12/2005 (Spain, United Kingdom), 08/11/2005-05/12/2005 (France, Croatia), 07/11/2005-05/12/2005 (Italy, Turkey), 11/11/2005-05/12/2005 (Cyprus), 08/11/2005-04/12/2005 (Latvia, Malta), 13/11/2005-04/12/2005 (Lithuania), 07/11/2005-06/12/2005 (Luxembourg), 11/05/2005-28/11/2005 (Hungary), 12/11/2005-

05/12/2005 (Netherlands), 10/11/2005-02/12/2005 (Austria), 10/11/2005-06/12/2005 (Poland), 22/11/2005-06/12/2005 (Portugal), 11/11/2005-29/11/2005 (Slovakia), 07/11/2005-21/11/2005 (Bulgaria), 12/11/2005-04/12/2005 (Romania), 09/11/2005-26/11/2005 (Turkish Cypriot Community)

Universe: Both sexes, aged over 15

- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview; Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) for data capture where available
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random ('closest birthday rule'). A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time: x**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm: x**

- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health: x**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet: x**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness: x**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services: x**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other: x**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition: x**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment: x**

- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:** x

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 186, Wave 59.0: Health, Food and Alcohol and Safety (2003)

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 16: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (East), Germany (West), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, Great Britain, Northern Ireland
- **Year:** 2003 Sample size: 1073 (Belgium), 1000 (Denmark), 1109 (Germany East), 1062 (Germany West), 1001 (Greece), 1000 (Spain), 1039 (France), 1007 (Ireland), 1006 (Italy), 615 (Luxembourg), 1002 (The Netherlands), 1022 (Austria), 1000 (Portugal), 1018 (Finland), 1000 (Sweden), 1109 (Great Britain), 307 (Northern Ireland)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 15/01/2003-19/02/2003 (Belgium); 16/01/2003-19/02/2003 (Great Britain); 18/01/2003-17/02/2003 (France); 18/01/2003-18/02/2003 (Luxembourg); 19/01/2003-19/02/2003 (Denmark); 20/01/2003-18/02/2003 (Finland); 21/01/2002-06/02/2003 (Austria); 21/01/03-07/02/03 (Germany West) 21/01/2003-08/02/2003 (Germany East); 21/01/2003-18/02/2003 (Greece); 21/01/2003-19/02/2003 (The Netherlands); 22/01/2003-11/02/2003 (Northern Ireland); 22/01/2003-14/02/2003 (Ireland); 22/01/2003-19/02/2003 (Sweden); 24/01/2003-13/02/2003 (Portugal); 27/01/2003-17/02/2003 (Italy); 28/01/2003-17/02/2003 (Spain) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview

- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random ('closest birthday rule'). A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:** x
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x 4 week beverage-specific frequency
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:** x
- **Drunkenness:** x
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:** x
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:** x
- **Drinking context:** Past 4 weeks: Whether respondent drank while eating
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:** x

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 238, wave 64.1: Risk Issues

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 2006
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 25: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 2005 Sample size: 1047 (Belgium), 1011 (Czech Republic), 1011 (Denmark), 1528 (Germany), 1009 (Estonia), 1000 (Greece), 1016 (Spain), 1014 (France), 1000 (Ireland), 1000 (Italy), 502 (Cyprus), 1049 (Latvia), 1002 (Lithuania), 500 (Luxembourg), 1012 (Hungary), 500 (Malta), 1000 (Netherlands), 1012 (Austria), 999 (Poland), 1000 (Portugal), 1037 (Slovenia), 1056 (Slovakia), 1004 (Finland), 1000 (Sweden), 1334 (United Kingdom)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 07/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Belgium, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland), 07/09/2005-29/10/2005 (Czech Republic, Lithuania), 08/09/2005-06/10/2005 (Denmark, Portugal), 07/09/2005-30/09/2005 (Germany), 09/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Estonia), 05/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Greece, France, Cyprus), 08/09/2005-04/10/2005 (Spain), 06/09/2005-05/10/2005 (Ireland), 11/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Italy), 03/09/2005-28/09/2005 (Luxembourg), 14/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Hungary), 05/09/2005-30/09/2005 (Malta), 08/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Austria, Finland), 04/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Slovenia), 07/09/2005-22/09/2005 (Slovakia), 02/09/2005-04/10/2005 (Sweden), 02/09/2005-03/10/2005 (United Kingdom) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over

- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview; Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) for data capture where available
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random ('closest birthday rule'). A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**

- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x How recently respondent seen health risks referred to in media: alcohol

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x

- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:** x

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 272c, wave 66.2: Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 2002, 2005 and 2006
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 2007
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 29 including Croatia and Turkish Cypriot Community: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Turkish Cypriot Community, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia
- **Year:** 2006 wave Sample size: 1012 (Belgium), 1072 (Czech Republic), 1060 (Denmark), 1551 (Germany), 1011 (Estonia), 1000 (Greece), 1026 (Spain), 1022 (France), 1000 (Ireland), 1005 (Italy), 506 (Cyprus), 500 (Turkish Cypriot Community), 1031 (Latvia), 1016 (Lithuania), 500 (Luxembourg), 1001 (Hungary), 500 (Malta), 1069 (Netherlands), 1013 (Austria), 1000 (Poland), 1006 (Portugal), 1039 (Slovenia), 1180 (Slovakia), 1030 (Finland), 1006 (Sweden), 1375 (United Kingdom), 1027 (Bulgaria), 1026 (Romania), 1000 (Croatia)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: x Individuals: x**
- **Dates:** 07/10/2006-30/10/2006 (Belgium, Lithuania), 07/10/2006-26/10/2006 (Czech Republic), 11/10/2006-8/11/2006 (Denmark), 07/10/2006-31/10/2006 (Germany), 10/10/2006-06/11/2006 (Estonia), 10/10/2006-04/11/2006 (Greece), 07/10/2006-04/11/2006 (Spain), 06/10/2006-02/11/2006 (France), 09/10/2006-08/11/2006 (Ireland), 06/10/2006-04/11/2006 (Italy), 06/10/2006-31/10/2006 (Cyprus, Finland), 07/10/2006-27/10/2006 (Turkish Cypriot Community), 11/10/2006-05/11/2006 (Latvia), 06/10/2006-29/10/2006 (Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria), 06/10/2006-31/10/2006 (Malta,

Netherlands), 08/10/2006-05/11/2006 (Poland), 10/10/2006-05/11/2006 (Portugal), 06/10/2006-31/10/2006 (Slovenia), 06/10/2006-23/10/2006 (Slovakia), 09/10/2006-04/11/2006 (Sweden), 6/10/2006-5/11/2006 (United Kingdom), 06/10/2006-19/10/2006 (Bulgaria), 06/10/2006-03/11/2006 (Romania), 09/10/2006-29/10/2006 (Croatia) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15

- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview; Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) for data capture where available
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random ('closest birthday rule'). A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** Whether respondent in favour of smoking bans: In bars or pubs
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**

- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x Where does respondent work: Restaurant, pub or bar; whether respondent in favour of smoking bans: In bars or pubs

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**

- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 239, wave 64.1-64.3: Attitudes of Europeans towards tobacco

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 2002, 2005 and 2006 but the latter been considerably redrafted.
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 2006
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 30 including Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot Community: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Turkey, Turkish Cypriot Community
- **Year:** 2005 wave Sample size: 1047 (Belgium), 1011 (Czech Republic), 1011 (Denmark), 1528 (Germany), 1009 (Estonia), 1000 (Greece), 1016 (Spain), 1014 (France), 1000 (Ireland), 1000 (Italy), 502 (Cyprus), 1049 (Latvia), 1002 (Lithuania), 500 (Luxembourg), 1012 (Hungary), 500 (Malta), 1000 (Netherlands), 1012 (Austria), 999 (Poland), 1000 (Portugal), 1037 (Slovenia), 1056 (Slovakia), 1004 (Finland), 1000 (Sweden), 1334 (United Kingdom), 1004 (Bulgaria), 1000 (Croatia), 1002 (Romania), 1005 (Turkey), 500 (Turkish Cypriot Community)
- **Boost:** x Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot Community Nov/Dec 2005
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 07/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Belgium, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland), 07/09/2005-29/09/2005 (Czech Republic, Lithuania), 08/09/2005-06/10/2005 (Denmark, Portugal), 07/09/2005-30/09/2005 (Germany), 09/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Estonia), 05/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Greece, France, Cyprus), 08/09/2005-04/10/2005 (Spain), 06/09/2005-05/10/2005 (Ireland), 11/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Italy), 03/09/2005-28/09/2005 (Luxembourg), 14/0/2005-03/10/2005 (Hungary), 05/09/2005-30/09/2005 (Malta),

08/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Austria, Finland), 04/09/2005-03/10/2005 (Slovenia), 07/09/2005-22/09/2005 (Slovakia), 07/09/2005-04/10/2005 (Sweden), 02/09/2005-03/10/2005 (United Kingdom) 07/11/2005-21/11/2005 (Bulgaria), 08/11/2005-05/12/2005 (Croatia), 12/11/2005-04/12/2005 (Romania), 07/11/2005-05/12/2005 (Turkey), 09/11/2005-26/11/2005 (Turkish Cypriot Community) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15

- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Personal Face to Face Interview; Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) for data capture where available
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random ('closest birthday rule'). A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x (How often respondent combines tobacco with alcohol)
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** Whether respondent is in favour of smoking bans in bars/pubs
- **Drinking in pregnancy:** x
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:** x
- **Cause of harm, social:**

- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking: x**
- **Drugs: x**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition: x**

- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:** x

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 72, wave 38: Passive Smoking or the Pollution of Non-Smokers by smoke

- **Type:**
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom
 - **Year:** 1992 Sample size: 12800
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:**
 - **Dates:** Autumn 1992 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
 - **Age:** 15 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:**
 - **Research Methods:**
 - **Sampling description:**
-
-

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**

- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** Whether there are any smokers where the respondent goes for a drink
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking: x**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**

- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 162, wave 56.1: Social Precarity and Social Integration

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples ; waves in 1976, 1989, 1993 and 2001
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 2002
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 15: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (West), Germany (East), Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden,
 - **Year:** 2001 wave Sample size: 1000 (Austria), 1032 (Belgium), 1001 (Denmark), 997 (Finland), 1002 (France), 1009 (West Germany), 1000 (East Germany), 999 (Great Britain), 1004 (Greece), 996 (Ireland), 304 (Northern Ireland), 992 (Italy), 600 (Luxembourg), 1006 (Netherlands), 1001 (Portugal), 1000 (Spain), 1000 (Sweden)
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** 17/09/2001-26/10/2001 Universe: Both sexes, aged over 15
 - **Age:** 15 and over
 - **Response rate:** 68 (Austria), 48 (Belgium), 36 (Denmark), 41 (Finland), 72 (France), 76 (West Germany), 75 (East Germany), 21 (Great Britain), 42 (Greece), 37 (Ireland), 43 (Northern Ireland), 56 (Italy), 68 (Luxembourg), 49 (Netherlands), 60 (Portugal), 73 (Spain), 50 (Sweden)
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:**
 - **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. Initial stratified sample from 'administrative regional units' followed by random route selection of addresses within sampling points. Respondents drawn at random within households ('closest birthday rule').
-

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social: x**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health: x**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness: x**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:** x
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 128, wave 51.0: Europeans and violence against children (1999)

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Unable to access the Annex with questionnaire
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 15: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (West), Germany, Germany (East), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 1999 Sample size: 16179, average 1000 per country (except 2000 Germany, 1300 United Kingdom, 600 Luxembourg)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 12/03/1999-04/05/1999 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:**
- **Sampling description:** Figures for EU are a weighted average of national figures; for each state, weighting is that state's share of total Community population aged over 15

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**

- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social: x**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs: x**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime: x**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**

- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 127, wave 51.0: Europeans and their views on domestic violence against women

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 16: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (East), Germany (West), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, Great Britain, Northern Ireland
- **Year:** 1999 Sample size: 1053 (Belgium), 1001 (Denmark), 1013 (East Germany), 1022 (West Germany), 1010 (Greece), 1000 (Spain), 1000 (France), 1004 (Ireland), 1000 (Italy), 601 (Luxembourg), 1004 (Netherlands), 1005 (Austria), 1000 (Portugal), 1109 (Finland), 1001 (Sweden), 1040 (Great Britain), 316 (Northern Ireland)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 20/03/1999-13/04/1999 (Belgium), 20/03/1999-04/05/1999 (Denmark), 19/03/1999-14/04/1999 (East Germany), 15/03/1999-14/04/1999 (West Germany), 12/03/1999-21/04/1999 (Greece), 16/03/1999-29/04/1999 (Spain), 22/03/1999-02/04/1999 (France), 21/03/1999-27/04/1999 (Ireland), 22/03/1999-16/04/1999 (Italy), 12/03/1999-25/04/1999 (Luxembourg), 25/03/1999-26/04/1999 (Netherlands), 22/03/1999-19/04/1999 (Austria), 19/03/1999-19/04/1999 (Portugal), 23/03/1999-22/04/1999 (Finland), 25/03/1999-24/04/1999 (Sweden), 20/03/1999-19/04/1999 (Great Britain), 24/03/1999-15/04/1999 (Northern Ireland) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Face to Face interview

- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random ('closest birthday rule'). A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social: x**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:** x
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 67, wave 37: European Week for Drug Abuse Prevention (1992)

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1990 and 1992
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (West), Germany (East), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom
 - **Year:** 1992 wave Sample size: 25600
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** March to May 1992 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
 - **Age:** 15 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Interviews
 - **Sampling description:** Random sampling from each country; points of incidence selected in proportion to the total population; maximum of 10 people per point of incidence; per family selected, one individual ('closest birthday rule') was chosen
-
-

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:** x
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x

- **Beverages:** x Whether respondent almost/never drunk specific beverages; whether respondent regularly drinks specific beverages nowadays; whether respondent used to drink specific beverages but doesn't anymore
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:** x

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:** x
- **Reasons to drink:** x
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**

- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other: x**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education: x**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex: x**
- **Age: x**
- **Marital Status: x**
- **Urbanisation: x**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 244b, wave 64.3: Europeans and biotechnology in 2005: Patterns and Trends

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1991, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2005 with old and new questions
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 2006; questionnaire and technical specifications inaccessible, assessed through report itself
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 25: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 2005 wave Sample size: 25000
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:**
- **Dates:** 2005 **Universe:**
- **Age:**
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:**
- **Sampling description:**

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**

- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x True or false on questions of science/technology:
whether respondent thinks yeast for brewing beer consists of living organisms

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**

- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB: 177, wave 58.0: Europeans and Biotechnology in 2002

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1991, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2005 with old and new questions
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 2003
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 15: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (East and West), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- **Year:** 2002 wave Sample size: 1074 (Belgium), 1000 (Denmark), 1009 (East Germany), 1036 (West Germany), 1001 (Greece), 1000 (Spain), 1004 (France), 999 (Ireland), 992 (Italy), 599 (Luxembourg), 998 (The Netherlands), 1008 (Austria), 1000 (Portugal), 1000 (Finland), 1000 (Sweden), 1014 (Great Britain), 306 (Northern Ireland)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 02/09/2002-04/10/2002 (Belgium, Great Britain), 01/09/2002-04/10/2002 (Denmark), 01/09/2002-18/09/2002 (East Germany), 01/09/2002-19/09/2002 (West Germany), 02/09/2002-02/10/2002 (Greece), 03/09/2002-04/10/2002 (Spain), 02/09/2002-24/09/2002 (France), 03/09/2002-30/09/2002 (Ireland), 05/09/2002-30/09/2002 (Italy), 04/09/2002-30/09/2002 (Luxembourg), 01/09/2002-02/10/2002 (The Netherlands), 03/09/2002-25/09/2002 (Austria), 03/09/2002-29/09/2002 (Portugal), 02/09/2002-01/10/2002 (Finland), 01/09/2002-04/10/2002 (Sweden), 04/09/2002-23/09/2002 (Northern Ireland) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Face to Face Interviews at home

- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random. A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting; additional factor used to bring East and West Germany into one entity: East Germany counts for 20.8%, West Germany counts for 79.2%; similarly Northern Ireland and Great Britain are brought together: Northern Ireland counts for 2.5%, Great Britain for 97.5%.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**

- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x True or false on questions of science/technology: whether respondent thinks yeast for brewing beer contains living organisms

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x

- **Urbanisation: x**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special 134, wave 52.1: The Europeans and Biotechnology

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1991, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2005 with old and new questions
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 2000; questionnaire and technical specifications inaccessible, assessed through report itself
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 15 (and Norway, Switzerland, Canada, United States): Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 1999 wave Sample size: 16246
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 01/11/1999-15/12/1999 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:**
- **Sampling description:**

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**

- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x True or false on questions of science/technology:
whether respondent thinks yeast for brewing beer contains living organisms

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**

- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special 108, wave 46.1: The Europeans and modern Biotechnology

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1991, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2005 with old and new questions
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 1997
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 15: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (East and West), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- **Year:** 1996 wave Sample size: 1006 (Belgium), 1000 (Denmark), 1008 (East Germany), 1024 (West Germany), 1012 (Greece), 1000 (Spain), 1003 (France), 1003 (Ireland), 1059 (Italy), 610 (Luxembourg), 1070 (Netherlands), 1003 (Portugal), 1067 (Great Britain), 324 (Northern Ireland), 1009 (Austria), 1008 (Sweden), 1040 (Finland)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 04/11/1996-17/11/1996 (Belgium, Spain, Austria), 01/11/1996-19/11/1996 (Denmark), 20/10/1996-17/11/1996 (East Germany), 25/10/1996-14/11/1996 (West Germany), 01/11/1996-14/11/1996 (Greece), 26/10/1996-17/11/1996 (France), 30/10/1996-20/11/1996 (Ireland), 03/11/1996-15/11/1996 (Italy), 18/10/1996-17/11/1996 (Luxembourg), 28/10/1996-19/11/1996 (Netherlands), 30/10/1996-14/11/1996 (Portugal), 24/10/1996-15/11/1996 (Great Britain), 03/11/1996-17/11/1996 (Northern Ireland) 02/11/1996-22/11/1996 (Sweden), 01/11/1996-19/11/1996 (Finland)
Universe: Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Face to Face Interviews at home

- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random. A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**

- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x True or false on questions of science/technology: whether respondent thinks yeast for brewing beer consists of living organisms

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:** x
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special 80, wave 39.1: Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering: what Europeans think about it in 1993

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1991, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2005 with old and new questions
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (East), Germany (West), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Great Britain, Northern Ireland
- **Year:** 1993 wave Sample size: 1034 (Belgium), 1000 (Denmark), 1063 (East Germany), 1027 (West Germany), 1000 (Greece), 1000 (Spain), 1004 (France), 1001 (Ireland), 1024 (Italy), 500 (Luxemburg), 1005 (The Netherlands), 1000 (Portugal), 1066 (Great Britain), 308 (Northern Ireland)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 15/05/1993-02/06/1993 (Belgium), 15/05/1993-03/06/1993 (Denmark, The Netherlands), 17/05/1993-30/05/1993 (East Germany), 16/05/1993-30/05/1993 (West Germany), 17/05/1993-29/05/1993 (Greece, France), 14/05/1993-31/05/1993 (Spain), 15/05/1993-04/06/1993 (Ireland), 17/05/1993-31/05/1993 (Italy, Portugal), 10/05/1993-05/06/1993 (Luxemburg), 15/05/1993-31/05/1993 (Great Britain), 14/05/1993-04/06/1993 (Northern Ireland) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Face to Face Interviews at home
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from

'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random. A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x True or false on questions of science/technology: whether respondent thinks yeast for brewing beer consists of living organisms; opinions on using biotechnology/genetic engineering research to change the performance of micro-organisms: yeast to make beer (whether research

worthwhile, risk to health, needs to be controlled by government)/production and processing of food and drink (doesn't explicitly mention alcohol here)

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special 61, wave 35.1: Opinions of Europeans on Biotechnology in 1991

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1991, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2005 with old and new questions
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (ex-BRD), Germany (ex-RDA), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom: Great Britain, United Kingdom: Northern Ireland
- **Year:** 1991 wave Sample size: 1021 (Belgium), 1000 (Denmark), 1031 (ex-BRD Germany), 1046 (ex-RDA Germany), 1005 (Greece), 1000 (Spain), 1070 (France), 1048 (Ireland), 1074 (Italy), 509 (Luxembourg), 980 (Netherlands), 1000 (Portugal), 1059 (UK: Great Britain), 306 (UK: Northern Ireland)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 01/04/1991-22/04/1991 (Belgium), 09/04/1991-22/04/1991 (Denmark), 03/04/1991-16/04/1991 (ex-BRD Germany), 04/04/1991-15/04/1991 (ex-RDA Germany), 09/04/1991-21/04/1991 (Greece), 04/04/1991-23/04/1991 (Spain), 28/03/1991-19/04/1991 (France), 04/04/1991-25/04/1991 (Ireland), 04/04/1991-17/04/1991 (Italy), 30/03/1991-25/04/1991 (Luxembourg), 02/04/1991-23/04/1991 (Netherlands), 01/04/1991-16/04/1991 (Portugal), 02/04/1991-20/04/1991 (United Kingdom) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Face to Face Interview
- **Sampling description:** Comparison between samples and proper universe carried out; verification made for geographical distribution by region and

degree of urbanisation, sex, age, marital status and occupation. A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x Whether respondent thinks certain developments are linked to biotechnology/genetic engineering: food processing such as using yeast for the production of bread or beer; opinions on using biotechnology/genetic engineering research to change the performance of micro-organisms: yeast to make beer (whether research worthwhile, risk to health, needs to be controlled by government)/production and processing of food and drink (doesn't explicitly mention alcohol here)

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet: x**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships: x**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence: x**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising: x**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion: x**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 42: Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer: awareness of the programme and the European code

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1987, 1988 (Spring and Autumn) and 1989 with varying questions
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Full report in French, methods and questionnaire in English
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (West), Germany (East), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 1989 wave Sample size: 1002 (Belgium), 1014 (Denmark), 1024 (Germany), 1000 (Greece), 1005 (France), 1006 (Ireland), 1022 (Italy), 303 (Luxembourg), 1025 (Netherlands), 1276 (UK), 1001 (Spain), 1000 (Portugal)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 20/03/1989-31/03/1989 (Belgium), 17/03/1989-30/03/1989 (Denmark), 17/03/1989-05/04/1989 (Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal), 13/03/1989-10/04/1989 (France), 16/03/1989-05/04/1989 (Ireland), 20/03/1989-08/04/1989 (Italy), 21/03/1989-17/04/1989 (Luxembourg), 18/03/1989-29/03/1989 (Netherlands), 21/03/1989-19/04/1989(UK) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Interviews
- **Sampling description:** 2 stage sampling - 1. Geographical distribution: random selection of sampling points so all types of area (urban, rural etc.) represented in proportion to their populations. 2. Choice of respondents: different individuals interviewed in the master sample of sampling point. Within this, individuals chosen either at random (Denmark, Luxembourg,

Netherlands) OR by quota sampling by sex, age and occupation (Belgium, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland) OR combining/ 'the random route' (Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal)

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:** x Beverage-specific status
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:** x
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**

- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 42: Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer: awareness of the programme and the European code

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1987, 1988 (Spring and Autumn) and 1989 with varying questions
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 1989; 'n' may be inaccurate as difficult to read
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom
 - **Year:** 1988 wave (Autumn) Sample size: 1024 (Belgium), 1005 (Denmark), 1051 (Germany), 1000 (Greece), 1001 (France), 1012 (Ireland), 1052 (Italy), 305? (Luxembourg), 1006 (Netherlands), 1324 (UK), 1013 (Spain), 1000 (Portugal)
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** October to November 1988 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
 - **Age:** 15 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Interviews
 - **Sampling description:** 2 stage sampling - 1. Geographical distribution: random selection of sampling points so all types of area (urban, rural etc.) represented in proportion to their populations. 2. Choice of respondents: different individuals interviewed in the master sample of sampling point. Within this, individuals chosen either at random (Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands) OR by quota sampling by sex, age and occupation (Belgium, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland) OR combining/ 'the random route' (Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal)
-

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change: x**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health: x**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking: x**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health: x**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet: x**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment: x**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 40: Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer: Food consumption habits, smoking, screening for women's cancers

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1987, 1988 (Spring and Autumn) and 1989 with varying questions
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom,
 - **Year:** 1988 wave (Spring) Sample size: 1022 (Belgium), 1009 (Denmark), 1007 (Germany), 1000 (Greece), 993 (France), 992 (Ireland), 1021 (Italy), 300 (Luxembourg), 1023 (Netherlands), 1345 (UK), 1017 (Spain), 1000 (Portugal)
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** March to April 1988 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
 - **Age:** 15 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Interviews
 - **Sampling description:** 2 stage sampling - 1. Geographical distribution: random selection of sampling points so all types of area (urban, rural etc.) represented in proportion to their populations. 2. Choice of respondents: different individuals interviewed in the master sample of sampling point. Within this, individuals chosen either at random (Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands) OR by quota sampling by sex, age and occupation (Belgium, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland) OR combining/ 'the random route' (Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal)
-
-

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x Beverage-specific frequency (every day to never); Yesterday, beverage-specific: whether respondent drank at lunch/dinner/breakfast/other
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:** x
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** Yesterday, beverage-specific: whether respondent drank at lunch/dinner/breakfast/other
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services: x**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 33: Europeans and the Prevention of Cancer

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1987, 1988 (Spring and Autumn) and 1989 with varying questions
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom,
- **Year:** 1987 Sample size: 1010 (Belgium), 992 (Denmark), 994 (Germany), 1000 (Greece), 1002 (France), 1005 (Ireland), 1053 (Italy), 287 (Luxembourg), 1004 (Netherlands), 1306 (UK), 998 (Spain), 1000 (Portugal)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 24/03/1987-04/04/1987 (Belgium), 04/04/1987-12/04/1987 (Denmark), 20/03/1987-14/04/1987 (Germany), 17/03/1987-18/4/1987 (Greece), 13/04/1987-29/04/1987 (France), 31/03/1987-15/04/1987 (Ireland), 25/03/1987-10/04/1987 (Italy), 13/04/1987-08/05/1987 (Luxembourg), 28/03/1987-04/04/1987 (Netherlands), 02/04/1987-21/04/1987 (UK), 31/03/1987-15/04/1987 (Spain), 26/03/1987-16/04/1987 (Portugal) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Interviews
- **Sampling description:** Choice of respondents: different individuals interviewed in the master sample of sampling point. Within this, individuals chosen either at random (Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands) OR by quota sampling by sex, age and occupation (Belgium, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland) OR combining/ 'the random route' (Germany, Greece, Spain, Portugal)

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:** x (Respondent's present behaviour in respect of prevention commandments: often moderates alcohol consumption)
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:** x
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:** x
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:** x
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**

- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex: x**
- **Age: x**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 22, wave 19: European Women and Men in 1983

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals; longitudinal with waves in 1975, 1977/8, 1983 and 1996; 2 new and 12 'old' questions in 1983 survey, identical methodology
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematical studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:** 1975 inaccessible; 1977/8 and 1996 do not include references to alcohol
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 10: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom,
- **Year:** 1983 wave Sample size: 1038 (Belgium), 1027 (Denmark), 1049 (Germany), 1000 (Greece), 1011 (France), 987 (Ireland), 1031 (Italy), 300 (Luxembourg), 998 (Netherlands), 1348 (UK)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 28/03/1983-13/04/1983 (Belgium), 13/04/1983-23/04/1983 (Denmark), 28/03/1983-19/04/1983 (Germany), 25/03/1983-15/04/1983 (Greece), 28/03/1983-20/04/1983 (France), 31/03/1983-12/04/1983 (Ireland), 01/04/1983-15/04/1983 (Italy), 30/03/1983-21/04/1983 (Luxembourg), 7/04/1983-16/04/1983 (Netherlands), 26/03/1983-27/04/1983 (UK) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Personal interviews at home
- **Sampling description:** 2 stage sampling - 1. Geographical distribution: random selection of sampling points so all types of area (urban, rural etc.) represented in proportion to their populations. 2. Choice of respondents: different individuals interviewed in the master sample of sampling point. Within this, individuals chosen either at random (Belgium, Denmark,

Luxembourg, Netherlands) OR by quota sampling by sex, age and occupation (France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland) OR combining/ 'the random route' (Greece)

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** Whether respondent regularly meets with friends/family/organised group to eat/drink (cocktails) together
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**

- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness: x**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships: x**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work: x**
- **Wellbeing: x**
- **Political opinions: x**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality: x**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising: x**
- **Leisure: x**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other: x**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income: x**
- **Household type/composition: x**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits: x**
- **Employment: x**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education: x**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion: x**
- **Sex: x**
- **Age: x**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation: x**

Special Eurobarometer, EB: Special EB 14, wave 11: The Europeans and their Children

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. Special Eurobarometer reports are based on in-depth thematic studies carried out for various services of the European Commission or other EU Institutions and integrated in Standard Eurobarometer's polling waves.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 9: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 1979 Sample size: 983 (Belgium), 1073 (Denmark), 1003 (Germany), 1152 (France), 997 (Ireland), 1178 (Italy), 299 (Luxembourg), 974 (Netherlands), 1317 (UK)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 07/04/1979-21/04/1979 (Belgium, Luxembourg), 17/04/1979-22/04/1979 (Denmark), 17/04/1979-22/04/1979 (Germany), 13/04/1979-25/04/1979 (France), 11/04/1979-21/04/1979 (Ireland), 08/04/1979-24/04/1979 (Italy), 5/04/1979-23/04/1979 (Netherlands), 09/04/1979-21/04/1979 (UK) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Interviews at home
- **Sampling description:** 2 level sampling - 1. Regions and localities surveyed: random master sample of survey areas so that all categories of housing, proportional to the people that live in them, were represented 2. Choice of subject: different subjects used for each survey. Random master sample indicates how many people have to be interviewed at each point. Subjects are then selected as follows: By drawing from a list in countries where there are exhaustive lists of individuals and households available (Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands) OR by layered sample based on census figures,

sample built up according to age, sex and profession (France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland)

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social: x**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm: x**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**

- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships: x**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing: x**
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income: x**
- **Household type/composition: x**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits: x**
- **Employment: x**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education: x**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Standard Eurobarometer, EB: Standard EB 43: Public Opinion in the European Community

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. The Standard Eurobarometer was established in 1973. Each survey consists in approximately 1000 face-to-face interviews per Member State (except Germany: 1500, Luxembourg: 600, United Kingdom 1300 including 300 in Northern Ireland). Conducted between 2 and 5 times per year, with reports published twice yearly.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_arch_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 15: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (ex-East and ex-West), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 1995 wave (Spring) Sample size: 1014 (Austria), 1056 (Belgium), 1000 (Denmark), 1049 (East Germany), 1055 (West Germany), 1006 (Greece), 1000 (Spain), 1002 (France), 1000 (Ireland), 1057 (Italy), 499 (Luxembourg), 1010 (The Netherlands), 1000 (Portugal), 1017 (Sweden), 1030 (Finland), 1066 (Great Britain), 305 (Northern Ireland)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 14/04/1995-09/05/1995 (Austria), 18/04/1995-05/05/1995 (Belgium), 17/04/1995-08/05/1995 (Denmark), 17/04/1995-05/05/1995 (East and West Germany), 16/04/1995-05/05/1995 (Greece), 18/04/1995-05/05/1995 (Spain), 18/04/1995-04/05/1995 (France), 17/04/1995-13/05/1995 (Ireland), 15/04/1995-04/05/1995 (Italy), 07/04/1995-17/05/1995 (Luxembourg), 19/04/1995-18/05/1995 (The Netherlands), 15/04/1995-06/05/1995 (Portugal), 18/04/1995-15/05/1995 (Sweden), 19/04/1995-15/05/1995 (Finland), 20/04/1995-04/05/1995 (Great Britain), 20/04/1995-11/05/1995 (Northern Ireland) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x

- **Research Methods:** Face to Face Interviews at home
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random. A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health: x**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**

- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Standard Eurobarometer, EB: Standard EB 42: Public Opinion in the European Community

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. The Standard Eurobarometer was established in 1973. Each survey consists in approximately 1000 face-to-face interviews per Member State (except Germany: 1500, Luxembourg: 600, United Kingdom 1300 including 300 in Northern Ireland). Conducted between 2 and 5 times per year, with reports published twice yearly.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_arch_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 15: Belgium, Denmark, Germany (East and West), Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
- **Year:** 1994 wave (Autumn) Sample size: 1043 (Belgium), 1001 (Denmark), 1045 (East Germany), 1018 (West Germany), 1002 (Greece), 1006 (Spain), 1007 (France), 1002 (Ireland), 1055 (Italy), 500 (Luxembourg), 1047 (The Netherlands), 997 (Portugal), 1045 (Great Britain), 306 (Northern Ireland), 1088 (Austria), 502 (Sweden), 1003 (Finland)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 01/12/1994-22/12/1994 (Belgium), 01/12/1994-18/12/1994 (Denmark), 01/12/1994-17/12/1994 (East Germany), 01/12/1994-19/12/1994 (West Germany), 30/11/1994-16/12/1994 (Greece), 28/11/1994-12/12/1994 (Spain), 30/11/1994-15/12/1994 (France), 30/11/1994-23/12/1994 (Ireland), 29/11/1994-23/12/1994 (Italy), 29/11/1994-31/12/1994 (Luxembourg), 30/11/1994-31/12/1994 (Netherlands), 29/11/1994-16/12/1994 (Portugal), 28/11/1994-16/12/1994 (Great Britain), 03/11/1996-17/11/1996 (Northern Ireland), 01/12/1994-13/12/1994 (Austria), 05/12/1994-25/12/1994 (Sweden), 14/11/1994-27/11/1994 (Finland) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
- **Age:** 15 and over
- **Response rate:**

- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Face to Face Interviews at home (Telephone Interviews in Sweden)
- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random. A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:** x
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**

- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Standard Eurobarometer, EB: Standard EB 32: Public Opinion in the European Community

- **Type:** Cross-national; representative national samples - randomly selected individuals
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The Eurobarometer (EB) survey series is a programme of cross-national and cross-temporal comparative social research conducted on behalf of the European Commission and is designed to monitor social and political attitudes. Since the early seventies nationally representative samples in all European Union member countries are interviewed in each spring and each autumn. The Standard Eurobarometer was established in 1973. Each survey consists in approximately 1000 face-to-face interviews per Member State (except Germany: 1500, Luxembourg: 600, United Kingdom 1300 including 300 in Northern Ireland). Conducted between 2 and 5 times per year, with reports published twice yearly.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** The question that refers to alcohol was part of a Special Study on Problems of Society in Europe within the framework of Standard EB 32.
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_arch_en.htm
-
- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom
 - **Year:** 1989 wave (Autumn) Sample size: The first figures are for Questionnaire A, the second for Questionnaire B: 1002/997 (Belgium), 1000/1000 (Denmark), 1136/1081 (Germany), 1007/1008 (Greece), 992/1004 (Spain), 1000/1000 (France), 1032/1056 (Italy), 978/967 (Ireland), 302/301 (Luxembourg), 1042/994 (Netherlands), 1000/1000 (Portugal), 947/968 (UK: Great Britain), 292/291 (UK: Northern Ireland)
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** 18/10/1989-15/11/1989 (Belgium), 16/10/1989-19/11/1989 (Denmark), 16/10/1989-06/11/1989 (Germany), 19/10/1989-18/11/1989 (Greece), 20/10/1989-22/11/1989 (Spain), 116/10/1989-10/11/1989 (France), 17/10/1989-12/11/1989 (Ireland), 16/10/1989-07/11/1989 (Italy), 12/10/1989-17/11/1989 (Luxembourg), 20/10/1989-16/11/1989 (Netherlands), 17/10/1989-14/11/1989 (Portugal), 16/10/1989-22/11/1989 (United Kingdom)
 - **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 15
 - **Age:** 15 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Face to Face Interviews at home

- **Sampling description:** Multi stage random probability sample design. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size and density. Points drawn systematically from 'administrative regional units' after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of member states and distribution of population in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn at random. Further addresses selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures. In each household, respondent drawn at random. A national weighting procedure was carried out, using marginal and intercellular weighting.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health: x**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

European Commission's Qualitative Studies: Qualitative Study on Cross Border Shopping in 28 European Countries

- **Type:** Cross-national with longitudinal waves in 2001/2 and 2003
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The qualitative studies investigate in-depth the motivations, the feelings, the reactions of selected social groups towards a given subject or concept, by listening and analysing their way of expressing themselves in discussion groups or with non-directive interviews.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Published 2004
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/quali_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 28 (15 member states, 10 future member states and 3 EFTA countries - Iceland, Norway and Switzerland): Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland
- **Year:** 2003 wave Sample size:
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** October/November 2003 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged 25-60. 3 groups: A group of consumers from average social categories, without particular experience of cross-border shopping, from a major urban agglomeration (in most cases the capital city); A group of consumers with more experience of cross-border shopping with no set conditions on social level; A group of consumers from average social categories, without particular conditions of experience of cross-border shopping, in 9 border regions
- **Age:** 25-60
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Group discussions
- **Sampling description:** Sampling: 3 groups - A group of consumers from average social categories (socio-professional categories of middle and lower level managers, self-employed craftsmen and shop owners, (non-managerial office employees and qualified manual workers) without particular experience of cross-border shopping (i.e. no more than 2 cross-border purchases in last 2 to 3 years, total value not over 500 euros for member states and 250 euros for future member states but maximum 2 participants could have wider experience), from a major urban agglomeration (in most cases the capital city); A group of consumers with more experience of cross-border shopping (i.e. at

least 3 cross-border purchases in last 2 to 3 years, total value over 500 euros for member states and 250 euros for future member states OR at least 1 purchase over 1000 euros for member states and 500 euros for future member states) with no set conditions on social level; A group of consumers from average social categories (socio-professional categories of middle and lower level managers, self-employed craftsmen and shop owners, (non-managerial office employees and qualified manual workers), without set conditions for experience of cross-border shopping, in 9 border regions

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:** x (Perceived reason for differences in cross-border prices)
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:** x Beverage specific answers: Cross-border shopping over last 2/3 years: what respondents bought - responses include foodstuffs: everyday articles basically wine and alcoholic drinks - wines carrying a guarantee of origin chiefly in France and Italy, beer in Germany, Belgium, the Czech Republic etc. 'Cross-border purchasers' also buy expensive products e.g. vintage wines. Cross-border shopping over last 2/3 years: what respondent bought - responses included national feelings in defence of ones own good local prouct e.g; knowing that country never made wine artificially; Cross-border shopping over last 2/3/ years by residents from border areas: what respondents bought included Drinks (beer, alcohol, wine, champagne); Reasons for cross-border shopping: originality or exclusivity, products typical of a region e.g. wines from Bordeaux or Alsace; Respondent's exposure to cross-border commercial offers e.g. telephone calls from wine merchants. Postive example of Luxembourg resident who buys wine from producer in Italy and pays on delivery; Perceived reason for differences in cross-border prices: response example - development of the market e.g. Swiss cartels fix prices, not free competition...applies to wine
- **Alcohol bought abroad:** x Cross-border shopping over last 2/3 years: what respondents bought - responses include foodstuffs: everyday articles basically wine and alcoholic drinks - wines carrying a guarantee of origin chiefly in France and Italy, beer in Germany, Belgium, the Czech Republic etc. 'Average Consumers' choose products of reliable brands that are relatively 'inexpensive' e.g. alcoholic drinks while 'Cross-border purchasers' buy expensive products e.g. vintage wines; Cross-border shopping over last 2/3 years by residents from border areas: what respondents bought included Drinks (beer, alcohol, wine, champagne); Reasons for cross-border shopping: originality or exclusivity, products typical of a region e.g. wines from Bordeaux or Alsace; Respondent's exposure to cross-border commercial offers e.g. telephone calls from wine merchants. Postive example of Luxembourg resident who buys wine from producer in Italy and pays on delivery; Perceived reason for differences in cross-border prices: response example - development of the market e.g. Swiss cartels fix prices, not free competition...applies to wine

- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol: x**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**

- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

European Commission's Qualitative Studies: European Consumers and Services of General Interest

- **Type:** Cross-national with longitudinal waves in 2001/2 and 2003
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The qualitative studies investigate in-depth the motivations, the feelings, the reactions of selected social groups towards a given subject or concept, by listening and analysing their way of expressing themselves in discussion groups or with non-directive interviews.
 - **Available years:** 2001/2 accessible but in French
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/quali_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 25 (15 member states and 10 future member states): Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 2003 wave Sample size:
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 29/08/2003-17/10/2003 **Universe:** 4 groups:
Upper-middle social level: Both sexes, aged mainly 25-60, also 20-24 in each category who were already (at least partly) financially independent. Socio-professional categories of high level managers, SME owners and liberal professions, middle level managers and shop owners, and self employed craftsmen. Also those who completed secondary education and mostly, at least begun post-secondary study; Lower-middle social level: Both sexes, aged mainly 25-60, also 20-24 in each category who were already (at least partly) financially independent. Socio-professional categories of (non-managerial) office employees and manual workers (with fixed non-precarious job). Most not followed post secondary study; Socio-economically vulnerable segment: Both sexes, economically vulnerable aged 30-60, elderly aged 61-70. People in precarious socio-economic situations with precarious sources of income or low-paid jobs and/or public social aid. Each group had 2-3 older persons in retirement (Socio-professional categories of (non-managerial) office employees and manual workers (with fixed non-precarious job). Most not followed post secondary study); Remote area dwellers: Both sexes, aged 25-60 people living in areas away from large agglomerations in municipalities of under 10,000 inhabitants with poor transport connections. Citizens of average socio-economic levels, socio-professional categories of middle-level managers, shop owners and self

employed craftsmen (non-managerial) office employees and manual workers (Fixed, non precarious jobs)

- **Age:** Upper-middle and Lower-middle social level: mainly 25-60, also 2 x 20-24 in each category who were already (at least partly) financially independent; Socio-economically vulnerable: 30-60 and elderly, 61-70; Remote area dwellers: 25-60
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Questionnaire and Group discussions; Individual in-depth interviews
- **Sampling description:** Sampling: 4 groups -
Upper-middle social level: Both sexes, aged mainly 25-60, also 20-24 in each category who were already (at least partly) financially independent. Socio-professional categories of high level managers, SME owners and liberal professions, middle level managers and shop owners, and self employed craftsmen. Also those who completed secondary education and mostly, at least begun post-secondary study; Lower-middle social level: Both sexes, aged mainly 25-60, also 20-24 in each category who were already (at least partly) financially independent. Socio-professional categories of (non-managerial) office employees and manual workers (with fixed non-precarious job). Most not followed post secondary study; Socio-economically vulnerable segment: Both sexes, economically vulnerable aged 30-60, elderly aged 61-70. People in precarious socio-economic situations with precarious sources of income or low-paid jobs and/or public social aid. Each group had 2-3 older persons in retirement (Socio-professional categories of (non-managerial) office employees and manual workers (with fixed non-precarious job). Most not followed post secondary study); Remote area dwellers: Both sexes, aged 25-60 people living in areas away from large agglomerations in municipalities of under 10,000 inhabitants with poor transport connections. Citizens of average socio-economic levels, socio-professional categories of middle-level managers, shop owners and self employed craftsmen (non-managerial) office employees and manual workers (Fixed, non precarious jobs) All segments: people excluded who worked in sectors analysed in study, or public authorities' departments supervising these sectors, or marketing, marketing and opinion research and communication professions. Also tried to exclude active members of political parties, trade unions and maintained balance of political preferences.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**

- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** x What respondent understands by a 'contract' with regards to inter-city rail travel: some respondent's mention the practice of being offered a drink as compensation for a delay
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**

- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

European Commission's Qualitative Studies: Qualitative Study on EU citizens and the Euro in the months following its introduction

- **Type:** Cross-national with longitudinal waves in 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002
 - **Series description:** Since 1973, the Public Opinion Analysis sector of the European Commission has been monitoring the evolution of public opinion in the Member States, thus helping the preparation of texts, decision-making and the evaluation of its work. Their surveys and studies address major topics concerning European citizenship: enlargement, social situation, health, culture, information technology, environment, the Euro, defence, etc.
The qualitative studies investigate in-depth the motivations, the feelings, the reactions of selected social groups towards a given subject or concept, by listening and analysing their way of expressing themselves in discussion groups or with non-directive interviews.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/quali_en.htm
-

- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 2002 wave Sample size:
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** May-02 **Universe:** Elderly: both sexes, aged 70-80 of lower and middle social status who have been retired for at least 5 years; Persons in serious socio-economic difficulties: both sexes, aged 30-50, casual/poorly-paid employees and unemployed at least partially dependent on state benefits and those with limited education (at most to secondary level, in more than half the cases, exams not passed); Average man on the street: Both sexes, aged 30-55, middle social strata of population, balance between couples married/living together, single people with/without children at home
- **Age:** Elderly: 70-80; Persons in serious socio-economic difficulties: 30-50; Average man in the street: 30-55
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Individual in-depth, 60 minute interviews
- **Sampling description:** Sampling: 7 interviews for each of the 3 categories (Elderly: both sexes, aged 70-80 of lower and middle social status who have been retired for at least 5 years; Persons in serious socio-economic difficulties: both sexes, aged 30-50, casual/poorly-paid employees and unemployed at least partially dependent on state benefits and those with limited education (at most to secondary level, in more than half the cases, exams not passed); Average man on the street: Both sexes, aged 30-55, middle social strata of population, balance between couples married/living together, single people with/without children at home)

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x Ability of respondent to memorise prices of products and services, items mentioned in the food category: drinks (including wine, beer), and in leisure category: drinks in cafes (including beer)

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**

- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:** x
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs, ESPAD: ESPAD 1995: Alcohol and other drug use among students

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1995, 1999 and 2003; core questionnaire with optional modules
 - **Series description:** ESPAD is a collaborative effort of independent research teams in about forty European countries and the largest cross-national research project on adolescent substance use in the world.
The overall purpose of the ESPAD project is to study adolescent substance use in Europe from a comparative and longitudinal perspective. The basic goal is to collect comparable data on the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among students. In the long run the most important aim is to monitor the of trends of the adolescent substance use and to compare trends between countries. This includes the mapping of differences and the monitoring of trends for policy purposes as well as the scientific study of the context, predictors and consequences of adolescent substance use.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.espad.org/espad-reports>
-

- **Participating countries:** 28 including USA: Croatia, Cyprus, The Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, The Faroe islands, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, The Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey (Istanbul), Ukraine, The United Kingdom (England, N.Ireland, Scotland, Wales), USA
- **Year:** 1995 Sample size: 2815 (Croatia), 632 (Cyprus), 2962 (The Czech Republic), 2439 (Denmark), 3118 (Estonia), 543 (The Faroe islands), 2300 (Finland), 2617 (Greece), 2571 (Hungary), 3814 (Iceland), 1849 (Ireland), 1555 (Italy), 2179 (Latvia), 3196 (Lithuania), 2832 (Malta), 3910 (Norway), 8940 (Poland), 2033 (Portugal), 2376 (The Slovak Republic), 3306 (Slovenia), 3472 (Sweden), 2636 (Istanbul, Turkey), 7193 (Ukraine), 7722 (The United Kingdom: 5681 England, 530 N.Ireland, 1209 Scotland, 302 Wales), 16876 (USA)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 01/05/1995-14/05/1995 (Croatia), November to December 1995 (Cyprus), 03/05/1995-14/05/1995 (The Czech Republic), March to April 1995 (Denmark), 10/03/1995-15/05/1995 (Estonia), 29/04/1995 (The Faroe islands), 27/03/1995-31/03/1995 (Finland), March to April 1993 (Greece), 01/03/1995-31/03/1995 (Hungary), 16/01/1995-21/01/1995 (Iceland), 10/03/1995-20/05/1995 (Ireland), 15/05/1995-15/06/1995 (Italy), 22/04/1995-26/05/1995 (Latvia), 06/03/1995-17/03/1995 (Lithuania), 30/03/1995 (Malta), March 1995 (Norway), May 1995 (Poland), 06/03/1995-10/03/1995 (Portugal), 10/05/1995-13/05/1995 (The Slovak Republic), 10/05/1995-14/05/1995 (Slovenia), 20/03/1995-24/03/1995 (Sweden), ? (Istanbul, Turkey), March to 10/05/1995 (Ukraine), 01/03/1995-21/03/1995 (The United Kingdom: 83

England, 87 N.Ireland, 86 Scotland, 88 Wales), February to April 1995 (USA)

Universe: Both sexes, born in 1979 and turning 16 that year

- **Age:** Those born in 1979, turning 16 that year
- **Response rate:** 92 (Croatia), 93 (Cyprus), 92 (The Czech Republic), 90 (Denmark), 83 (Estonia), 76 (The Faroe islands), 92 (Finland), 78 (Greece), 89 (Hungary), 87 (Iceland), 96 (Ireland), 95 (Italy), ? (Latvia), 89 (Lithuania), 53 (Malta), 91 (Norway), 84 (Poland), 92 (Portugal), 96 (The Slovak Republic), 92 (Slovenia), 86 (Sweden), 100 (Istanbul, Turkey), 93 (Ukraine), 84 (The United Kingdom: 83 England, 87 N.Ireland, 86 Scotland, 88 Wales), 87 (USA)
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Group administered questionnaire in a classroom setting.
- **Sampling description:** Randomly selected classes. In some countries the grade with the highest number of children born in 1979 chosen; sampling approach decided by each country: stratified random/systematic random/systematic stratified random/random/total. Weighted in Sweden, UK and USA

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x 30 days beverage-specific frequency; last time respondent drank, did they drink specific beverage/quantity; what exactly did respondent drink last time they were drunk; difficulty to get specific beverage
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:** x
- **Drunkenness:** x
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** x Availability: How difficult respondent would find it to get hold of
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:** x

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:** x
- **Cause of harm, health:** x
- **Cause of harm, social:** x
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:** x
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:** x

- **Drink driving:** x
- **Reasons to drink:** x
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:** x
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:** x
- **Peers:** x
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x Whether the respondent will be drinking alcohol when they are 25 years

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:** x
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**

- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs, ESPAD: ESPAD 1999: Alcohol and other drug use among students

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1995, 1999 and 2003; core questionnaire with optional modules
 - **Series description:** ESPAD is a collaborative effort of independent research teams in about forty European countries and the largest cross-national research project on adolescent substance use in the world.
The overall purpose of the ESPAD project is to study adolescent substance use in Europe from a comparative and longitudinal perspective. The basic goal is to collect comparable data on the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among students. In the long run the most important aim is to monitor the of trends of the adolescent substance use and to compare trends between countries. This includes the mapping of differences and the monitoring of trends for policy purposes as well as the scientific study of the context, predictors and consequences of adolescent substance use.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.espad.org/espad-reports>
-

- **Participating countries:** 30: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, The Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, The Faroe islands, Finland, France, FYROM, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (Moscow), The Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, The United Kingdom
- **Year:** 1999 Sample size: 5391 (Bulgaria), 3602 (Croatia), 2095 (Cyprus), 3579 (The Czech Republic), 1790 (Denmark), 3254 (Estonia), 463 (The Faroe islands), 3286 (Finland), 2284 (France), 5199 (FYROM), 2259 (Greece), 421 (Greenland), 6421 (Hungary), 3524 (Iceland), 2277 (Ireland), 4106 (Italy), 2284 (Latvia), 5039 (Lithuania), 4321 (Malta), 2615 (The Netherlands), 3918 (Norway), ? (Poland), 3609 (Portugal), 2393 (Romania), 2937 (Moscow, Russia), 2442 (The Slovak Republic), 3184 (Slovenia), 3445 (Sweden), 2994 (Ukraine), 2641 (The United Kingdom)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 11/05/1999-26/05/1999 (Bulgaria), 15/03/1999-30/03/1999 (Croatia), April 1999 (Cyprus), 17/05/1999-08/06/1999 (The Czech Republic), 04/03/1999-19/04/1999 (Denmark), April to May 1999 (Estonia), 24/05/1999-26/05/1999 (The Faroe islands), 13/03/1999-31/03/1999 (Finland), March to May 1999 (France), November 1999 (FYROM), October 1999 (Greece), April to May 1999 (Greenland), 01/03/1999-26/03/1999 (Hungary), 15/03/1999-30/03/1999 (Iceland), 29/03/1999-15/04/1999 (Ireland), April to May 1999 (Italy), March to May 1999 (Latvia), March 1999 (Lithuania), 20/01/1999 (Malta), October to December 1999 (The Netherlands), March 1999 (Norway), May to June 1999 (Poland), March 1999 (Portugal), May 1999 (Romania), March to April 1999 (Moscow, Russia), 22/03/1999-26/03/1999

(The Slovak Republic), 29/03/1999-02/04/1999 (Slovenia), 11/03/1999-15/03/1999 (Sweden), April 1999 (Ukraine), March to May 1999 (The United Kingdom) **Universe:** Both sexes, born in 1983 and turning 16 that year

- **Age:** Those born in 1983, turning 16 that year
- **Response rate:** 87 (Bulgaria), 92 (Croatia), ? (Cyprus), 81 (The Czech Republic), 92 (Denmark), 93 (Estonia), 78 (The Faroe islands), 90 (Finland), 89 (France), ? (FYROM), 91 (Greece), 83 (Greenland), 90 (Hungary), 89 (Iceland), 92 (Ireland), 91 (Italy), 84 (Latvia), 92 (Lithuania), 77 (Malta), 94 (The Netherlands), 90 (Norway), ? (Poland), 95 (Portugal), 92 (Romania), 84 (Moscow, Russia), 91 (The Slovak Republic), 91 (Slovenia), 87 (Sweden), 81 (Ukraine), 86 (The United Kingdom)
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Group administered questionnaire in a classroom setting.
- **Sampling description:** Randomly selected classes. In some countries the grade with the highest number of children born in 1983 chosen; sampling approach was decided by each country: stratified random/systematic random/quota/total. Weighted in Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Ukraine and UK

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:** x (How many drinks respondent needs to get drunk)
- **Spending:** x
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x 30 days beverage-specific frequency; last time respondent drank, did they drink specific beverage/quantity; age of first drink, beverage-specific; difficulty to get specific beverage
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:** x
- **Drunkenness:** x
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** x Availability: How difficult respondent would find it to get hold of
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:** x

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:** x
- **Cause of harm, health:** x
- **Cause of harm, social:** x
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:** x

- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:** x
- **Drink driving:** x
- **Reasons to drink:** x
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:** x
- **Family drinking behaviour:** x
- **Family, other alcohol related:** x
- **Peers:** x
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x Whether the respondent will be drinking alcohol when they are 25 years

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:** x
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x

- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs, ESPAD: ESPAD 2003: Alcohol and other drug use among students

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1995, 1999 and 2003; core questionnaire with optional modules
 - **Series description:** ESPAD is a collaborative effort of independent research teams in about forty European countries and the largest cross-national research project on adolescent substance use in the world.
The overall purpose of the ESPAD project is to study adolescent substance use in Europe from a comparative and longitudinal perspective. The basic goal is to collect comparable data on the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs among students. In the long run the most important aim is to monitor the of trends of the adolescent substance use and to compare trends between countries. This includes the mapping of differences and the monitoring of trends for policy purposes as well as the scientific study of the context, predictors and consequences of adolescent substance use.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.espad.org/espad-reports>
-

- **Participating countries:** 35: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, The Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, The Faroe islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (Moscow) , The Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, The United Kingdom
- **Year:** 2003 Sample size: 2402 (Austria), 2320 (Belgium), 2740 (Bulgaria), 2884 (Croatia), 2152 (Cyprus), 3195 (Czech Republic), 2978 (Denmark), 2463 (Estonia), 640 (Faroe Islands), 3543 (Finland), 2199 (France), 5510 (Germany), 1906 (Greece), 555 (Greenland), 2677 (Hungary), 3348 (Iceland), 2407 (Ireland), 721 (Isle of Man), 4871 (Italy), 2841 (Latvia), 5036 (Lithuania), 3500 (Malta), 2095 (Netherlands), 3833 (Norway), 5964 (Poland), 2946 (Portugal), 4371 (Romania), 1925 (Moscow, Russia), 2276 (Slovak Republic), 2785 (Slovenia), 3232 (Sweden), 2613 (Switzerland), 4177 (Turkey), 4173 (Ukraine), 2068 (United Kingdom)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** March to April 2003 (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, The Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, The Faroe islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Russia (Moscow), The Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, The United Kingdom); January 2003 (Malta); October to November 2003 (The Netherlands); May to June 2003 (Poland, Switzerland); May 2003 (Portugal, Turkey); June 2003 (Romania) Universe: Both sexes, born in 1987 and turning 16 that year
- **Age:** Those born in 1987, turning 16 that year

- **Response rate:** 90 (Austria), 81 (Belgium), 85 (Bulgaria), 88 (Croatia, Cyprus), 95 (Czech Republic), 89 (Denmark), 86 (Estonia, The Faroe islands), 91 (Finland, France), 89 (Germany), 83 (Greece), 68 (Greenland), 82 (Hungary), 81 (Iceland), 96 (Ireland), 85 (Isle of Man), 98 (Italy), 84 (Latvia), 88 (Lithuania), 83 (Malta), 93 (The Netherlands), 87 (Norway), 85 (Poland), 96 (Portugal), 84 (Romania), 80 (Moscow, Russia) , 87 (The Slovak Republic), 88 (Slovenia), 87 (Sweden), 83 (Switzerland), 91 (Turkey), 83 (Ukraine), 84 (The United Kingdom)
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Group administered questionnaire in a classroom setting.
- **Sampling description:** Randomly selected classes. In some countries the grade with the highest number of children born in 1987 chosen; sampling approach was decided by each country: stratified random/systematic random/stratified systematic random/total. Weighted in Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Ukraine.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:** x (How many drinks respondent needs to get drunk)
- **Spending:** x
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x 30 days beverage-specific frequency; last time respondent drank, did they drink specific beverage/quantity; 30 days respondent bought specific beverage in a store for self; age of first drink, beverage-specific; difficulty to get specific beverage
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:** x
- **Drunkenness:** x
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** x Availability: How difficult respondent would find it to get hold of
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:** x

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:** x
- **Cause of harm, health:** x
- **Cause of harm, social:** x
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:** x
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:** x
- **Drink driving:**

- **Reasons to drink:** x
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:** x
- **Family drinking behaviour:** x
- **Family, other alcohol related:** x
- **Peers:** x
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:** x
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x

- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, SHARE: SHARE 2004 baseline study

- **Type:** Cross-national, multi-disciplinary representative national samples
 - **Series description:** SHARE is a multidisciplinary and cross-national panel database of micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks. The countries that have contributed to the data are a balanced representation of the various regions in Europe. The survey's third wave of data collection, SHARELIFE in 2008-09, will collect detailed retrospective life-histories in sixteen countries. SHARE is coordinated centrally at the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Aging (MEA). It is harmonized with the U.S. Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). SHARE's scientific power is based on its panel design that grasps the dynamic character of the ageing process. Rigorous procedural guidelines and programs ensure an ex-ante harmonized cross-national design. Data include bio-markers and health, psychological, economic and social support variables. In addition, the SHARE database features anchoring vignettes from the COMPARE project and variables and indicators created by the AMANDA RTD-Project.
 - **Available years:** Wave 2 and 3 data for 2006/7 and 2008/9 not yet available. Wave 2 due to be released Autumn 2008.
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.share-project.org/>
-

- **Participating countries:** 12 including Israel: Denmark, Sweden, Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Spain, Italy and Greece
- **Year:** 2004 wave Sample size: 1893 (Austria), 3827 (Belgium), 1707 (Denmark), 3193 (France), 3008 (Germany), 2898 (Greece), 2559 (Italy), 2979 (The Netherlands), 2396 (Spain), 3053 (Sweden), 1004 (Switzerland)
- **Boost:** x Israel 2005/6 (n=2598)
- **Household:** x **Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** Core Sample: May to October 2004 (Austria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland), January to July 2005 (Belgium), Oct to Nov 2004 (France), May to December 2004 (Sweden); Vignettes: January to July 2005 (Belgium, France), May to Oct 2004 (Germany), January to March 2005 (Greece), August to December 2004 (Italy and Netherlands), November to December 2004 (Spain and Sweden); Supplementray Sample: November to December 2004 (Sweden) **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 50
- **Age:** 50 and over
- **Response rate:** Household: 55.6 (Austria), 39.2 (Belgium), 63.2 (Denmark), 81 (France), 63.4 (Germany), 63.1 (Greece), 54.5 (Italy), 61.6 (The Netherlands), 53 (Spain), 46.9 (Sweden), 38.8 (Switzerland); Individual: 87.5 (Austria), 90.5 (Belgium), 93 (Denmark), 93.3 (France), 86.2 (Germany), 91.8 (Greece), 79.7 (Italy), 87.8 (The Netherlands), 73.7 (Spain), 84.6 (Sweden), 86.9 (Switzerland)

- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Face-to-face, computer-aided personal interviews (CAPI), supplemented by a self-completion paper and pencil questionnaire ('drop-off and vignettes')
- **Sampling description:** Full probability samples. In most countries there are two separate samples: the main and the vignette sample. Respondents in the main sample complete a CAPI interview and a “drop off”. In the vignettes sample, the respondents answer the CAPI instrument and a “vignette”

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x (CAPI)
- **Beverages:** x 6 mth Beverage-specific, quantity, frequency (CAPI)
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:** x
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:** x
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:** x
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:**

Readers Digest Survey of Europe Today: Readers Digest Survey of Europe Today, 1969

- **Type:** Cross-national, National
 - **Series description:** The original objective was to produce a marketing survey of 16 countries in Western Europe, to measure their differences as consumers over a wide range of goods and services, and to see how subscribers to European editions of the Reader's Digest compared against the total population of each country. The results are of interest, however, to social planners, sociologists and students of Europe as well as to marketing organizations.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/findingdata/snDescription.asp?sn=987&key=alcohol+europe>
-

- **Participating countries:** 16: Austria; Belgium; Denmark; Finland; France; German Federal Republic; Ireland; Italy; Luxembourg; Multi-nation; Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; Western Europe
- **Year:** 1969 Sample size:
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates: Universe:** Adults in 16 countries in Western Europe
- **Age:**
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Face-to-face interview
- **Sampling description:** According to the report on the survey, In most of the 16 countries the selection of the sample followed the best available method of achieving a probability sample representative of the national population aged 18 and over living in private households. These methods varied greatly among the 16 countries, as did the target number of interviews in each country. Two samples were employed, each being given different questions (Sample A were asked questions 20-26, Sample B questions 27-33). A further third sample of Reader's Digest subscribers in each of the 12 countries which have a national edition of the magazine were asked the same questions.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x Beverages drunk in past year, beverages drunk in past week

- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context: x**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol: x**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving: x**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous: x** Respondents opinions on which countries are particularly good at making beer and wine

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet: x**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships: x**
- **Caring role:**

- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:** x
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:** The survey, carried out in 16 western European countries in 1969, was intended to up-date and extend the coverage of the 1963 Products and People survey (Survey Number 1511). Coverage was expanded to cover all the countries of EFTA as well as Finland, Spain and the Republic of Ireland. Like the 1963 study, this survey was intended primarily to be a marketing survey of western European countries, to measure these countries' differences as consumers over a wide range of goods and services, and to see how subscribers to the Reader's Digest compared against the total population of each country. However, a number of other broader attitudinal questions have been added, as in 1963, which give the survey a much wider relevance and potential audience than might otherwise be expected. Apart from measuring these and ownership of more than 200 consumer goods and services, information was also collected about the people and families of Europe and their attitudes over a wide range of topics. We present a broad overview of these below. See the questionnaire for more specific information on actual questions asked.
 1. Families, Homes and Possessions: size and composition of households; occupational structures; family incomes; education backgrounds; languages spoken and read; religions; types of accommodation, amenities and tenure; savings, insurance.
 2. In the Home: labour-saving equipment; kitchen equipment; washing and cleaning.
 3. Food and Drink: information on types of food and drink consumed, preferred.
 4. The Leisure Hours: television viewing; involvement in various specified leisure activities, including adult education; second home ownership; pet ownership.
 5. Transport and Tourism: automobile ownership; holiday activities and travel.
 6. Fashion: attitudes to fashion; amount spent on grooming aids, cosmetics, clothing, wrist-watches.
 7. Attitudes to Europe: sense of well-being; knowledge of and attitudes to Common Market and European union; national images and perception of same; identification of and attitudes towards various countries and their products.
 8. Socio-Cultural Attitudes: attitudes to advertising; the generation gap; social tolerance (class, sex, religion, colour etc.), attitudes towards law-breakers and social justice; honesty and family relationships.

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

The European Community Household Panel (ECHP): ECHP 1994, wave 1

- **Type:** Cross-national; multi-dimensional; panel design; longitudinal with waves in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001
- **Series description:** The European Community Household Panel (ECHP) is a survey based on a standardised questionnaire that involves annual interviewing of a representative panel of households and individuals in each country, covering a wide range of topics: income, health, education, housing, demographics and employment characteristic, etc. The total duration of the ECHP was 8 years, running from 1994 to 2001. In the first wave, i.e. in 1994, a sample of some 60,500 nationally represented households - i.e. approximately 130,000 adults aged 16 years and over - were interviewed in the then 12 Member States. Austria (1995) and Finland (1996) have joined the project since then. Data for Sweden is available as of 1997, and has been derived from the Swedish Living Conditions Survey and transformed into ECHP format. Three characteristics make the ECHP a unique source of information. These are (i) its multi-dimensional coverage of a range of topics simultaneously; (ii) a standardised methodology and procedures yielding comparable information across countries; and (iii) a longitudinal or panel design in which information on the same set of households and persons is gathered to study changes over time at the micro level.
- **Available years:** 1997-2001 (waves 4-8) available but do not contain references to alcohol
- **Notes:**
- **Source:** <http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/echpanel/info/data/information.html>

-
- **Participating countries:** 12: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom
 - **Year:** 1994 wave Sample size: 60,500 households; 130,000 individuals
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household:** x **Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 16
 - **Age:** 16 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Annual interviewing of a representative panel using specified follow-up rules; household and detailed personal interviews (mode of interview could be face to face personal, paper and pencil; face to face personal, CAPI; self-administered by respondent; telephone interview or proxy interview)
 - **Sampling description:** Panel design. Within each country, the original sample of households and persons is followed over time at annual intervals. In addition to providing longitudinal data, ECHP is also designed to provide representative cross-sectional pictures over time by constant renewal of the sample through appropriate follow-up rules. Persons who move or otherwise form or join new households are followed up at their new location. Children in

the original sample become eligible for the detailed personal interview as they achieve the age of 16, and children born to sample women are automatically included as a part of the survey population. In this manner, the sample reflects demographic changes in the population and continues to remain representative of the population over time, except for losses due to sample attrition and households formed purely of new immigrants into the population.

Furthermore, at any time the detailed survey covers all persons cohabiting with any of the original sample person in the same household. This is so that the sample persons can be studied in the context of their total household.

Weighting: adjustment made for varying sample probabilities; non-response at household level; distribution of households and persons by various characteristics to external standards provided by NDUs; computation of an expansion factor which scales the sample number of completed personal interviews to total population.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**

- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x Whether respondent can afford to have friends or family over for a drink or meal at least once a month

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:** x
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x

- **Urbanisation:**

The European Community Household Panel (ECHP): ECHP 1995, wave 2

- **Type:** Cross-national; multi-dimensional; panel design; longitudinal with waves in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001
 - **Series description:** The European Community Household Panel (ECHP) is a survey based on a standardised questionnaire that involves annual interviewing of a representative panel of households and individuals in each country, covering a wide range of topics: income, health, education, housing, demographics and employment characteristic, etc. The total duration of the ECHP was 8 years, running from 1994 to 2001. In the first wave, i.e. in 1994, a sample of some 60,500 nationally represented households - i.e. approximately 130,000 adults aged 16 years and over - were interviewed in the then 12 Member States. Austria (1995) and Finland (1996) have joined the project since then. Data for Sweden is available as of 1997, and has been derived from the Swedish Living Conditions Survey and transformed into ECHP format. Three characteristics make the ECHP a unique source of information. These are (i) its multi-dimensional coverage of a range of topics simultaneously; (ii) a standardised methodology and procedures yielding comparable information across countries; and (iii) a longitudinal or panel design in which information on the same set of households and persons is gathered to study changes over time at the micro level.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/echpanel/info/data/information.html>
-

- **Participating countries:** 13: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom
- **Year:** 1995 wave Sample size: 60,000 households; 129,000 individuals
- **Boost:**
- **Household:** x **Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 16
- **Age:** 16 and over
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Annual interviewing of a representative panel using specified follow-up rules; household and detailed personal interviews
- **Sampling description:** Panel design. Within each country, the original sample of households and persons is followed over time at annual intervals. In addition to providing longitudinal data, ECHP is also designed to provide representative cross-sectional pictures over time by constant renewal of the sample through appropriate follow-up rules. Persons who move or otherwise form or join new households are followed up at their new location. Children in the original sample become eligible for the detailed personal interview as they achieve the age of 16, and children born to sample women are automatically included as a part of the survey population. In this manner, the sample reflects

demographic changes in the population and continues to remain representative of the population over time, except for losses due to sample attrition and households formed purely of new immigrants into the population.

Furthermore, at any time the detailed survey covers all persons cohabiting with any of the original sample person in the same household. This is so that the sample persons can be studied in the context of their total household.

Weights are included for households and persons; calculated taking into account sample design and characteristics of persons and households; calibrated to reflect structure of the population.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x Whether respondent can afford to have friends or family over for a drink or meal at least once a month

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:** x
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:**

The European Community Household Panel (ECHP): ECHP 1996, wave 3

- **Type:** Cross-national; multi-dimensional; panel design; longitudinal with waves in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001
- **Series description:** The European Community Household Panel (ECHP) is a survey based on a standardised questionnaire that involves annual interviewing of a representative panel of households and individuals in each country, covering a wide range of topics: income, health, education, housing, demographics and employment characteristic, etc. The total duration of the ECHP was 8 years, running from 1994 to 2001. In the first wave, i.e. in 1994, a sample of some 60,500 nationally represented households - i.e. approximately 130,000 adults aged 16 years and over - were interviewed in the then 12 Member States. Austria (1995) and Finland (1996) have joined the project since then. Data for Sweden is available as of 1997, and has been derived from the Swedish Living Conditions Survey and transformed into ECHP format. Three characteristics make the ECHP a unique source of information. These are (i) its multi-dimensional coverage of a range of topics simultaneously; (ii) a standardised methodology and procedures yielding comparable information across countries; and (iii) a longitudinal or panel design in which information on the same set of households and persons is gathered to study changes over time at the micro level.
- **Available years:**
- **Notes:**
- **Source:** <http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/echpanel/info/data/information.html>

-
- **Participating countries:** 14: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom
 - **Year:** 1996 wave Sample size:
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household:** x **Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 16
 - **Age:** 16 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Annual interviewing of a representative panel using specified follow-up rules; household and detailed personal interviews
 - **Sampling description:** Panel design. Within each country, the original sample of households and persons is followed over time at annual intervals. In addition to providing longitudinal data, ECHP is also designed to provide representative cross-sectional pictures over time by constant renewal of the sample through appropriate follow-up rules. Persons who move or otherwise form or join new households are followed up at their new location. Children in the original sample become eligible for the detailed personal interview as they achieve the age of 16, and children born to sample women are automatically included as a part of the survey population. In this manner, the sample reflects

demographic changes in the population and continues to remain representative of the population over time, except for losses due to sample attrition and households formed purely of new immigrants into the population.

Furthermore, at any time the detailed survey covers all persons cohabiting with any of the original sample person in the same household. This is so that the sample persons can be studied in the context of their total household.

Weights are included for households and persons; calculated taking into account sample design and characteristics of persons and households; calibrated to reflect structure of the population.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x Whether respondent can afford to have friends or family over for a drink or meal at least once a month

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:**
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:** x
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:**

European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition, EPIC: EPIC

- **Type:** Ongoing multi-centre, cross-national prospective cohort study; respondents contacted at regular intervals every 3-4 years regarding lifestyle/health conditions
 - **Series description:** The European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) is an International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Research Programme. It is coordinated by Dr Elio Riboli, Head of the Division of Epidemiology, Public Health and Primary Care at the Imperial College London in the United Kingdom. EPIC received substantial financial support from the Europe Against Cancer Program of the European Commission. EPIC was designed to investigate the relationships between diet, nutritional status, lifestyle and environmental factors and the incidence of cancer and other chronic diseases.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Unable to access questionnaire so variables found using the IARC website and the following publication: Riboli E;Hunt KJ;Slimani N;Ferrari P;Norat T;Fahey M;Charrondiere UR;Hemon B;Casagrande C;Vignat J;Overvad K;Tjonneland A;Clavel-Chapelon F;Thiebaut A;Wahrendorf J;Boeing H;Trichopoulos D;Trichopoulou A;Vineis P;Palli D;Buono-de-Mesquita HB;Peeters PH;Lund E;Engeset D;Gonzalez CA;Barricarte A;Berglund G;Hallmans G;Day NE;Key TJ;Kaaks R;Saracci R; European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC): study populations and data collection. Public Health Nutr 5 (6B) , 1113-1124 (2002). Access via: <http://epic.iarc.fr/dispub.php?country=0.02>
 - **Source:** <http://epic.iarc.fr/index.php>
-

- **Participating countries:** 7 to 10, depending on wave: (Denmark), France, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, (Norway), Spain, (Sweden) and the United Kingdom.
- **Year:** 1995-2000 Sample size: 74,524 (France), 47,749 (Italy), 41,440 (Spain), 87,942 (United Kingdom), 40,072 (The Netherlands), 28,555 (Greece), 53,091 (Germany), 53,830 (Sweden), 57,054 (Denmark), 37,226 (Norway)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates: Universe:** Both sexes (only women in some centres), aged 25-74 (mainly 35-70). Varies according to country
- **Age:** 25-74 (mainly 35-70). Varies according to country
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** Self-completed dietary questionnaire; interview-based dietary questionnaire or a food frequency questionnaire (FFQ, where the participants estimate their average frequency of intake of a list of foods over the previous 12 months) combined with a seven-day record (diary); anthropometric measurements and blood samples

- **Sampling description:** Stratified random samples

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x Lifetime history of consumption of alcoholic beverages

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:** x
- **Diet:** x

- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

The International Head and Neck Cancer Epidemiology (INHANCE) Consortium: INHANCE

- **Type:** Pooled analysis of data from 15 case-control studies; collaboration among research groups conducting large ongoing molecular epidemiology studies
 - **Series description:** The International Head and Neck Cancer Epidemiology (INHANCE) Consortium is an International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Research Programme. It was established in 2004, based on the collaboration of research groups leading large molecular epidemiology studies of head & neck cancer that are on-going or have been recently completed. When taken collectively, questionnaire data on over 20,000 cases & 25,000 controls, and biological samples from a majority of the study population would be available. These studies have been conducted in various regions of the world. INHANCE conducted pooled analyses of lifestyle risk factors such as alcohol beverage type and concentration, and also pooled analyses in rare groups such as early onset head and neck cancer cases, and nonsmokers/nondrinkers. Working groups have been formed for research topics such as HPV, genetics/ DNA repair, nonsmokers/nondrinkers, early onset cases and occupational factors.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Unable to access questionnaire so variables found using the IARC website and the following publication: Hashibe M, Brennan P, Benhamou S, Castellsague X, Chen C, Curado MP, Dal Maso L, Daudt AW, Fabianova E, Wunsch-Filho V, Franceschi S, Hayes R, Herrero R, Koifman S, La Vecchia C, Lazarus P, Levi F, Mates D, Matos E, Menezes A, Muscat J, Eluf-Neto J, Olshan A, Rudnai P, Schwartz SM, Smith E, Sturgis EM, Szeszenia-Dabrowska N, Talamini R, Wei QY, Winn DM, Zaridze D, Zatonski W, Zhang ZF, Berthiller J, Boffetta P. Alcohol drinking in never users of tobacco and cigarette smoking in never drinkers, and the risk of head and neck cancer: pooled analysis in the International Head and Neck Cancer Epidemiology (INHANCE) consortium. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* 2007 May; 99(10):777-789. Access via: <http://inhance.iarc.fr/publications.php>
 - **Source:** <http://inhance.iarc.fr/index.php>
-

- **Participating countries:** 19 including non-European: Italy, France, Switzerland, Spain, Ireland, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Russia, Romania, Canada, Australia, North America, Argentina, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Cuba, India, Sudan
- **Year:** 1984-2006 Sample size: 15 individual case-control studies that included 10244 head and neck cancer case subjects and 15227 control subjects
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals: x**
- **Dates:** Recruitment: 1984-1999 (Italy), 1987-1992 (France), 1991-1997 (Switzerland), 1992-1997 (Spain, Canada, Australia, India, Sudan, Ireland), 1998-2003 (Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Russia, Romania) , 1985-2006 (North America - dependent on location), 2000-2003 (Argentina, Brazil, Cuba) 1992-

- 1995 (Puerto Rico) Universe: Both sexes, aged under 80 (Italy - age varies according to location; Switzerland), N/A (France; Spain; Ireland; Canada; Cuba, India, Sudan; Australia), under 15 (Poland; Slovakia; Hungary; Russia; Romania), 65 and under (North America - age varies according to location), 15-79 (Argentina; Brazil), 21-79 (Puerto Rico);
- **Age:** 80 and under (Italy - age varies according to location; Switzerland), N/A (France; Spain; Ireland; Canada; India; Sudan; Australia), 15 and under (Poland; Slovakia; Hungary; Russia; Romania), 65 and under (North America - age varies according to location), 15-79 (Argentina; Brazil; Cuba), 21-79 (Puerto Rico)
 - **Response rate:** Up to 95 (Italy - dependent on location) 95 (France; Switzerland), 88.7 for case subjects, 88.3 for control subjects (Spain; Ireland; Canada; Australia; India; Sudan), 96 for case subjects, 97 for control subjects (Poland; Slovakia; Hungary; Russia; Romania), 49-98 for case subjects, up to 92 for control subjects (North America - dependent on location), 95 for case subjects, 86 for control subjects (Argentina; Brazil; Cuba,), 71 for case subjects, 83 for control subjects (Puerto Rico)
 - **Longitudinal:**
 - **Research Methods:** Face to Face interview (Except Iowa: self-administered questionnaires); structured epidemiologic questionnaire; case-control studies mostly hospital based
 - **Sampling description:** Respondents sourced from hospitals, cancer registries, random digit dialling, cancer screening clinics, residential records, hospital visitors and hospital/community

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:** x
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:** x
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**

- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**

- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

World Health Organisation's World Health Survey, WHO-WHS: WHO-WHS 2002

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples
 - **Series description:** WHO has developed and implemented a Survey Programme and a World Health Survey to compile comprehensive baseline information on the health of populations and on the outcomes associated with the investment in health systems; baseline evidence on the way health systems are currently functioning; and, ability to monitor inputs, functions, and outcomes. Supplements information provided by Health Information Systems (HIS)
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en/index.html>
-
- **Participating countries:** 70 including non-European: WHO African region: Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe; WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region: Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates; WHO European Region: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom; WHO Region of the Americas: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay; WHO South-east Asia Region: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka; WHO Western Pacific Region: Australia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Philippines, Viet Nam
 - **Year:** 2002 Sample size: ~5000; may vary between 1000 and 10,000 (sample size per country)
 - **Boost:** x As a follow up to World Health Survey, it is intended that the survey instrument will be modified and adapted for local needs based on lessons learnt. The Multi-Country Studies team will continue to assist member states in the design, implementation and analysis of health surveys. Such a modified survey is to be launched in the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) that include Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen later in 2005. A second phase will focus on younger people.
 - **Household:** x (no references to alcohol in household questionnaires)
Individuals: x
 - **Dates:** 2002, finishing in December **Universe:** Both sexes, aged 18 and over
 - **Age:** 18 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:**

- **Research Methods:** Majority: Face-to-Face interviews with paper and pencil questionnaires. Also Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) and Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI)
- **Sampling description:** Surveys in WHS program must employ a Probability Sampling design; Single Stage Random Sample ideal but surveys will mostly be Multi-stage Stratified Random Cluster Sampling. For more details, see WHS Sampling Guidelines:
<http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/en/index.html>

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:** x
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:** x
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:** x
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:** x
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:** x
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:** x
- **Voluntary work:** x
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:** x
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:**

World Health Organisation Multi-country Survey Study, WHO: WHO Multi-country Survey Study on Health and Responsiveness 2001-2002

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples
 - **Series description:** WHO started a scientific survey study to develop methods of comparable data collection on health and health system responsiveness. It focused on the way populations report their health and value different health states, the reported responsiveness of health systems and the modes and extent of payment for health encounters through a nationally representative general population-based survey.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Unable to access questionnaire so variables found using Bedirhan Ustun T, Chatterji S, Villaneva M, Bendib L, Celik C, Sadana R, Valentine N, Ortiz J, Tandon A, Salomon J, Cao Y, Wan Jun X, Ozaltin E, Mathers C, Murray CJL. World Health Organisation Multi-country Survey Study on Health and Responsiveness 2001-2002 GPE Discussion Paper 37. Access via: <http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/info/en/index.html> ; Pilot: WHODAS 11 in 19 countries, 1997-2000
 - **Source:** <http://www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/info/en/index.html>
-

- **Participating countries:** 61 including non-European: China, Colombia, Egypt, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Mexico, Myanmar, Nigeria, Singapore, Slovakia, Syria, Turkey, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom, USA, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Argentina, Bahrain, Costa Rica, Jordan, Latvia, Morocco, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Croatia
- **Year:** 2000-2001 Sample size: 9847 (Georgia), ? (Iran), 1183 (Slovakia), 5194/4524 (Turkey Household/Postal), 2089 (Austria), 1374 (Cyprus), 2020/1090 (Czech Republic Postal/Face-to-Face), 2684 (Denmark), 1021/2692 (Finland Face-to-Face/Postal), 1003/1525 (France Face-to-Face/Postal), 1750 (Greece), 2996 (Hungary), 3498 (Lithuania), 1085/1211 (Netherlands Face-to-Face/Postal), 1707 (Poland), 962 (Switzerland), 1562 (Ukraine), 1996 (United Kingdom), 1100 (Belgium), 1010 (Bulgaria), 1000 (Estonia), 1123 (Germany), 489 (Iceland), 711 (Ireland), 1002 (Italy), 719 (Luxembourg), 500 (Malta), 1001 (Portugal), 1053 (Romania), 1601 (Russian Federation), 1000 (Spain), 1000 (Sweden), 1512 (Latvia), 3000 (Croatia)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: x Individuals: x**
- **Dates:** 2001-2002 Universe: Both sexes, aged 18 and over
- **Age:** 18 and over
- **Response rate:** 87 (Georgia), ? (Iran), 84 (Slovakia), 90/90 (Turkey Household/Postal), 56 (Austria), 27 (Cyprus), 40/60 (Czech Republic

Postal/Face-to-Face), 54 (Denmark), 52/54 (Finland Face-to-Face/Postal), 77/31 (France Face-to-Face/Postal), 35 (Greece), 72 (Hungary), 70 (Lithuania), 59/40 (Netherlands Face-to-Face/Postal), 34 (Poland), 38 (Switzerland), 31 (Ukraine), 40 (United Kingdom), 48 (Belgium), 88 (Bulgaria), 71 (Estonia), 80 (Germany), 53 (Iceland), 39 (Ireland), 61 (Italy), 55 (Luxembourg), 63 (Malta), 61 (Portugal), 52 (Romania), 25 (Russian Federation), 75 (Spain), 53 (Sweden), 53 (Latvia), 68 (Croatia)

- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** In-person household 90 minute interviews in 14 countries; brief face-to-face interviews in 27 countries; computerised telephone interviews in 2 countries and postal surveys in 28 countries
- **Sampling description:** Respondents non-institutionalized and from private households. Household survey: multistage stratified probability sample, surveys in China, India and Nigeria not representative of whole country, individual randomly selected using Kish tables; Brief face-to-face survey: multi-stage random cluster sample, sample weights based on probability of sampling for each individual estimated; Postal Survey: closest birthday method; CATI: Random digit dialing, closest birthday method

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm: x**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**

- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:** x
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:** x
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**

- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

The European Survey of Income and Living Conditions, EU-SILC: EU-SILC 2006

- **Type:** Cross-national, four year random samples: cross-sectional data each year on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions and longitudinal data on individual changes over time with waves from 2003 - 2009
 - **Series description:** The EU-SILC was launched in 2004 as a replacement for the older European Household Panel Survey. The survey came to be because of the higher priority that the EU wanted to give to fighting poverty and social exclusion, and to monitor the targets set to do both. Social exclusion and housing condition information is collected at household level while labour, education and health information is obtained for persons aged 16 and over. The core of the instrument, income at very detailed component level, is mainly collected at personal level but a few components are included in the household part of SILC.
 - **Available years:** 2004-2005 available but do not contain references to alcohol; 2007 not readily available; 2008/9: only guidelines available though 2009 secondary target variables include whether respondent gets together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:**
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913_58814988&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL#A; 2009 secondary target variables accessed via:
http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/eusilc/library?l=/guidelines_questionnaire/operation_guidelines_1/lc-ilc-depriv_17-08-en/_EN_1.0_&a=d
-
- **Participating countries:** 27: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Romania
 - **Year:** 2006 wave Sample size: 5,836 households; 14,634 individuals
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household:** x **Individuals:** x
 - **Dates:** December 2005-December 2006 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged over 16
 - **Age:** 16 and over
 - **Response rate:**
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Household and individual questionnaires using Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) software
 - **Sampling description:** Two-stage sample design: first stage sample of 2600 blocks selected at county level to proportionately represent eight strata reflecting population density. Each block was selected to contain, on average, 75 dwellings; eight population density stratum groups were used; second stage of sampling involved the random selection of sample and substitute

households
for each block. Weighting: calculation of the household design weights -the inverse proportion to the probability with which the household was sampled.
In terms of
EU-SILC, the probability of the selection of a household is based on two elements, the probability of the selection of a block and the probability of selection of a household within that block.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:** x Whether respondent can afford to have friends or family over for a drink or meal at least once a month

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:** x
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:** x
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:** x

Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children, HBSC: HBSC 2005/6

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1983/84, 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/4, 1997/8, 2001/2 and 2005/6
 - **Series description:** Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) is a cross-national research study conducted in collaboration with the WHO Regional Office for Europe. The study aims to gain new insight into, and increase our understanding of young people's health and well-being, health behaviours and their social context. HBSC was initiated in 1982 by researchers from three countries and shortly afterwards the project was adopted by the World Health Organization as a WHO collaborative study. There are now 43 participating countries and regions. The first cross-national survey was conducted in 1983/84, the second in 1985/86 and since then data collection has been carried out every four years using a common research protocol. The most recent survey, the seventh in the series, was conducted in 2005/06. Since its inception, the study has been developed by a multi-disciplinary network of researchers from a growing number of countries in Europe and North America.
 - **Available years:** Waves 1983/84, 1985/86, 1989/90 must be requested
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.hbsc.org/index.html>; reports accessed via <http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html>
-

- **Participating countries:** 41 including Canada and USA: Austria, Finland, Belgium (French), Hungary, Israel, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales, Denmark, Canada, Latvia, Poland, Belgium (Flemish), Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Greenland, Lithuania, Russia, Slovak Republic, England, Greece, Portugal, Rep. of Ireland, USA, Macedonia tfyr, Norway, Netherlands, Italy, Croatia, Malta, Slovenia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Iceland, Luxembourg, Romania, Turkey
- **Year:** 2005/6 wave Sample size: 4755 (Austria), 5193 (Finland), 4476 (Belgium, French), 3498 (Hungary), 5350 (Israel), 6145 (Scotland), 8891 (Spain), 4392 (Sweden), 4579 (Switzerland), 4396 (Wales), 5682 (Denmark), 5787 (Canada), 4221 (Latvia), 5489 (Poland), 4311 (Belgium, Flemish), 4775 (Czech Republic), 4477 (Estonia), 7141 (France), 7224 (Germany), 1358 (Greenland), 5632 (Lithuania), 8232 (Russia), 3877 (Slovak Republic), 4768 (England), 3690 (Greece), 3919 (Portugal), 4840 (Rep. of Ireland), 3892 (USA), 5271 (Macedonia tfyr), 4228 (Netherlands), 4697 (Norway), 3920 (Italy), 4965 (Croatia), 1389 (Malta), 5119 (Slovenia), 5069 (Ukraine), 4854 (Bulgaria), 9476 (Iceland), 4300 (Luxembourg), 4684 (Romania), 5552 (Turkey)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** February to March 2006 (Austria, Estonia, Scotland, Slovenia, Iceland, Denmark), March to May 2006 (Finland, Romania), January to February 2006 (Belgium (French) Ukraine), April to May 2006 (Hungary, Macedonia tfyr),

May to June 2006 (Israel, Turkey, Czech Republic, Turkey), May 2006 (Spain, Italy), November to December 2005 (Sweden), January to March 2006 (Switzerland, Wales), November 2005 to June 2006 (Canada), February to April 2006 (Latvia, Poland), March to June 2006 (Belgium (Flemish) France), January to July 2006 (Germany), March to April 2006 (Greenland, Greece, Russia, Lithuania), ? (Slovak Republic), September to October 2006 (England), January 1996 (Portugal), April to June 2006 (Rep. of Ireland), January to May 2006 (USA), September to November 2005 (Netherlands), December 2005 to January 2006 (Norway, Malta), April 2006 (Croatia), March 2006 (Bulgaria), February to May 2006 (Luxembourg),
Universe: Both sexes, attending school, age 11, 13, 15

- **Age:** 11, 13 and 15
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** School based, self-completion questionnaires
- **Sampling description:** Nationally representative samples from each participating country; 1,500 of each age group per country; Fieldwork for each cross-national survey is carried out over a period of around seven to eight months, from October to May of the following year. This reflects the sampling strategy used in each country in order to achieve the mean ages of 11.5, 13.5 and 15.5. Sampling is conducted in accordance with the structure of national education systems within countries and is sometimes stratified by region or school type. The primary sampling unit is the school class or the whole school where a sample frame of classes is not available, classes then being randomly selected.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x Beverage-specific weekly consumption
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:** x
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:** x

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**

- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children, HBSC: HBSC 2005/6

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1983/84, 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/4, 1997/8, 2001/2 and 2005/6
 - **Series description:** Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) is a cross-national research study conducted in collaboration with the WHO Regional Office for Europe. The study aims to gain new insight into, and increase our understanding of young people's health and well-being, health behaviours and their social context. HBSC was initiated in 1982 by researchers from three countries and shortly afterwards the project was adopted by the World Health Organization as a WHO collaborative study. There are now 43 participating countries and regions. The first cross-national survey was conducted in 1983/84, the second in 1985/86 and since then data collection has been carried out every four years using a common research protocol. The most recent survey, the seventh in the series, was conducted in 2005/06. Since its inception, the study has been developed by a multi-disciplinary network of researchers from a growing number of countries in Europe and North America.
 - **Available years:** Waves 1983/84, 1985/86, 1989/90 must be requested
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.hbsc.org/index.html>; reports accessed via <http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html>
-

- **Participating countries:** 35 including Canada and USA: Austria, Estonia, Netherlands, Belgium (Flemish), Hungary, Portugal, Belgium (French), Canada, Denmark, Croatia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Greenland, England, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Russian Federation, Finland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Sweden, US, Malta, Norway, Poland, Wales, Scotland, Spain, Ukraine
- **Year:** 2001/2 wave Sample size: 4472 (Austria), 3979 (Estonia), 4269 (Netherlands), 6289 (Belgium, Flemish), 4164 (Hungary), 2940 (Portugal), 4323 (Belgium, French), 4361 (Canada), 4672 (Denmark), 4397 (Croatia), 5645 (Lithuania), 5012 (Czech Republic), 891 (Greenland), 6081 (England), 4161 (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), 3956 (Slovenia), 8037 (Russian Federation), 5388 (Finland), 5650 (Germany), 4679 (Switzerland), 8185 (France), 3807 (Greece), 2875 (Ireland), 5661 (Israel), 4386 (Italy), 3481 (latvia), 3926 (Sweden), 5025 (US), 1980 (Malta), 5023 (Norway), 6383 (Poland), Wales, 4404 (Scotland), 5827 (Spain), 4090 (Ukraine)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** October–November 2001 (Austria, Estonia, Netherlands), March–April 2002 (Belgium (Flemish) Hungary, Portugal), January–February 2002 (Belgium (French), Canada, Denmark), February–March 2002 (Croatia, Lithuania), May 2002 (Czech Republic, Greenland), March 2002 (England, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Russian Federation), March–May 2002 (Finland, Germany, Switzerland), March–June 2002

(France), October–November 2002 (Greece), April–June 2002 (Ireland), May–June 2002 (Israel), April 2002 (Italy), November–December 2001 (Latvia, Sweden, US), January 2002 (Malta), December 2001 (Norway), February–March 2002 (Poland, Wales), February to April 2002 (Scotland), April–May 2002 (Spain), February 2002 (Ukraine) **Universe:** Both sexes, attending school, age 11, 13, 15

- **Age:** 11, 13 and 15
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** School based, self-completion questionnaires
- **Sampling description:** Cluster sampling was used, in which the cluster, or primary sampling unit, was the class (or school in the absence of a sampling frame of classes), rather than the individual student, as in a simple random sample; minimum sample size for each of the three age groups was set at 1536 students; random sampling; each school was weighted in accordance with the number of eligible classes.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x Beverage-specific weekly consumption
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:** x
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:** x

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**

- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**

- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children, HBSC: HBSC 2005/6

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1983/84, 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/4, 1997/8, 2001/2 and 2005/6
 - **Series description:** Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) is a cross-national research study conducted in collaboration with the WHO Regional Office for Europe. The study aims to gain new insight into, and increase our understanding of young people's health and well-being, health behaviours and their social context. HBSC was initiated in 1982 by researchers from three countries and shortly afterwards the project was adopted by the World Health Organization as a WHO collaborative study. There are now 43 participating countries and regions. The first cross-national survey was conducted in 1983/84, the second in 1985/86 and since then data collection has been carried out every four years using a common research protocol. The most recent survey, the seventh in the series, was conducted in 2005/06. Since its inception, the study has been developed by a multi-disciplinary network of researchers from a growing number of countries in Europe and North America.
 - **Available years:** Waves 1983/84, 1985/86, 1989/90 must be requested
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.hbsc.org/index.html>; reports accessed via <http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html>
-

- **Participating countries:** 28 including Canada and USA: Canada, USA, Austria, Flemish-speaking Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Scotland, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland and Wales.
- **Year:** 1997/8 wave Sample size: Canada, USA, 4316 (Austria), 4824 (Flemish-speaking Belgium), 3703 (the Czech Republic), 5066 (Denmark), 6373 (England), 1897 (Estonia), 4864 (Finland), 4133 (France), 4792 (Germany), 4299 (Greece), Greenland, 3609 (Hungary), 4394 (Ireland), 5054 (Israel), 3775 (Latvia), 4513 (Lithuania), 3346 (Northern Ireland), 5026 (Norway), 4861 (Poland), 3721 (Portugal), 3997 (the Russian Federation), 5632 (Scotland), 3789 (Slovakia), 3802 Sweden, 5520 (Switzerland), 4537 (Wales)
- **Boost:** x French-speaking Belgium added
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** October 1997 (Canada), April 1998 (USA), March to April 1998 (Austria, Flemish-speaking Belgium, France, Scotland), May 1998 (the Czech Republic, Israel), March 1998 (Denmark, Lithuania, Portugal, Switzerland) October to November 1997 (England), February to March 1998 (Estonia, Germany, Wales), March to May 1998 (Greece, Finland), February 1998 (Greenland, Northern Ireland, Poland, the Russian federation), November 1997 (Hungary), February to April 1998 (Ireland), November to December

1997 (Latvia, Sweden), December 1997 (Norway), January to February 1998 (Slovakia) **Universe:** Both sexes, attending school, age 11, 13, 15

- **Age:** 11, 13 and 15
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** School based, self-completion questionnaires
- **Sampling description:** Cluster sampling was used, in which the cluster, or primary sampling unit, was the class (or school in the absence of a sampling frame of classes), rather than the individual student, as in a simple random sample; minimum sample size for each of the three age groups was set at 1536 students; random sampling; each school was weighted in accordance with the number of eligible classes.

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x Beverage-specific weekly consumption
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:** x
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**

- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:** x
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children, HBSC: HBSC 2005/6

- **Type:** Cross-national, representative national samples; longitudinal with waves in 1983/84, 1985/86, 1989/90, 1993/4, 1997/8, 2001/2 and 2005/6
 - **Series description:** Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) is a cross-national research study conducted in collaboration with the WHO Regional Office for Europe. The study aims to gain new insight into, and increase our understanding of young people's health and well-being, health behaviours and their social context. HBSC was initiated in 1982 by researchers from three countries and shortly afterwards the project was adopted by the World Health Organization as a WHO collaborative study. There are now 43 participating countries and regions. The first cross-national survey was conducted in 1983/84, the second in 1985/86 and since then data collection has been carried out every four years using a common research protocol. The most recent survey, the seventh in the series, was conducted in 2005/06. Since its inception, the study has been developed by a multi-disciplinary network of researchers from a growing number of countries in Europe and North America.
 - **Available years:** Waves 1983/84, 1985/86, 1989/90 must be requested
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:** <http://www.hbsc.org/index.html>; reports accessed via <http://www.hbsc.org/publications/reports.html>
-

- **Participating countries:** 26 including Canada and USA: Finland, Norway, Austria, Belgium (French), Hungary, Israel, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales, Denmark, Netherlands, Canada, Latvia, N Ireland, Poland, Belgium (Flemish), Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Greenland, Lithuania, Russia, Slovak Republic
- **Year:** 1993/4 wave Sample size: 37, 147 11 year olds; 37,129 13 year olds; 36, 027 15 year olds
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** March to May 1994 (Finland), December 1993 (Norway, Sweden), May 1994 (Austria, Israel, Spain and Switzerland), February to March 1994 (Belgium (French) Poland), October to November 1993 (Hungary), February to June 1994 (Scotland), January 1994 (Wales), ? (Netherlands), October 1993 to January 1994 (Canada), November to December 1993 (Latvia, Russia, Slovak Republic), April 1994 (Belgium (Flemish) Germany), February 1994 (Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greenland, N.Ireland), June 1994 (France), March 1994 (Lithuania), Universe: Both sexes, attending school, age 11, 13, 15
- **Age:** 11, 13 and 15
- **Response rate:**
- **Longitudinal:** x
- **Research Methods:** School based, self-completion questionnaires

- **Sampling description:** Nationally representative samples from each participating country; 1,300 of each age group per country; cluster sample design

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:** x
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:** x Beverage-specific weekly consumption
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:** x
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**

- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:** x
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:** x
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:** x
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:** x
- **Other:** x
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:**

Household Budget Survey, HBS: HBS

- **Type:** Analysis of national samples
 - **Series description:** Household Budget Surveys (HBSs) are national surveys mainly focusing on consumption expenditure. They are conducted in all EU Member States and their primary aim (especially at national level) is to calculate weights for the Consumer Price Index. They were launched in most EU Member States at the beginning of the 1960's and Eurostat has been collating and publishing these survey data every five years since 1988. The two last collection rounds were 1999 and 2005. Although there have been continuous efforts towards harmonisation, differences remain. The surveys vary between countries in terms of frequency, timing, content or structure.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:**
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=3134,70318806,3134_70394008&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL; 2003 methodological analysis used for information:
europa.eu.int/estatref/info/sdds/en/hbs/hbs_meth2003_cand_countries.pdf
-
- **Participating countries:** Currently 27 EU Member States as well as for Croatia, the Former Yugoslav of Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Norway and Switzerland (1988: 10; 1994 and 1999: 15): Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav of Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Norway and Switzerland
 - **Year:** 1951 - 2005, varies by country Sample size: 1999: 3000 (Bulgaria), 2645 (Cyprus), 3929 (Latvia), 8251 (Lithuania), 6798 (Malta), 31,428 (Poland), 36,072 (Romania), 1290 (Slovenia), 26,256 (Turkey); 2000: 6256 (Estonia), 10,191 (Hungary); 2001: 3650 (Czech Republic);
 - **Boost:**
 - **Household: x Individuals:**
 - **Dates:** 1951-2005, varies by country **Universe:** Both sexes, age varies by country
 - **Age:** Varies by country
 - **Response rate:** 1999: 60.3 (Bulgaria), 54 (Estonia), 93.9 (Cyprus), 76 (Latvia), 77 (Lithuania after substitution), 86 (Hungary after substitution), 38 (Malta), 60.1 (Poland), 88.4 (Romania); 2000: 74 (Slovenia) 2001: 87.3 (Hungary after substitution)
 - **Longitudinal:** x
 - **Research Methods:** Interviews and diaries according to country
 - **Sampling description:** Probably sampling, mainly stratified random probability selection but also non-random sampling: quota sampling (Czech Republic, Slovakia), random and systematic combinations (Cyprus, Estonia); restricted to private households; spatial/temporal weighting and grossing up -

varies by country; main arrangements: population registers, use of an area frame, electoral register

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:**
- **Spending:** x (Household consumption expenditure on alcoholic beverages)
- **Frequency:**
- **Beverages:** x Beverage-specific expenditure
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:** x
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:**
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x

- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:** x
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:** x
- **Leisure:** x
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x
- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex:**
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation:** x

Health Interview Surveys: HIS

- **Type:** Collection of data from existing national HIS surveys
 - **Series description:** Under the 18 HIS items Eurostat Project, Eurostat collected data from existing national HIS surveys on 12 topics in 1999 and on 18 topics in 2002 taking into account the work performed within the framework of the European Community Health Indicators project. The 2002 data collection indicated that there are already a number of topics for which existing national surveys can deliver sufficiently comparable data (self-perceived health, chronic conditions, smoking, Body Mass Index, doctor/dentist consultations; use of medicines); for some other items national approaches still differ significantly, although harmonisation seems quite possible. For the 2004 data collection round, including new Member States and Candidate Countries, countries were required to investigate the various national sources available and, where necessary, to carry out than one or two surveys for preparing the data sets. Dissemination by European Union Health Surveys Information Database (EUHSID)/European Health Survey System (EHSS), part of Eurostat for the European Commission.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:** Expanding on national HISs: The European Core Health Interview Survey (ECHIS) is the basic survey of the European Health Survey System (EHSS). The first round of the ECHIS could take place in 2007 in all the EU Member States. The survey system might take various forms in the different countries, but in all Member States the common elements could be: the annual Mini European Health Module (MEHM), this would be the annual component of the ECHIS, providing the data needed annually for the European Structural Indicators in the field of health, such as the Healthy Life Years (HLY) as well as other modules such as a European Module on Health Status (EMHS), a European Survey Module on Determinants of Health (ESMD) and a European Survey Module on Care (ESMC). The ECHIS, together with DG Health and Consumer Protection's European Special Health Interview Survey (ESHIS) will constitute the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS).EHIS is managed by Eurostat under the Community Statistical Programme. The EHIS is planned to be held every five years with the first round of the EHIS taking place in 2007/2009 in all the EU Member States. EHSIS questionnaire accessed via:
http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/dsis/health/library?l=/methodologiessandsdata/sc/healthsinterviewssurvey/2007-2008_methodology There are also Health Examination Surveys (HES) HIS/HES database:
<https://hishes.iph.fgov.be/index.php?hishes=home>
 - **Source:**
http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_information/dissemination/reporting/ehss_04_en.htm
-
- **Participating countries:** 15: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom

- **Year:** 1997-2000 Sample size: 1997: 10,221 (Belgium), 6400 (Spain), 13,004 (Switzerland); 1998: 7124 (Germany), 6539 (Ireland), 1924 (Iceland), 10,000 (Norway); 1999: 60,000 (Austria), 41,874 (Portugal); 2000: 16,690 (Denmark), 16,090 (Netherlands), 11,484 (Sweden), 8221 (United Kingdom); 1998/2000: 23,000 (France); 1999/200: 53,000 (Italy)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: x Individuals: x**
- **Dates:** 1997-2000 **Universe:** Both sexes, all ages (Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal), aged 16 and over (Denmark, United Kingdom, Norway), aged 18-79 (Germany), aged 18 and over (Ireland), aged 16-84 (Sweden), aged 18-75 (Iceland), aged 15 and over (Switzerland)
- **Age:** All (Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal), 16 and over (Denmark, United Kingdom, Norway), 18-79 (Germany), 18 and over (Ireland), 16-84 (Sweden), 18-75 (Iceland), 15 and over (Switzerland)
- **Response rate:** Non-response: 39.5 (Belgium), 22 (Denmark), 38.6 (Germany), 34 (France), 37.8 (Ireland), 10 (Italy), 37.7 (Netherlands), 17.8 (Austria), 27 (Portugal), 23.3 (Sweden), 12 (United Kingdom), 31 (Iceland), 27.3 (Norway), 31 (Switzerland)
- **Longitudinal: x**
- **Research Methods:** Questionnaire
- **Sampling description:** Varies by country

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status: x**
- **Volume: x**
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency: x**
- **Beverages: x** Beverage-specific consumption in past 4 weeks/past 12 months
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:**

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm: x**

- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:** x
- **Self-reported health:** x
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:** x
- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:** x

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:** x
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:** x
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:** x
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:** x
- **Household type/composition:** x
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:** x
- **Employment:** x

- **Material quality of life:** x
- **Education:** x
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:** x
- **Sex:** x
- **Age:** x
- **Marital Status:** x
- **Urbanisation:** x

General population surveys of drug use by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addictions, EMCDDA: Methodological study on mode effect in surveys report, EMCDDA

- **Type:** Methodological study of national samples
 - **Series description:** General population surveys of drug use: drug use in the general population is estimated by the EMCDDA (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addictions) through representative sample surveys of the whole population. This allows drug use and related factors to be measured directly in the community and at the individual level, providing estimates of the proportion of the population who have used different drugs over certain periods. The value of these surveys is clearly increased when samples are large and when they are repeated regularly using the same methods. The EMCDDA's Handbook for surveys on drug use among the general population sets out the guidelines for implementing the key indicator 'Extent and patterns of drug use among the general population'. This study is a methodological study to compare the effect of different methods of data collection on the prevalence of self-reported drug use in General Population Surveys.
 - **Available years:**
 - **Notes:**
 - **Source:**
http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_information/dissemination/reporting/ehss_04_en.htm#1; methodological study accessed via:
<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=1387>
-

- **Participating countries:** 3: Greece, Sweden, Netherlands
- **Year:** 2000 **Sample size:** Face-to-face: 16,200 (Netherlands), 3759 (Greece), 1483 (Sweden); telephone: 833 (Netherlands), 854 (Greece), 1005 (Sweden); postal: 1250 (Netherlands), 530 (Greece), 1018 (Sweden)
- **Boost:**
- **Household: Individuals:** x
- **Dates:** 2000 **Universe:** Both sexes, aged 12-64 (Greece: face-to-face), aged 15-60 (Greece: telephone, postal; Netherlands: telephone, postal); aged 15-75 (Sweden); aged under 12 (Netherlands: face-to-face)
- **Age:** 12-64 (Greece: face-to-face), 15-60 (Greece: telephone, postal; Netherlands: telephone, postal); (Sweden); (Netherlands: face-to-face)
- **Response rate:** Face-to-face: 59.7 (Netherlands), 68.3 (Greece), 60.9 (Sweden); telephone: 52.1 (Netherlands), 23.4 (Greece), 60.8 (Sweden); postal: 38.7 (Netherlands), 25 (Greece), 68.6 (Sweden)
- **Longitudinal:**
- **Research Methods:** Telephone, postal, face-to-face
- **Sampling description:** Greece: multi-stage stratified/self-created (face-to-face, postal), random digit dialling/telephone book (telephone); Sweden: two-stage stratified/population registry (face-to-face), non-stratified/population

registry (postal), random digit dialling/telephone registry (telephone);
Netherlands: two-stage-stratified/population registry

Alcohol Consumption

- **Status:**
- **Volume:** x
- **Spending:**
- **Frequency:** x
- **Beverages:**
- **Alcohol bought abroad:**
- **Binge:**
- **Drunkenness:**
- **Timing:**
- **Self-perceived drinking:**
- **Symptoms of addiction:**
- **Trying to change:**
- **Change over time:**
- **Drinking context:**
- **Drinking in pregnancy:**
- **Age of first drink:** x

Other Alcohol Variables

- **Attitudes to Alcohol:**
- **Cause of harm, health:**
- **Cause of harm, social:**
- **Drunks/tramps:**
- **Experience of harm:**
- **Alcohol affecting own behaviour:**
- **Drink driving:**
- **Reasons to drink:**
- **Policies – attitudes and knowledge:**
- **Family attitudes to alcohol:**
- **Family drinking behaviour:**
- **Family, other alcohol related:**
- **Peers:**
- **External concern:**
- **Alcohol, miscellaneous:**

Health Status and Behaviour

- **Smoking:** x
- **Drugs:** x
- **Mental Health:**
- **Self-reported health:**
- **Measure health:**
- **Diet:**

- **Sexual health/behaviour:**
- **Fitness:**

Other Variables

- **Perpetrating crimes:**
- **Behavioural Problems:**
- **Victim of crime:**
- **Attitude/fear of crime:**
- **Family relationships:**
- **Caring role:**
- **Voluntary work:**
- **Wellbeing:**
- **Political opinions:**
- **Policy and social issues:**
- **Use of Services:**
- **Personality:**
- **Intelligence:**
- **Cognitive skills:**
- **Socialising:**
- **Leisure:**
- **Media Use:**
- **Other:**
- **Further details:**

Demographics

- **Income:**
- **Household type/composition: x**
- **Finances/taxes/benefits:**
- **Employment:**
- **Material quality of life:**
- **Education: x**
- **Ethnicity/nationality and religion:**
- **Sex: x**
- **Age: x**
- **Marital Status:**
- **Urbanisation: x**