



*Special Eurobarometer*



European  
Commission

# Attitudes towards Alcohol

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## Report

Special Eurobarometer 272b / Wave 66.2 – TNS Opinion & Social

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## Table of content

<b>PRESENTATION .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1. Alcohol drinking habits .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1. Frequency of alcohol consumption .....	3
1.2. Amount of alcohol consumption .....	10
1.3. Gender differences in alcohol consumption pattern .....	14
<b>2. Responsibility for and prevention from alcohol related harm.....</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1. Who is responsible for protection from the harmful effects of alcohol consumption? .....	15
2.2. Does price influence alcohol-drinking habits?.....	17
2.3. EU citizens' view on warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts .....	23
<b>3. Alcohol consumption and special groups .....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1. Alcohol consumption and drivers .....	25
3.2. Alcohol consumption and young people .....	31
<b>CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>35</b>

**ANNEXES**  
**Technical note**  
**Questionnaire**  
**Tables**

## PRESENTATION

One of today's major life-style related health determinants is alcohol. Europe is the continent where per capita alcohol consumption is the highest in the world. In established market economies such as the EU Member States the burden of disease and injury attributable to alcohol is estimated to be situated between 8 and 10%.<sup>1</sup>

For this reason, combating harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption is not only a public health priority in several Member States but also at the European Union level. Nevertheless, health problems constitute only one dimension of detrimental impacts caused by harmful alcohol consumption and thus negative social consequences have also to be considered: violence, hooliganism, crime, family problems, social exclusion, problems at the workplace and drink driving. All these are areas where political action is needed both at the national and at the European level.

In order to obtain a picture of **EU citizens' alcohol drinking habits and their attitudes towards measures potentially influencing alcohol related harm**, the Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General of the European Commission commissioned a poll on these issues. Interviews were conducted face-to-face in peoples' homes, in their national language, between the 6th of October and the 8th of November 2006. The countries surveyed include the twenty-five Member States of the European Union, the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania), one of the two candidate countries (Croatia) as well as the Turkish Cypriot Community (TCC). The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer polls, managed by the Commission's Directorate-General for Communication (Unit: "Opinion polls and Media Monitoring"). In the annex, a technical note details the interview techniques used by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network, as well as statistical levels of confidence.

In this report, we will analyse first EU citizens' alcohol drinking habits in terms of frequency and the amount consumed. Secondly, we will explore respondents' estimations of the role of individual/public responsibility in the prevention of harmful consequences, and the influence of the price factor on alcohol consumption. Finally, we will look at citizens' attitudes towards certain legal concepts which aim to prevent alcohol-related harm affecting vulnerable groups on the one hand, and also to alcohol related road accidents on the other hand.

For each theme addressed, this analysis<sup>2</sup> looks at the:

- European Union as a whole;
- Individual countries;
- Socio-demographic variables.

Other variables which are systematically cross-tabulated with the results for each question include: alcohol consumption during the last 12 months (results for QB10a), opinion on the idea of putting warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol (results for QB17) and the assessments of the responsibility of individuals and public authorities in protecting individuals from alcohol related harm (QB18).

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph\\_determinants/life\\_style/alcohol\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_determinants/life_style/alcohol_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> In some cases, due to the rounding of figures, displayed sums can show a difference of one point compared with the sum of the individual cells. Also, it should be noted that the total percentages shown in the tables of this report may exceed 100% where the respondent is allowed to give several answers to a particular question.

## 1. Alcohol drinking habits

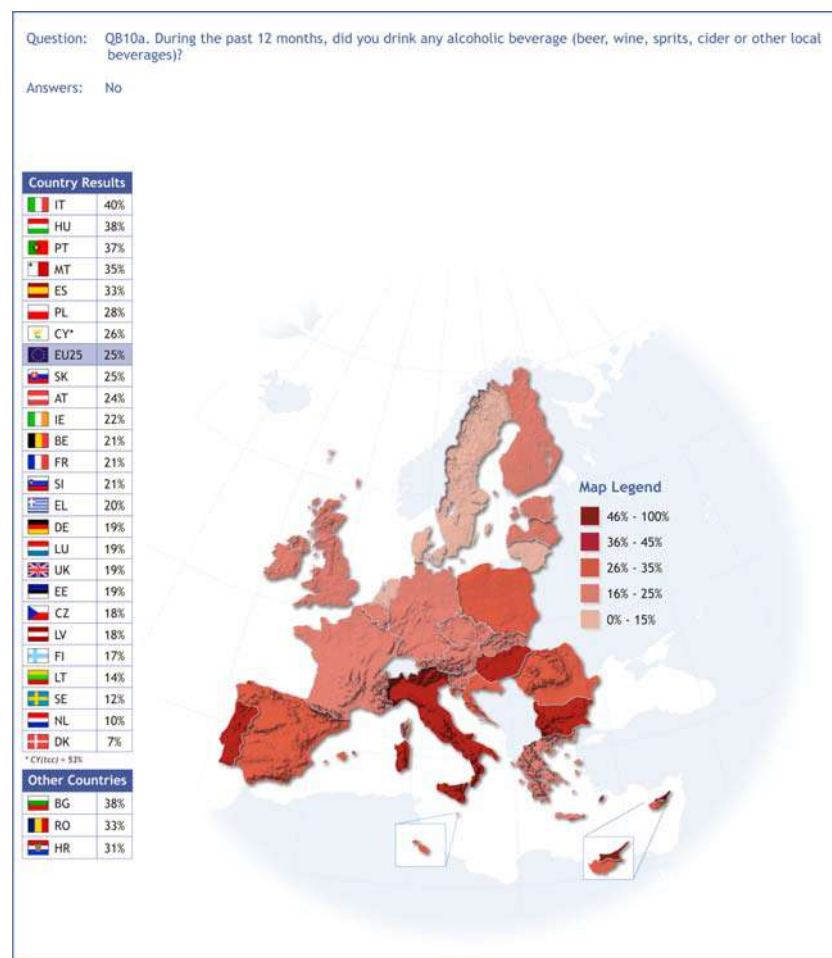
### 1.1. Frequency of alcohol consumption

*- More respondents have drunk alcohol but less often than 3 years ago, although there are considerable gender and age differences -*

Questionnaire source: QB10a<sup>3</sup>

Europe is the continent where per capita alcohol consumption is the highest in the world.<sup>4</sup> Indeed, 75% of EU citizens claimed to have drunk alcoholic beverages during the past 12 months. A quarter of the population (25%), however, appear not to have consumed alcohol at all – at least during this period. It should be noted that all these results are based on respondents' own declarations. **For cultural reasons in some countries respondents tend to underreport their consumption, therefore we have to keep this in mind when reading this analysis.** Consequently there could be differences between public opinion survey results and results of epidemiological studies.

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



<sup>3</sup> QB10a During the past 12 months, did you drink any alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, sprits, cider or other local beverages)?

<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph\\_determinants/life\\_style/alcohol\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_determinants/life_style/alcohol_en.htm)

Although country results about alcohol consumers vary between 60% for Italy to 93% for Denmark, the majority in all Member States and acceding/candidate countries seem to indulge in drinking some kind of alcoholic beverage. Most probably due to religious motives the majority (53%) in the Turkish Cypriot Community declared they had not drunk any alcohol in the past 12 months.

In socio-demographic terms gender, socio-economic status and - to some extent - age seems to be determining factors. Significantly more men (84%) than women (68%) said they had drunk alcohol in the past year. Higher proportions of respondents who had continued their education to the highest level (84%) and managers (88%) claimed to have consumed alcohol than other groups. Among all socio-demographic groups house persons (43%) responded the most frequently that they have not drunk any alcohol during the past 12 months. An important proportion of respondents finishing their full-time education by the age 15 (37%) and those aged 55 and over (33%) also seem to refrain from alcohol. It can be noted that these two categories are often linked, as more of the older respondent group left school at an earlier age compared to the EU average.

Interestingly, more of those who stress the responsibility of individuals in terms of protection from alcohol-related harm have consumed alcoholic beverages in the past year (80% have drunk alcohol compared to the EU average 75%). Meanwhile, more of those who believe public authorities should intervene claim not to have drunk any alcohol (29% have not drunk compared to the EU average 25%).

**QB10a During the past 12 months, did you drink any alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other local beverages)?**

	Yes	No		Yes	No
EU25	75%	25%	EU25	75%	25%
<b>Sex</b>			<b>Education (End of)</b>		
Male	84%	16%	15	63%	37%
Female	68%	32%	16-19	80%	20%
<b>Age</b>			20+	84%	16%
15-24	75%	25%	Still Studying	72%	28%
25-39	81%	19%	<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
40-54	81%	19%	Self- employed	81%	19%
55 +	67%	33%	Managers	88%	12%
<b>Put warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts</b>			Other white collars	82%	18%
Agree	74%	26%	Manual workers	84%	16%
Disagree	84%	16%	House persons	57%	43%
<b>Protection from alcohol related harm</b>			Unemployed	74%	26%
Individuals are responsible	80%	20%	Retired	67%	33%
Public authorities must intervene	71%	29%	Students	72%	28%

Questionnaire source: QB10c<sup>5</sup>

With regard to alcohol consumption in the last 30 days, we can observe that most citizens who reported to have drunk alcohol during the past year have also done so in the past 30 days. This holds true for the EU (87%) and for the country level as well as for socio-demographic variables. This leads to the conclusion that the number of people only drinking on special occasions, such as on New Years Eve, is quite low.

Concerning Italy it is also worth mentioning that, regarding alcohol consumption over the previous 12 months, it is at the bottom of the individual country scale (60%). However, 92% of these respondents have also drunk alcohol within the last 30 days.

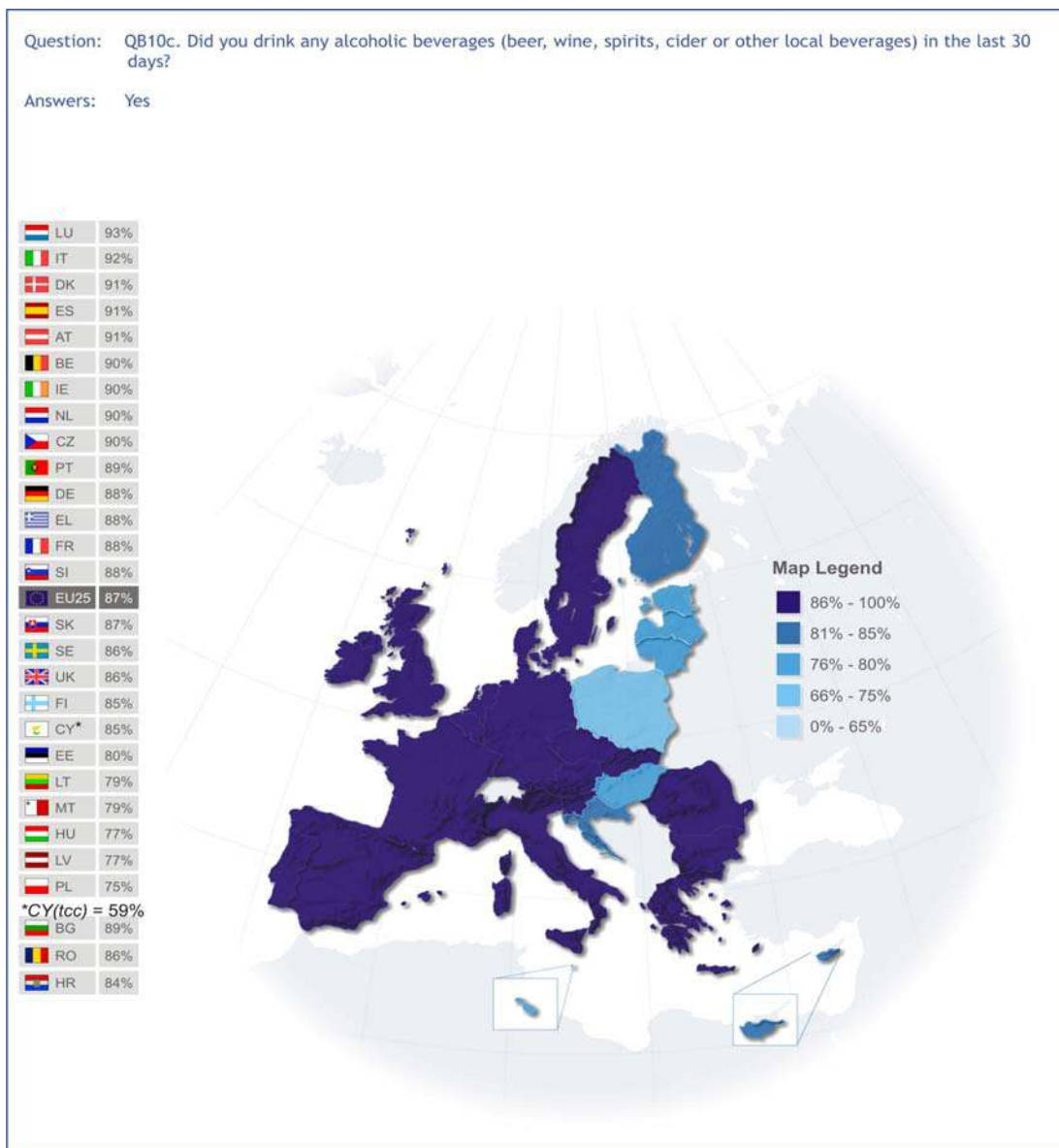


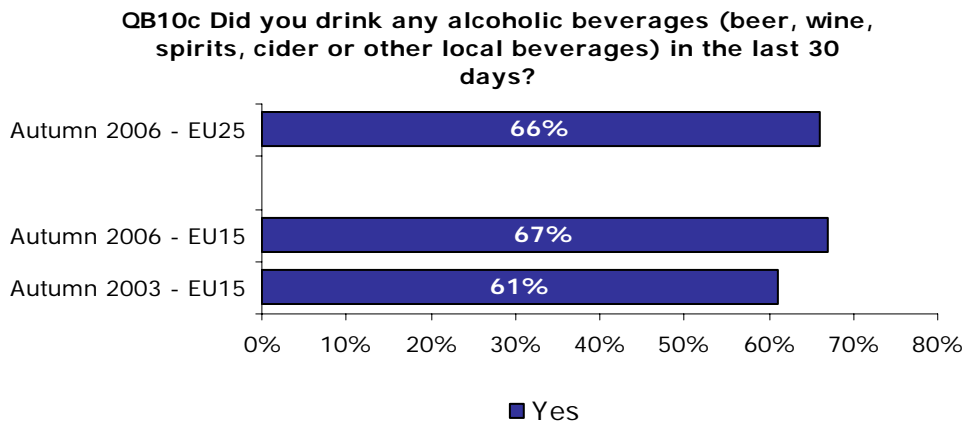
Table refers to those claimed to have drunk alcohol during the past 12 months (BASE: 18895 respondents)

<sup>5</sup>QB10c Did you drink any alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other local beverages) in the last 30 days?

This question was also asked in the autumn 2003 Eurobarometer survey<sup>6</sup>, although without being filtered by the previous question. (This means that all respondents surveyed were asked whether they had drunk in the past 30 days and not only those who claimed previously they had drunk during the past 12 months.)

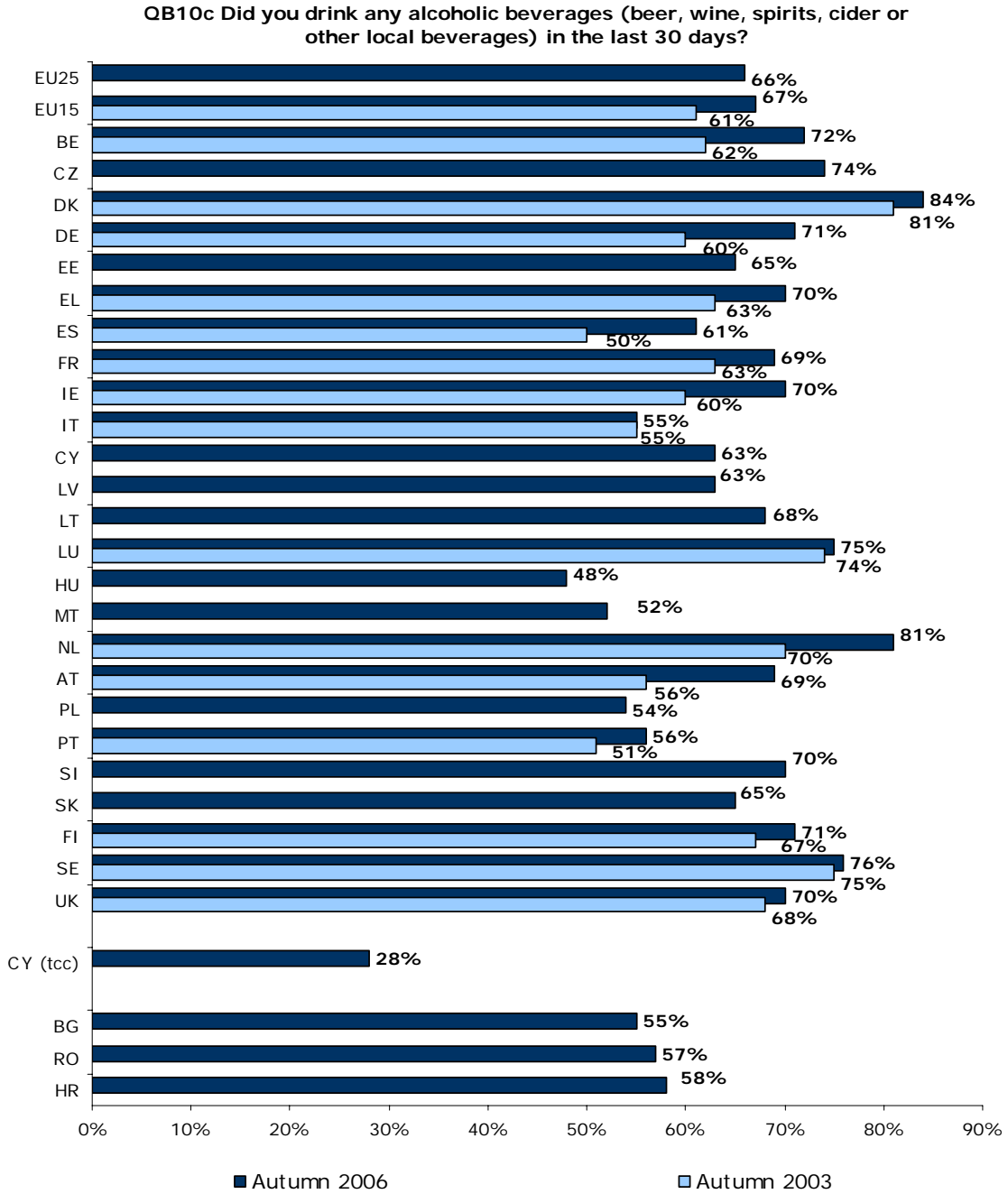
Therefore results are not entirely comparable and must be handled with care, even if we use unfiltered results for the comparison below. (This means that we refer to the whole sample, including those claiming they have not drunk alcohol during the past 12 months. Hence, for this total unfiltered sample, the percentage of those having drunk in the last 30 days is 66% rather than 87%). Moreover figures for the European Union must also be regarded cautiously, since in 2003 the EU constituted only 15 Member States.

Overall, results suggest a slight increase of alcohol consumption in the Union. Looking at the EU15, six percentage points more of respondents said this year that they had drunk alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days, than was the case in 2003.



<sup>6</sup> Special Eurobarometer 186: Health, Food and Alcohol and Safety  
[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_186\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_186_en.pdf)

An increase can also be observed in each of the old Member States except for Italy, where the number of respondents drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the poll, has remained the same (55%). The highest increase has been measured in Austria (13 percentage points).





Questionnaire source: QB11<sup>7</sup>

48 % of Europeans who reported having drunk alcoholic beverages in the preceding 30 days did so once a week (25%), or 2-3 times a week (23%). Moreover, 21 % reported that they drunk alcoholic beverages more than 4 days a week.

A country analysis shows that in 14 out of the 25 Member States most citizens said they had drunk alcohol once a week in the preceding 30 days. In the Baltic States (Latvia 36%, Lithuania 35%, Estonia 29%) and in Poland 28% most respondents said they had drunk alcohol only once during the past month. Most Portuguese drink alcoholic beverages every day (47%) but - as we will see later - normally only a few drinks in one sitting. Most Irish, in contrast, drink only once a week (41%) but as we will again see later at least three drinks in one sitting.

QB11 In the last 30 days, on how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverage?

	Daily	4 – 5 times a week	2 – 3 times a week	Once a week	2 – 3 times a month	Once
<b>EU25</b>	13%	8%	23%	<b>25%</b>	17%	13%
BE	14%	7%	<b>26%</b>	22%	19%	12%
CZ	4%	7%	20%	<b>34%</b>	20%	15%
DK	12%	7%	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>	20%	11%
DE	9%	6%	25%	<b>27%</b>	19%	14%
EE	3%	3%	14%	25%	26%	<b>29%</b>
EL	10%	7%	21%	<b>29%</b>	17%	15%
ES	25%	8%	<b>27%</b>	23%	9%	7%
FR	18%	5%	17%	<b>28%</b>	19%	13%
IE	2%	8%	29%	<b>41%</b>	12%	7%
IT	<b>26%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>26%</b>	17%	10%	6%
CY	8%	5%	16%	<b>31%</b>	20%	20%
LV	1%	2%	6%	25%	29%	<b>36%</b>
LT	1%	3%	11%	23%	27%	<b>35%</b>
LU	15%	6%	24%	<b>25%</b>	16%	12%
HU	14%	11%	13%	21%	20%	<b>21%</b>
MT	14%	3%	22%	<b>38%</b>	13%	10%
NL	18%	10%	<b>25%</b>	22%	17%	8%
AT	7%	13%	27%	<b>29%</b>	15%	8%
PL	1%	4%	9%	<b>28%</b>	27%	<b>28%</b>
PT	<b>47%</b>	8%	13%	15%	7%	9%
SI	9%	7%	19%	<b>29%</b>	18%	17%
SK	5%	6%	14%	<b>29%</b>	26%	20%
FI	2%	7%	19%	<b>31%</b>	25%	16%
SE	1%	3%	19%	28%	<b>31%</b>	17%
UK	8%	9%	<b>33%</b>	26%	14%	9%
CY (tcc)	8%	10%	22%	<b>24%</b>	20%	14%
BG	12%	12%	21%	<b>29%</b>	15%	11%
RO	9%	9%	21%	<b>31%</b>	17%	11%
HR	18%	6%	18%	<b>22%</b>	19%	16%
<b>Highest percentage within a country</b>				<b>Highest percentage in the EU25</b>		

Table refers to those claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days (BASE: 16450 respondents)

<sup>7</sup> QB11 In the last 30 days, on how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverage?

Socio-demographic analysis of this question reveals that, over the period of a month, women and younger respondents drink alcohol less frequently than men and other age categories (53% of men reported to drink more than 2 times a week compared with 34% for women. 31% aged 15 – 24 reported to drink more than 2 times a week compared with 58 % of respondents 55+). Of those drinking alcohol during the preceding month, over a quarter of those aged 55 and above, those finishing their education by age 15 (both 27%), and retired persons (28%) appear to have done so on a daily basis.

QB11 In the last 30 days, on how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverage?

	Daily	4 – 5 times a week	2 – 3 times a week	Once a week	2 – 3 times a month	Once
<b>EU25</b>	13%	8%	23%	25%	17%	13%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	18%	10%	25%	25%	13%	8%
Female	9%	5%	20%	26%	21%	18%
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	3%	5%	23%	31%	22%	16%
25-39	7%	7%	24%	27%	20%	14%
40-54	12%	9%	23%	27%	17%	11%
55 +	27%	9%	22%	19%	12%	11%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15	27%	9%	21%	20%	12%	11%
16-19	12%	7%	24%	26%	17%	13%
20+	10%	9%	24%	26%	18%	12%
Still Studying	2%	4%	22%	31%	23%	17%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
Self- employed	17%	11%	26%	21%	13%	11%
Managers	7%	8%	28%	30%	17%	10%
Other white collars	9%	7%	24%	28%	19%	12%
Manual workers	11%	8%	23%	26%	18%	13%
House persons	12%	6%	20%	25%	21%	15%
Unemployed	10%	7%	21%	30%	18%	13%
Retired	28%	8%	21%	19%	12%	12%
Students	2%	4%	22%	31%	23%	17%

Table refers to those claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days (BASE: 16450 respondents)

Due to the different wording of the question used in the 2003 Eurobarometer survey<sup>8</sup> we can not directly compare these with the current results. At that time, citizens of the EU 15 said that, on average, they consumed alcohol on 15 days out of a four week period.

<sup>8</sup> Special Eurobarometer 186: Health, Food and Alcohol and Safety  
[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_186\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_186_en.pdf)

### 1.2. Amount of alcohol consumption

**- Most EU citizens usually drink 1-2 drinks at once but the– youngest interviewed reported a higher percentage of “binge drinking”**

Questionnaire source: QB12<sup>9</sup>

The majority of the EU population reported having 1-2 drinks on an occasion where they consume alcohol (59%). One in ten Europeans said that they usually have 5 or more drinks (10%) in one sitting.

At the top of the country scale is, by a considerable margin, Ireland. Here 36% claimed to drink 3-4 drinks on one occasion, and further 34% 5 or more. At the other end of the scale, 25% of Bulgarians and around a fifth of Germans (19%), Latvians (18%), Lithuanians (18%), Cypriots (18%), Italians (17%) and Luxembourgers (17%) reports that they drink less than one drink on a day when they drink alcoholic beverages.

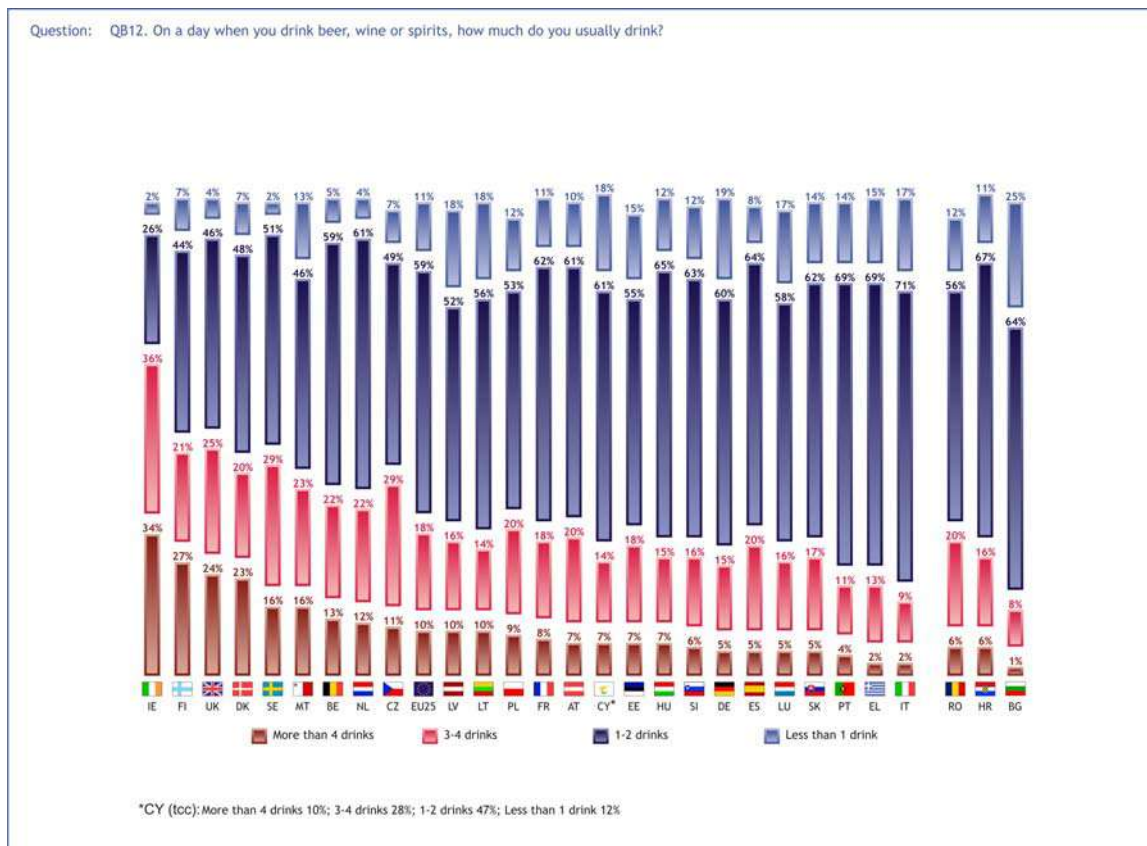


Table refers to those claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days (BASE: 16450 respondents)

Not surprisingly men consume, on average, more alcohol in one sitting than women. We have seen that younger respondents and students claim to have drink on fewer occasions per month than the EU average. Here, however, it appears that binge drinking is high among the youngest respondents: they are more inclined to drink 3-4 or even more drinks at once, than the average European.

<sup>9</sup> QB12 On a day when you drink beer, wine or spirits, how much do you usually drink?

The reverse of this can be seen for respondents aged 55+ and retired persons, as well as those finishing their education by the age of 15. Here a higher number claim to have drunk alcoholic beverages daily during the past months, but when they do drink they seem to consume less alcohol compared to other socio-demographic groups.

QB12 On a day when you drink beer, wine or spirits, how much do you usually drink?

	Less than 1 drink	1-2 drinks	3-4 drinks	More than 4 drinks		Less than 1 drink	1-2 drinks	3-4 drinks	More than 4 drinks
<b>EU25</b>	11%	59%	18%	10%	<b>EU25</b>	11%	59%	18%	10%
<b>Sex</b>					<b>Education (End of)</b>				
Male	7%	56%	22%	13%	15	18%	60%	15%	6%
Female	17%	62%	13%	7%	16-19	10%	58%	19%	12%
<b>Age</b>					20+	10%	63%	18%	8%
15-24	8%	46%	25%	19%	Still Studying	8%	47%	25%	17%
25-39	8%	56%	19%	14%	<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
40-54	10%	60%	20%	8%	Self- employed	9%	58%	20%	9%
55 +	17%	66%	13%	4%	Managers	9%	61%	19%	9%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>					Other white collars	9%	63%	18%	9%
Rural village	11%	60%	18%	9%	Manual workers	9%	54%	22%	14%
Small/ mid size town	12%	60%	17%	10%	House persons	19%	64%	11%	5%
Large town	11%	55%	20%	12%	Unemployed	8%	48%	22%	20%
<b>Protection from alcohol related harm</b>					Retired	18%	65%	12%	5%
Individuals are responsible	11%	57%	19%	12%	Students	8%	47%	25%	17%
Public authorities must intervene	12%	62%	17%	8%					

Table refers to those claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days (BASE: 16450 respondents)

Slightly more of those who stress the responsibility of individuals in terms of protection from alcohol-related harm have consumed more than 4 drinks on one occasion. Meanwhile, more of those who believe public authorities should intervene reported to drink 1-2 or less than 1 drink at once.

Concerning the comparison with the Eurobarometer survey from 2003, we can observe the following trend: Although more Europeans now report consuming alcohol than 3 years ago, the proportion of people who drink 3-4 drinks in one sitting has slightly decreased in favour of those having 1-2 drinks or even less than that at a time. Looking at those reported to have drinking 4 or more drinks in one sitting, we see that the share has stayed the same (10%). Given that in 2006 more people reported alcohol consumption within the past 30 days, the actual number of respondents who drank at least 4 drinks has in fact increased.

QB12 On a day when you drink beer, wine or spirits, how much do you usually drink?

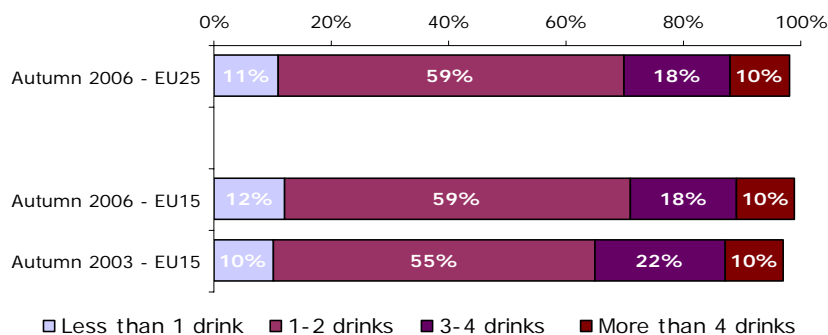


Table refers to those claimed to have drunk alcohol in the last 30 days (BASE: 16450 respondents in 2006 for the EU25)

Questionnaire source: QB10b<sup>10</sup>

Around one third (31%) of those Europeans who claimed to have drunk alcoholic beverages in the past 12 months also claimed to have never drunk 5 or more drinks during this period. On the other hand, 13% reported to have drunk more than 4 drinks several times a week.

The majority in almost every Member State said they had either never drunk such a considerable amount of alcohol, or do so less than once a month. Portugal presents the most outstanding result in this respect: 55% of Portuguese claim that they never drink more than 4 drinks at once. In contrast to this general picture, striking discrepancies can be observed in case of Ireland, Spain and Austria. In Ireland 37% of the alcohol-drinking population have 5 or more drinks on one occasion once a week. Meanwhile around a quarter in Spain (28%) and Austria (24%) also do this several times a week.

QB10b How often in the past 12 months have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion?					
	Several times a week	Once a week	Once a month	Less than once a month	Never
<b>EU25</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>31%</b>
BE	9%	15%	17%	22%	<b>37%</b>
CZ	7%	18%	17%	26%	<b>31%</b>
DK	8%	14%	23%	<b>37%</b>	18%
DE	15%	19%	20%	<b>23%</b>	<b>23%</b>
EE	4%	17%	21%	<b>30%</b>	28%
EL	6%	9%	15%	23%	<b>46%</b>
ES	<b>28%</b>	21%	11%	16%	22%
FR	6%	9%	16%	30%	<b>39%</b>
IE	17%	<b>37%</b>	14%	20%	11%
IT	21%	13%	7%	12%	<b>46%</b>
CY	6%	7%	12%	21%	<b>54%</b>
LV	2%	8%	15%	22%	<b>52%</b>
LT	4%	8%	16%	31%	<b>40%</b>
LU	10%	9%	14%	21%	<b>46%</b>
HU	14%	11%	14%	25%	<b>36%</b>
MT	4%	22%	11%	<b>33%</b>	30%
NL	8%	12%	17%	27%	<b>36%</b>
AT	<b>24%</b>	20%	17%	18%	20%
PL	4%	13%	22%	<b>37%</b>	21%
PT	14%	6%	6%	18%	<b>55%</b>
SI	7%	14%	17%	23%	<b>39%</b>
SK	10%	16%	19%	26%	<b>28%</b>
FI	5%	16%	<b>25%</b>	<b>31%</b>	23%
SE	1%	11%	20%	33%	<b>34%</b>
UK	12%	19%	16%	24%	<b>29%</b>
CY(tcc)	19%	14%	17%	20%	<b>29%</b>
BG	14%	13%	9%	18%	<b>45%</b>
RO	14%	18%	15%	23%	<b>29%</b>
HR	10%	11%	14%	24%	<b>40%</b>
<b>Highest percentage within a country</b>			<b>Highest percentage in the EU25</b>		

Table refers to those claimed to have drunk alcohol during the past 12 months (BASE: 18895 respondents)

<sup>10</sup> QB10b How often in the past 12 months have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion?

A socio-demographic analysis reveals that men drink 5 or more drinks on one occasion more often than women do. 41% of women claimed to never have drunk as much, whereas this is only the case for 22% of men.

On the one hand, referring to our previous observations, more respondents aged 55 and over (never: 44%), retired persons (never: 46%) and those having left school at age 15 (never: 38%) drink less alcohol at one occasion than the average European does (never 31%). It should be noted, that usually there is an overlap among these groups since a higher number of elderly left school at age 15 than their younger counterparts.

On the other hand, compared to the EU average a higher proportion of respondents from these socio-demographic categories said they drink 5 or more drinks at once on several occasions in a week (55+ 16%, retired persons 15% and respondents leaving school at age 15 18%), compared to the EU average (13%).

Five or more drinks on one occasion are consumed more often by the youngest interviewees (21% once a month, 22% once a week), students (19% and 20%) than EU citizens on average (16% and 15%).

The self-employed report having heavier drinking habits too: 17% say that they drink 5 or more drinks in one sitting several times a week, and another 19% once a week.

QB10b How often in the past 12 months have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion?

	Several times a week	Once a week	Once a month	Less than once a month	Never
<b>EU25</b>	13%	15%	16%	24%	31%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	18%	19%	17%	23%	22%
Female	7%	11%	14%	26%	41%
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	10%	22%	21%	26%	20%
25-39	12%	18%	19%	26%	24%
40-54	12%	15%	16%	26%	30%
55 +	16%	11%	10%	19%	44%
<b>Education (End)</b>					
15	18%	14%	11%	18%	38%
16-19	13%	17%	17%	23%	29%
20+	9%	13%	17%	28%	32%
Still Studying	8%	20%	19%	28%	24%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>					
Self- employed	17%	19%	14%	20%	29%
Managers	9%	17%	18%	27%	28%
Other white collars	12%	15%	17%	26%	29%
Manual workers	14%	18%	20%	25%	22%
House persons	10%	12%	14%	22%	41%
Unemployed	14%	18%	18%	24%	25%
Retired	15%	10%	9%	20%	46%
Students	8%	20%	19%	28%	24%

Table refers to those claimed to have drunk alcohol during the past 12 months (BASE: 18895 respondents)

### 1.3. Gender differences in alcohol consumption pattern

#### QB10a

As we have seen previously, **generally** more men than women reported to have drunken alcohol during the past 12 months (84% vs. 68%). In some countries remarkable gender differences have been measured that could also affect the overall country consumption pattern. For example in Portugal (52% vs. 20% of men) or Italy (51% vs. 28% of men) the majority of women claimed not to have drunk alcohol during the past 12 months, in Denmark this figure was only 10% (compared to 5% of men). In comparison the overall results for alcohol abstainers were 37% in Portugal, 40% in Italy and 7% in Denmark.

#### QB10c

Looking at **alcohol consumption in the last 30 days** in the EU25, we could observe that most respondents who reported to have drunk alcohol during the past year have also done so in the past 30 days (87%). Since abstainers logically were not asked this question the difference between results of men and women dropped to ten percentage points (92% vs. 82% of women).

#### QB11

As to the **frequency** of drinking alcoholic beverages, men reported to drink alcohol more often during the past 30 days than women did. As we have seen previously Portugal has an outstanding proportion of respondents declaring to drink alcohol every day in the last 30 days (47% compared to 13% at the EU level). This reflects also in national results for both Portuguese men (55% vs. 18% in the EU25) and women (34% vs. 9% in the EU25).

#### QB12

Generally speaking men drink more alcohol at once than women do: More women reported to drink less than one drink or 1-2 drinks on one occasion than men; meanwhile more men claimed to drink 3-4 or more than 4 drinks than women. National socio-demographic results in terms of gender follow the overall country trends: In countries where the general **amount of alcohol consumption** is lower such as in Italy (17% drank less than one drink; 71% 1-2 drinks) or in Portugal (14% drank less than one drink; 69% 1-2 drinks), a higher share of both male and female respondents claimed to drink maximum 2 drinks.<sup>11</sup> On the other hand, in Ireland where the amount of alcohol usually consumed on one occasion is high (36% claimed to drink 3-4 drinks and further 34% more than 4 drinks), figures for both gender are high as well.<sup>12</sup>

#### QB10b

Corresponding to the previous question the survey has shown that men drink **5 or more drinks on one occasion** more often than women do. 41% of women claimed to never have drunk as much, whereas this is only the case for 22% of men. National gender related figures follow again the overall country results: Taking the two extreme examples, in Portugal 55% (46% of men and 68% of women) reported to never have drunk 5 or more drinks, meanwhile in Ireland only 11% (7% of men and 16% of women) did so.

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<sup>11</sup> In Italy 9% of men and 29% of women drank less than one drink; as well as 75% of men and 66% of women drank 1-2 drinks. In Portugal 7% of men and 26% of women drank less than one drink; as well as 69% of men and 68% of women drank 1-2 drinks.

<sup>12</sup> In Ireland 36% of both gender drank 3-4 drinks and 44% of men and 23% of women consumed more than 4 drinks.

## 2. Responsibility for and prevention from alcohol related harm

Combating harmful and hazardous alcohol consumption in Europe is a public health priority for many Member States and at the EU level. Harmful alcohol consumption is estimated to cause the deaths of 195,000 people a year in the EU. It is a net cause of 7.4% of all ill-health and early deaths in the EU and is responsible for 1 in 4 deaths among young men aged 15-29.<sup>13</sup> Social consequences such as violence, crime or problems in human relations need to be mentioned as well.

### 2.1. Who is responsible for protection from the harmful effects of alcohol consumption?

***- EU citizens are divided as to whether rather individuals are responsible enough or public authorities should intervene to protect the population from alcohol related harm -***

*Questionnaire source: QB18<sup>14</sup>*

At the European Union level the slight majority of citizens (52%) consider individuals to be mainly responsible for protecting themselves from alcohol-related harm. A quite significant proportion of respondents (44%), however, think that public authorities have to intervene in order to protect individuals.

In Slovakia (75%), the Czech Republic (70%) and Croatia (70%), the considerable majority of the population believes in the primacy of individual responsibility on this issue. At the other end of the country scale stand Hungary (57%), Italy (56%) and Spain (55%), where people have a more 'interventionist' view on how the state should take care of its citizens' health.

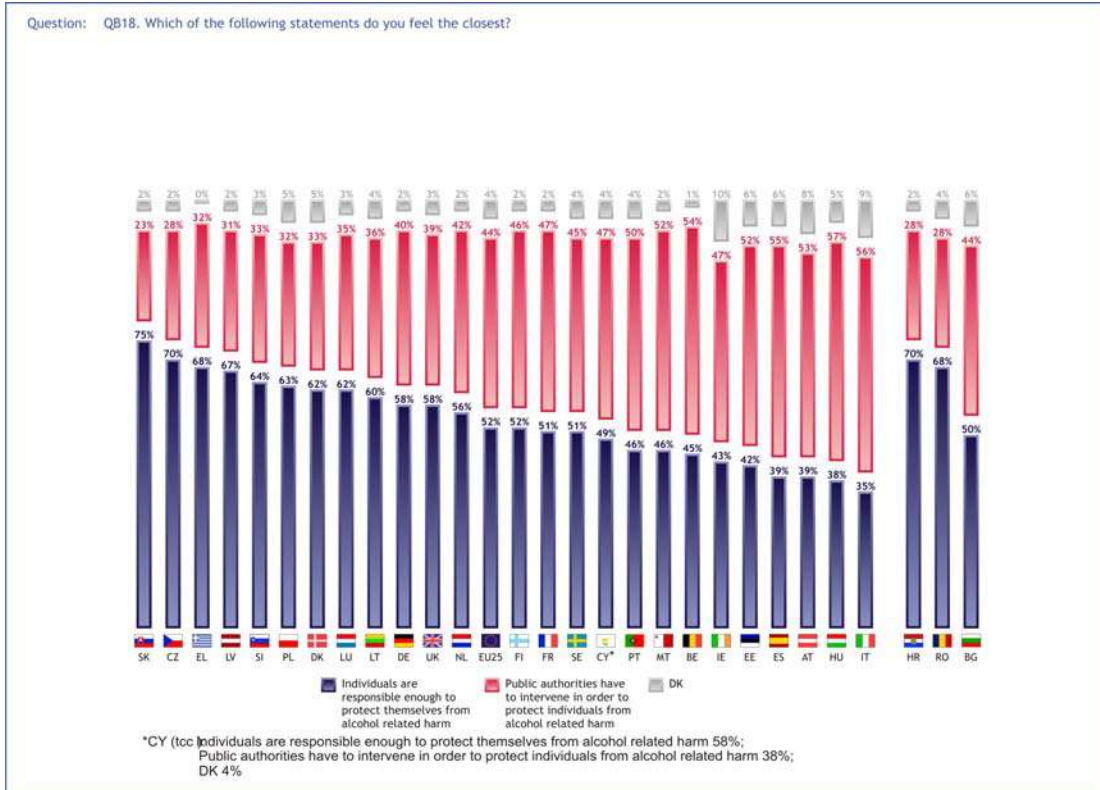
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<sup>13</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph\\_determinants/life\\_style/alcohol/alcohol\\_com\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_determinants/life_style/alcohol/alcohol_com_en.htm)

<sup>14</sup> QB18 From which of the following statements do you feel the closest?

- Individuals are responsible enough to protect themselves from alcohol related harm  
- Public authorities have to intervene in order to protect individuals from alcohol related harm





Men (54% vs. 42%), the youngest respondents (59% vs. 37%) and students (55% vs. 41%) are slightly more in favour of individual responsibility than other socio-demographic groups. This is also true of manual workers (56% vs. 41%) and unemployed persons (55% vs. 41%). Managers (48% vs. 48%), respondents educated to the highest level (48% vs. 49%), house persons (47% vs. 49%) and respondents aged 55 and above (49% vs. 47%) are divided equally on this matter.

Cross-tabulated results suggest that those **who consumed alcohol** in the past 12 months tend more to **emphasise the responsibility of individuals** in protecting themselves from alcohol related harm (55% vs. 42%). We can also observe here, that the more drinks respondents drink on one occasion, the more they believe it is the responsibility of individuals to protect themselves from alcohol related harm.

Conversely, those who **have not drunk alcoholic beverages** in the past year are **more inclined to empower public authorities** to protect citizens from the detrimental consequences of alcohol consumption (52% vs. 42%). Furthermore, the fewer drinks respondents drink on one occasion the more they are convinced that public authorities should intervene.

QB12 On a day when you drink beer, wine or spirits, how much do you usually drink? AND QB18 Which of the following statements do you feel the closest?

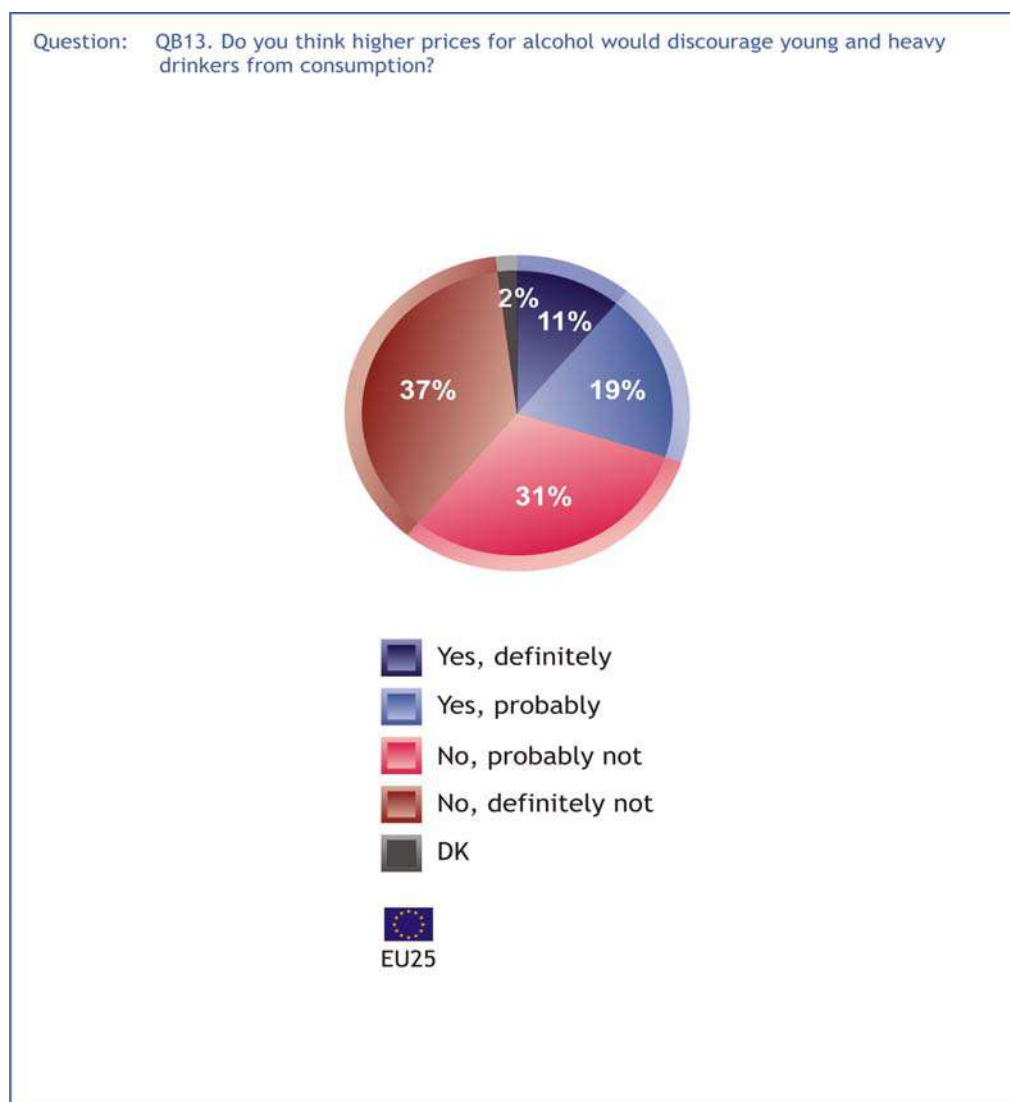
	EU25	Less than 1 drink	1-2 drinks	3-4 drinks	5-6 drinks	7-9 drinks	10 or more drinks
<b>Protection from alcohol related harm</b>							
Individuals are responsible	52%	50%	53%	57%	65%	64%	65%
Public authorities must intervene	44%	46%	44%	40%	32%	34%	31%

## 2.2. Does price influence alcohol-drinking habits?

*- Respondents in general report that they would not be sensitive to price changes - although younger respondents are more likely to say they would buy less alcohol if prices increase -*

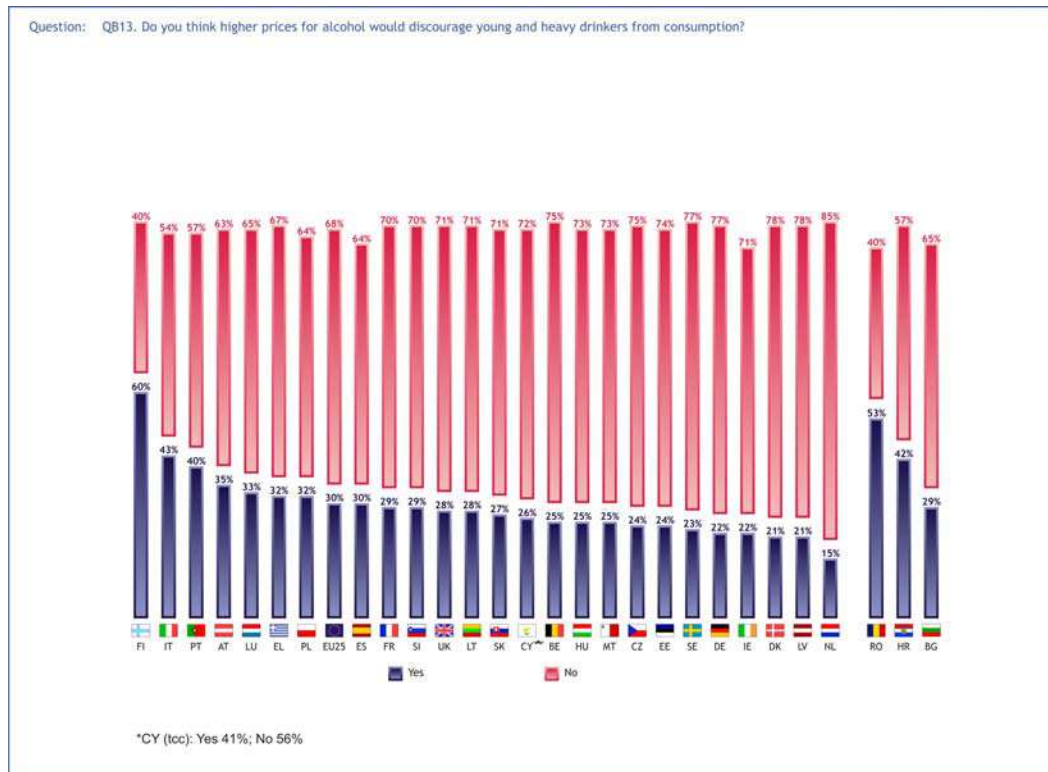
Questionnaire source: QB13<sup>15</sup>

Two thirds of the European Union population (68%) believe that higher prices for alcohol would not discourage young people and heavy drinkers from consumption.



<sup>15</sup> QB13 Do you think higher prices for alcohol would discourage young and heavy drinkers from consumption?

Most sceptical in this respect are the Dutch, with 85% doubting such a measure would have a dissuasive effect. Finland is the only Member State where the majority of respondents (60%) think higher alcohol prices would restrain younger people and heavy drinkers from consumption. Reasons for this attitude can be explained by developments in recent years: The level of alcohol consumption in Finland per capita is 1 litre more than it was in 2003, before the tax reduction introduced on the basis of EU regulations. Alcohol related diseases and death linked to drinking have increased enormously in the country over recent years.<sup>16</sup> 53% of Romanians also consider higher prices would restrain young peoples' and heavy drinkers' alcohol consumption. This price-sensitivity might be explained by lower level of incomes compared to those in current European Union countries.



A socio-demographic analysis reveals some important findings. Younger respondents seem to believe that young people would react more sensitively to alcohol price increase than other groups: More interviewees aged 15-24 (36%) and students (38%) think that higher prices would restrain young and heavy drinkers from alcohol consumption, compared to Europeans on average (30%).

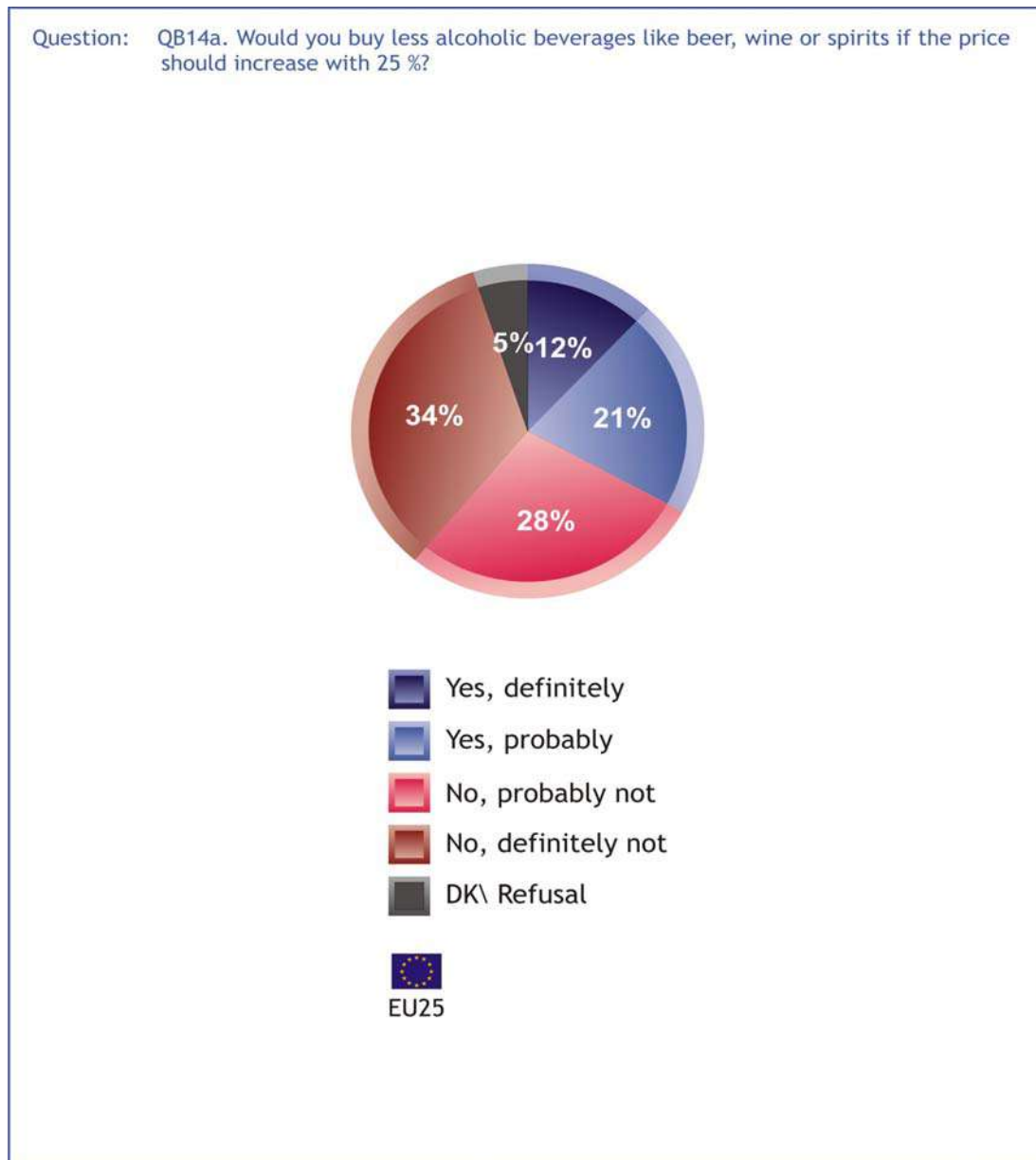
With regard to the cross-tabulated results, we can observe that those who have drunk alcohol in the past year (71%) and those considering the prevention of alcohol-related harm to be the responsibility of individuals (72%) have more doubts that higher prices would reduce consumption. Figures are lower for those not having consumed alcohol in the past year (60%) and those putting emphasis on state responsibility in the protection of people (64%). This confirms once again the link between the respondent's own alcohol consumption and his/hers attitudes to alcohol policy interventions.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.hs.fi/tulosta/1135223545208>

<sup>17</sup> Anderson and Baumberg; Alcohol in Europe, Institute of Alcohol Studies, 2006  
[http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/news\\_alcoholineurope\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/news_alcoholineurope_en.htm)

Questionnaire source: QB14a<sup>18</sup>

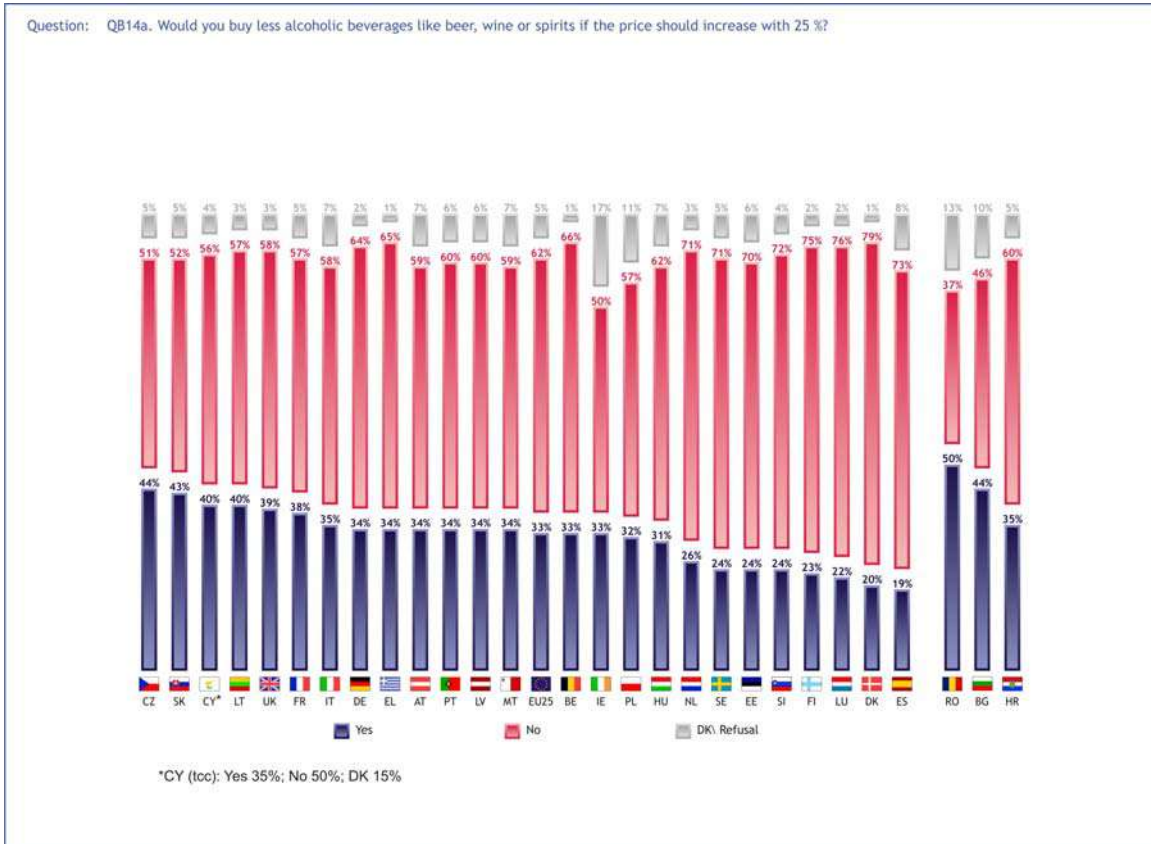
Similar to the results we have seen for the previous question, around two thirds of EU citizens (62%), believed that they would not to buy less alcoholic beverages should the price increase by 25%. Although, one third of respondents (33%) claimed they would purchase less alcohol in case of such a price increase.<sup>19</sup>



<sup>18</sup> QB14a Would you buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25 %?

<sup>19</sup> For further information on this topic and on real behavioural changes related to price increases see: Anderson and Baumberg; Alcohol in Europe, Institute of Alcohol Studies, 2006  
[http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/news\\_alcoholineurope\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/news_alcoholineurope_en.htm)

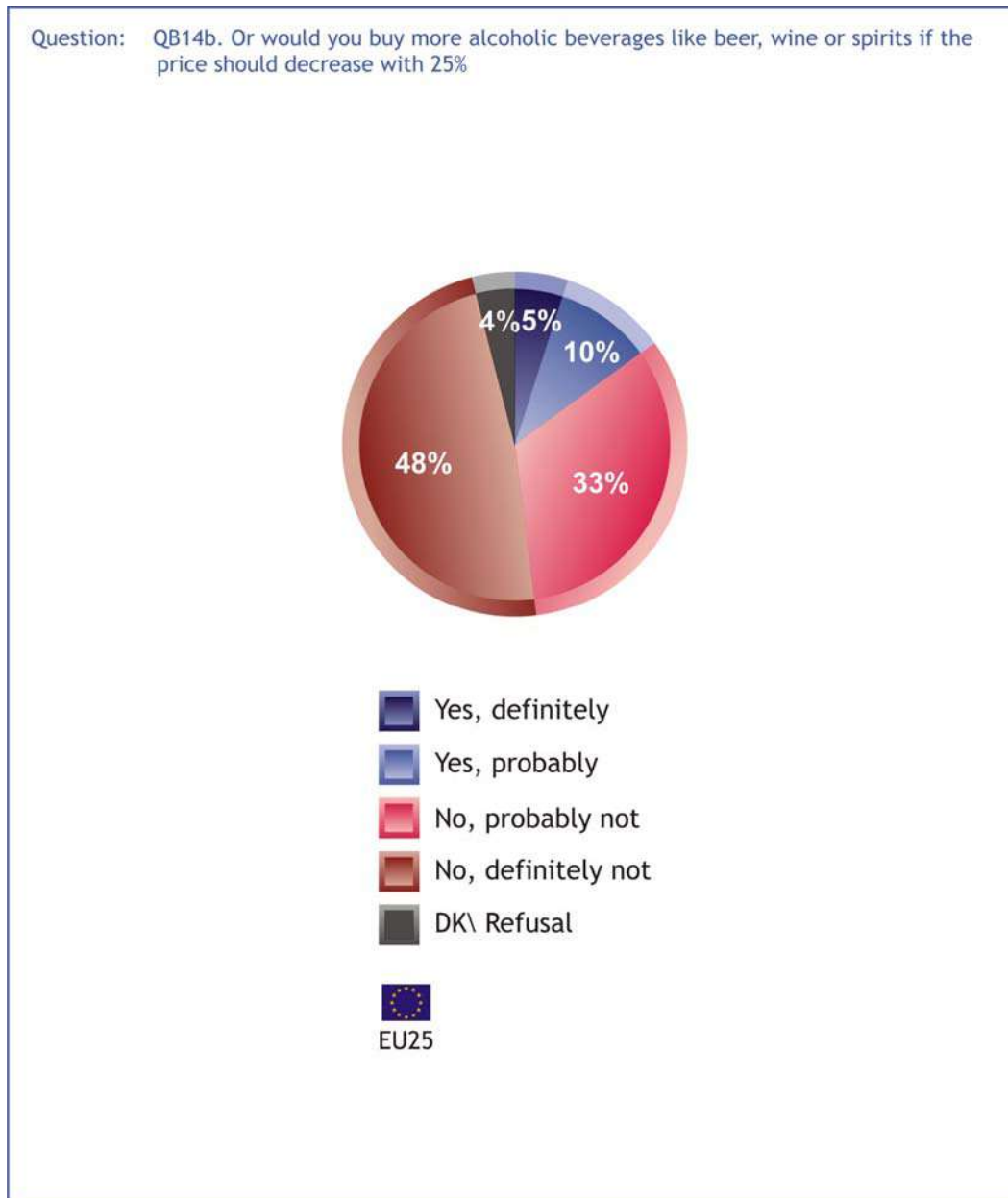
Romanians express to a higher degree than respondents from other EU countries that they are more sensitive to price changes, one in two citizens surveyed (50%) declared they would buy less alcohol should its price rise by 25%.



In socio-demographic terms it is again the youngest respondents (44%) and students (42%) who believe that they would buy less alcoholic beverages than other groups and the EU average (33%), if the price would increase considerably. Unemployed persons (40%) and manual workers (38%) appear also to believe that they would buy less alcohol, which is most probably related to their lower income level.

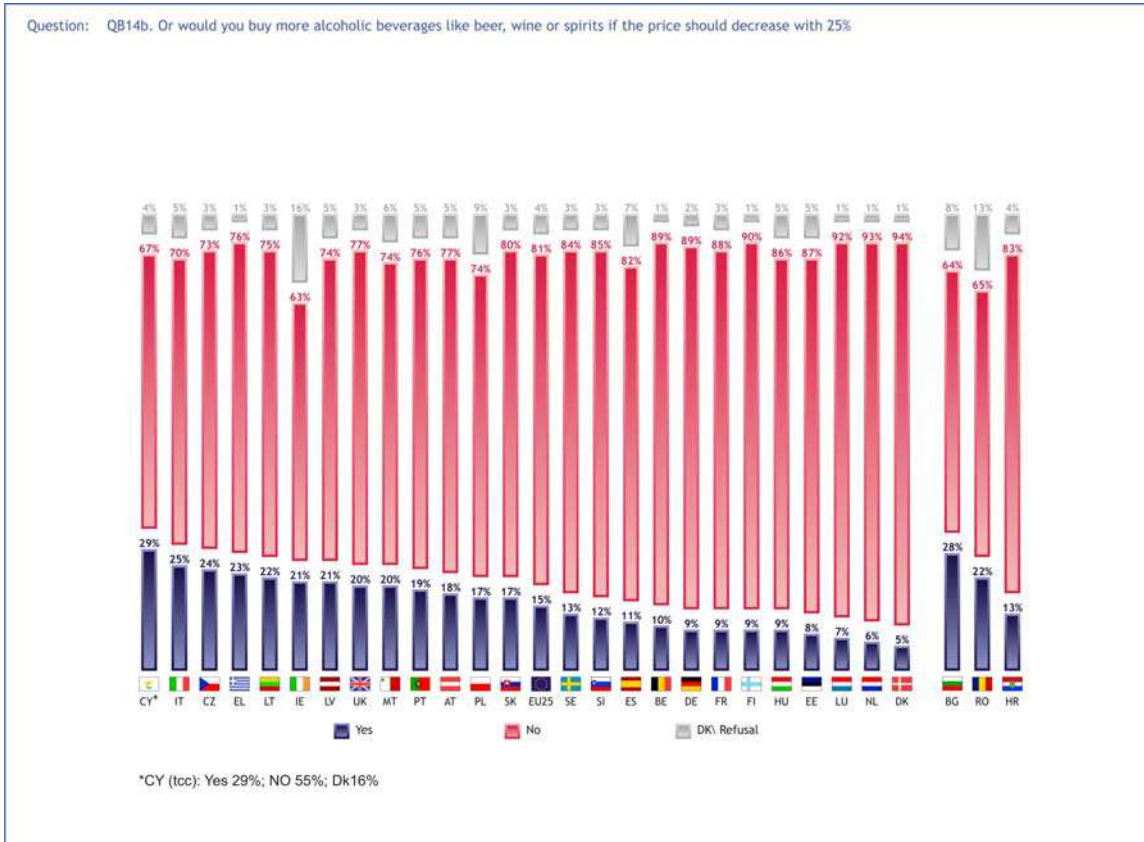
Questionnaire source: QB14b<sup>20</sup>

It is not surprising that over eight in ten respondents (81%) would not buy more alcoholic beverages should the price decrease by 25%. This figure represents a difference of 19 percentage points of interviewees who would not change their alcohol drinking habits compared to the previously seen figure for an increase in price.



<sup>20</sup> QB14b Or would you buy more alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should decrease with 25%?

94% in Denmark, 93% in the Netherlands and 92% in Luxembourg claimed they would not purchase more alcohol even if its price fell by 25%. In the Grand Duchy it is even two thirds of respondents (66%) said they would “definitely not” change their habits in this respect. It can be assumed that in some countries the price sensibility is influenced by the alcohol price level, purchasing power ratio.<sup>21</sup>



Among all socio-demographic groups, yet again it is the youngest respondents (age 15-24 26%) and students (25%) who appear to be the most susceptible to price movements, with about a quarter of them claiming they would buy more alcohol should its price decrease (compared to an EU average of 15%).

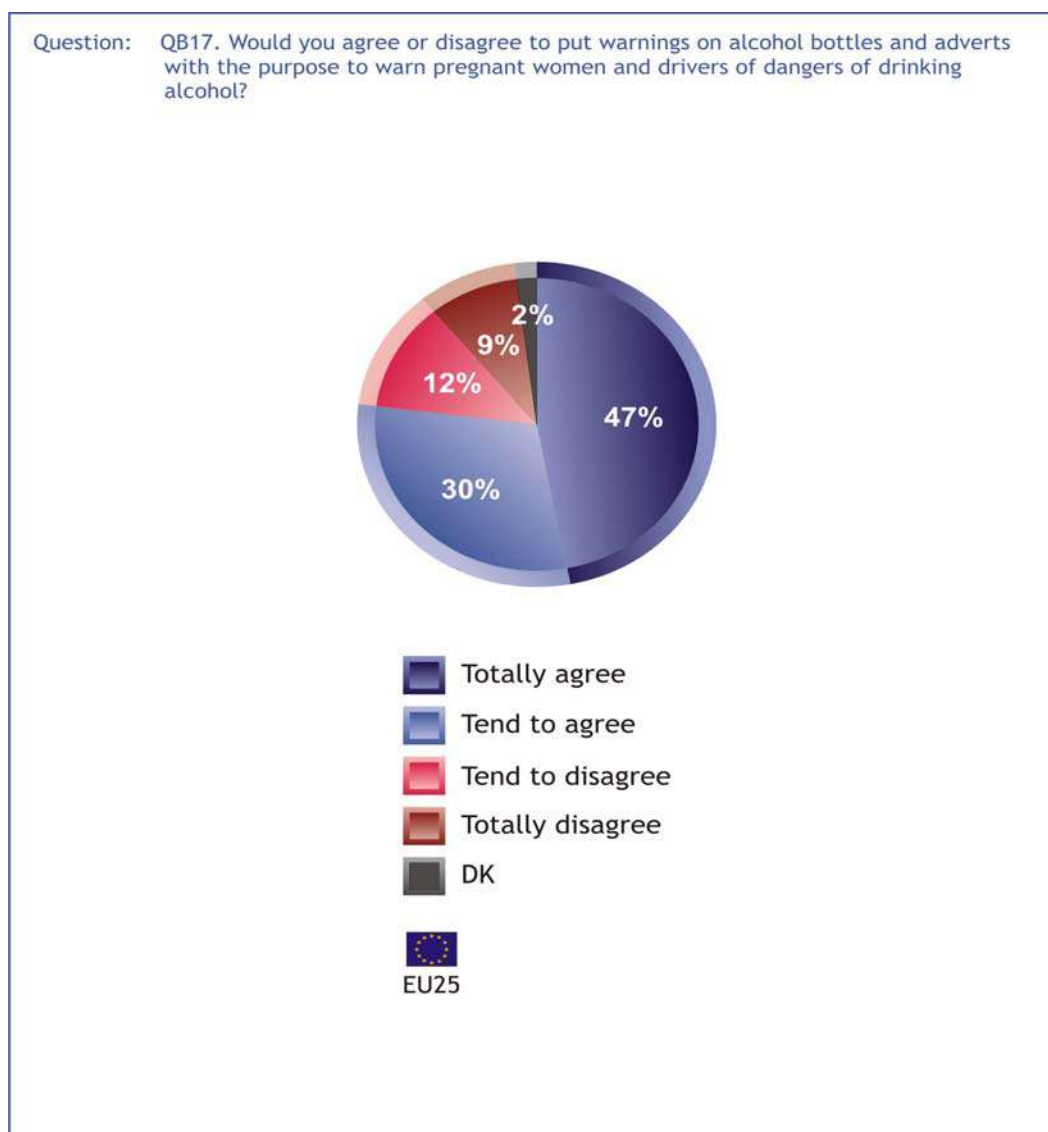
<sup>21</sup> For further information about alcohol price level compared to general prices in a country please see: Anderson and Baumberg; Alcohol in Europe, Institute of Alcohol Studies, 2006 [http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/news\\_alcoholineurope\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health-eu/news_alcoholineurope_en.htm)

### 2.3. EU citizens' view on warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts

**- Across the Union, broad support for warning pregnant women and drivers of the dangers of drinking alcohol -**

Questionnaire source: QB17<sup>22</sup>

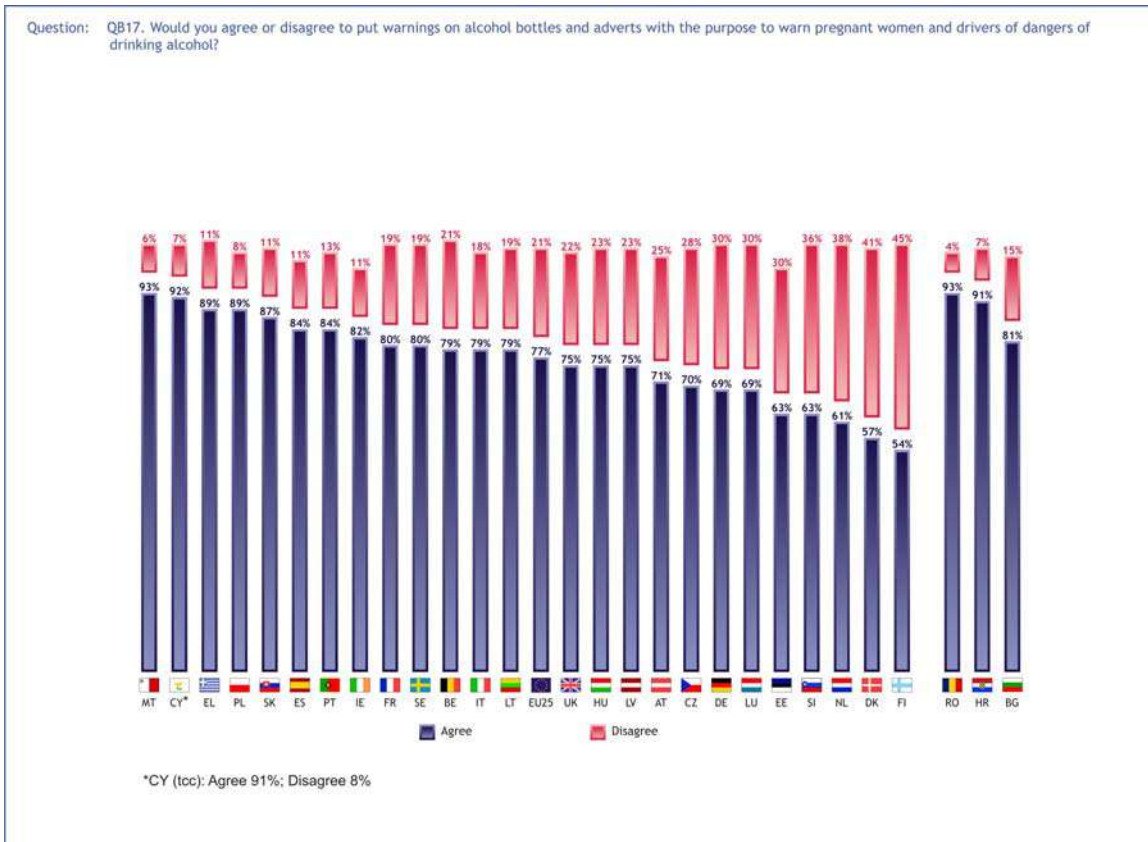
Three quarters of the European Union population (77%) would agree with putting warnings on alcohol bottles, and adverts, in order to warn pregnant women and drivers of the dangers of drinking alcohol. However, 21% disagree.



<sup>22</sup> QB17 Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol?



In all countries surveyed, the majority of respondents would support such a concept. However, sizable opposition to warnings has been measured in Finland (45%), Denmark (41%) and the Netherlands (38%).



Socio-demographic analysis also suggests that public opinion is quite homogenous on this question.

Cross-tabulations reveal that alcohol consumers (75%) and those considering the protection from alcohol related harm to be the responsibility of individuals (72%) are less supportive of putting warnings on bottles and adverts. On the contrary, those not having drunk alcohol in the past 12 months (83%) and those who think public authorities have to intervene to protect individuals from alcohol-related harm (84%) show, logically, more support for this initiative.

### 3. Alcohol consumption and special groups

Driving whilst under the influence of alcohol continues to be an important cause of road traffic crashes, contributing annually to at least 10000 fatalities on EU roads.<sup>23</sup>

BAC is the allowed level of alcohol in blood of drivers. It is usually measured in g/l or mg/ml.

At BAC levels between 0.5 to 0.8 pro mille, the risk of drivers being involved in an accident is, on average, more than twice that of a sober driver. For some drivers the risk is more than ten times higher at 0.8 than at 0.5. There is wide agreement amongst medical and professional experts that a BAC of 0.5 pro mille is the highest level that should be permitted.<sup>24</sup>

In the framework of a proposed action programme relating to public health (2001-2006), alcohol is pinpointed as an area needing specific action on road safety. The European Commission recommends two different BAC within the Community. They will be applied in accordance with the criteria for drivers and vehicles:

The standard BAC **for all motor vehicle drivers** which should be adopted by all of the Member States is one not exceeding 0.5 g/l. At the moment most of the Member States have already adopted that BAC limit.

In addition a second BAC of 0.2 g/l is recommended for **certain types of driver and vehicle**, namely: inexperienced drivers, motorcyclists, drivers of large vehicles and drivers of vehicles carrying dangerous goods.<sup>25</sup> In the newly adopted (24 October 2006) Commission Communication on an EU alcohol strategy the Commission invites the Member States to even consider a zero BAC limit for young and novice drivers and drivers of public transports and dangerous goods.<sup>26</sup>

#### 3.1. Alcohol consumption and drivers

***- Many respondents are not well-informed about the permitted blood alcohol limit (BAC) in their country, however EU citizens would favour lower BAC for young and novice drivers and random police alcohol checks on EU roads -***

*Questionnaire source: QB15a<sup>27</sup>*

At the European Union level particular attention should be given to two findings: Firstly, 51% of the EU population appear to know that the maximum legal blood alcohol level for drivers is between 0.01 and 0.59 g/l, which is indeed the case in 19 Member States. Secondly, 36% of respondents admitted they "don't know" what is the current BAC in their country.

As indicated above, in most countries the legal blood alcohol level is a maximum of 0.5g/l. In three countries it is forbidden to drive even after one single drink (0.0 g/l):

<sup>23</sup> [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006\\_0625en01.pdf](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006_0625en01.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.etsc.be/documents/blood%20alcohol%20limit.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/cha/c11566.htm>

<sup>26</sup> Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, An EU strategy to support Member States in reducing alcohol related harm COM(2006)625

[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006\\_0625en01.pdf](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006_0625en01.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> QB15a What is the legal blood alcohol level (BAC) allowed for car drivers in (OUR COUNTRY)?

In the Czech Republic (75%), Slovakia (57%) the population is more aware of this limit, in Hungary (39%), however, a bit less.

In Malta (0.9 g/l), the UK (0.8 g/l) and Ireland (0.8 g/l) the BAC is above the recommended level. Respondents in these countries are extremely uniformed about the allowed alcohol level in blood while driving; 96% in Malta, 70% in the UK and 66% in Ireland replied "don't know" to this question.

The "don't know" rate is also fairly high in Cyprus (77%), Romania (76%), Italy (74%), Bulgaria (68%), the Turkish Cypriot Community (68%), Spain (59%) and Greece (49%). Several explanations are conceivable for this lack of knowledge: Firstly, respondents might have difficulties in understanding the exact measurement; secondly, information is generally not easily available about BAC; thirdly in the recent years limits have been changed in many countries, and people seem to have missed these alterations.

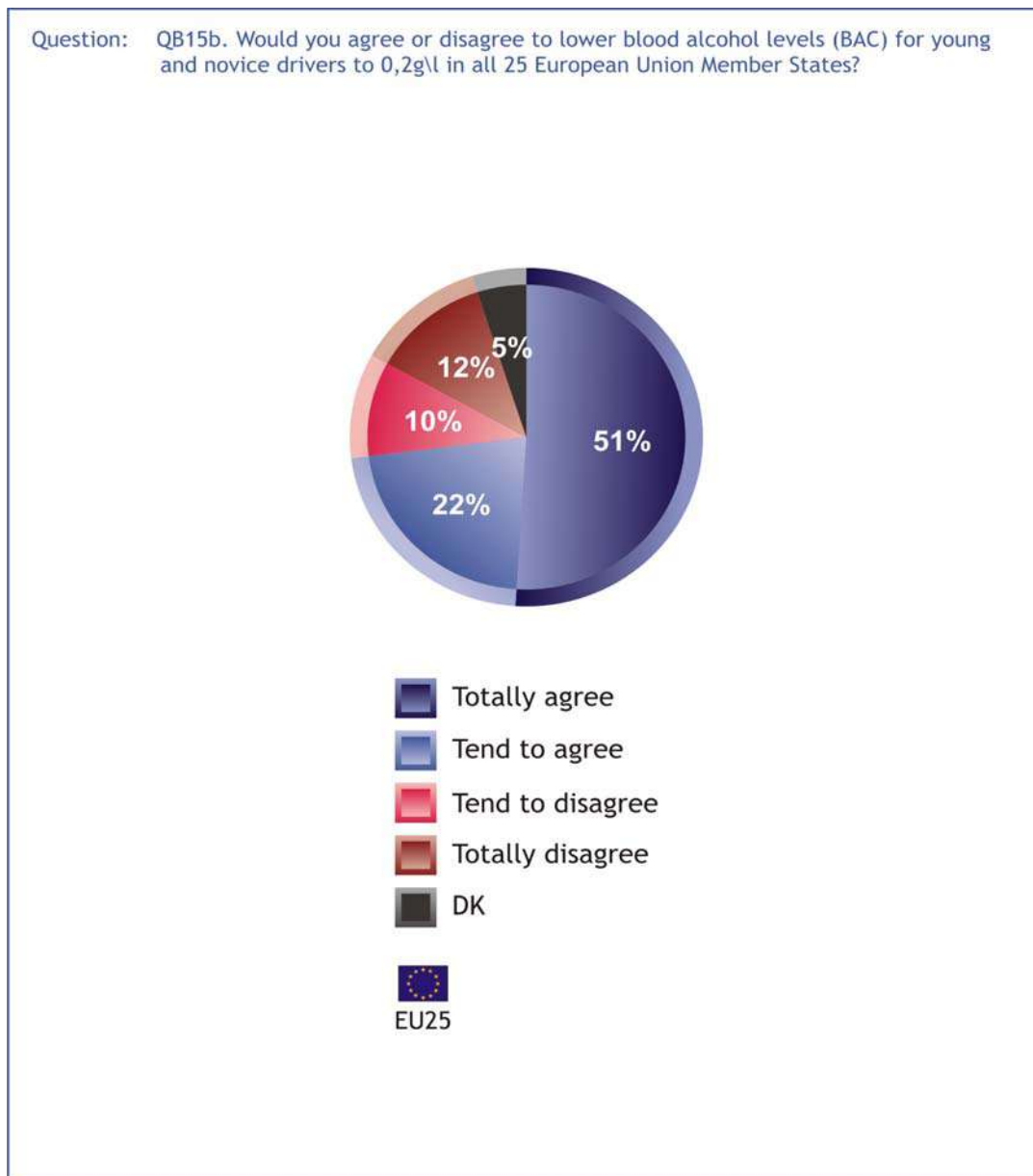
OB15a What is the legal blood alcohol level (BAC) allowed for car drivers in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	00.00 g/l	0.01 – 0.59 g/l	0.60 - 1 g/l	More than 1 g/l	DK	BAC allowed in the country g/l
<b>EU25</b>	6%	51%	4%	3%	36%	
BE	-	73%	3%	4%	20%	0.5
CZ	75%	11%	-	-	14%	0
DK	-	77%	10%	2%	11%	0.5
DE	4%	86%	2%	2%	6%	0.5
EE	53%	19%	2%	10%	16%	0.2
EL	-	44%	7%	-	49%	0.5
ES	-	36%	3%	2%	59%	0.5
FR	2%	77%	10%	3%	8%	0.5
IE	1%	33%	-	-	66%	0.8
IT	2%	18%	2%	4%	74%	0.5
CY	-	23%	-	-	77%	0.22
LV	-	60%	2%	3%	35%	0.5
LT	3%	60%	1%	3%	33%	0.4
LU	2%	18%	60%	1%	19%	0.5
HU	39%	28%	1%	-	32%	0
MT	-	2%	-	2%	96%	0.9
NL	1%	58%	2%	11%	28%	0.5
AT	3%	88%	1%	1%	7%	0.5
PL	9%	61%	1%	2%	27%	0.2
PT	-	54%	4%	5%	37%	0.5
SI	5%	82%	1%	-	12%	0.5
SK	57%	18%	-	-	25%	0
FI	2%	74%	3%	7%	14%	0.5
SE	10%	72%	2%	1%	15%	0.2
UK	-	19%	9%	2%	70%	0.8
CY (tcc)	-	21%	10%	1%	68%	
BG	1%	28%	1%	2%	68%	
RO	3%	14%	7%	-	76%	
HR	89%	5%	-	-	6%	
<b>Highest percentage within a country</b>						

A higher proportion of “don’t know” replies has been measured in the following socio-demographic groups: women (43%), respondents aged 55 and over (44%), respondents finishing their full time education by age 15 (51%), house persons (53%), retired persons (42%), inhabitants of large towns (41%) and those who do not drink alcohol(52%).

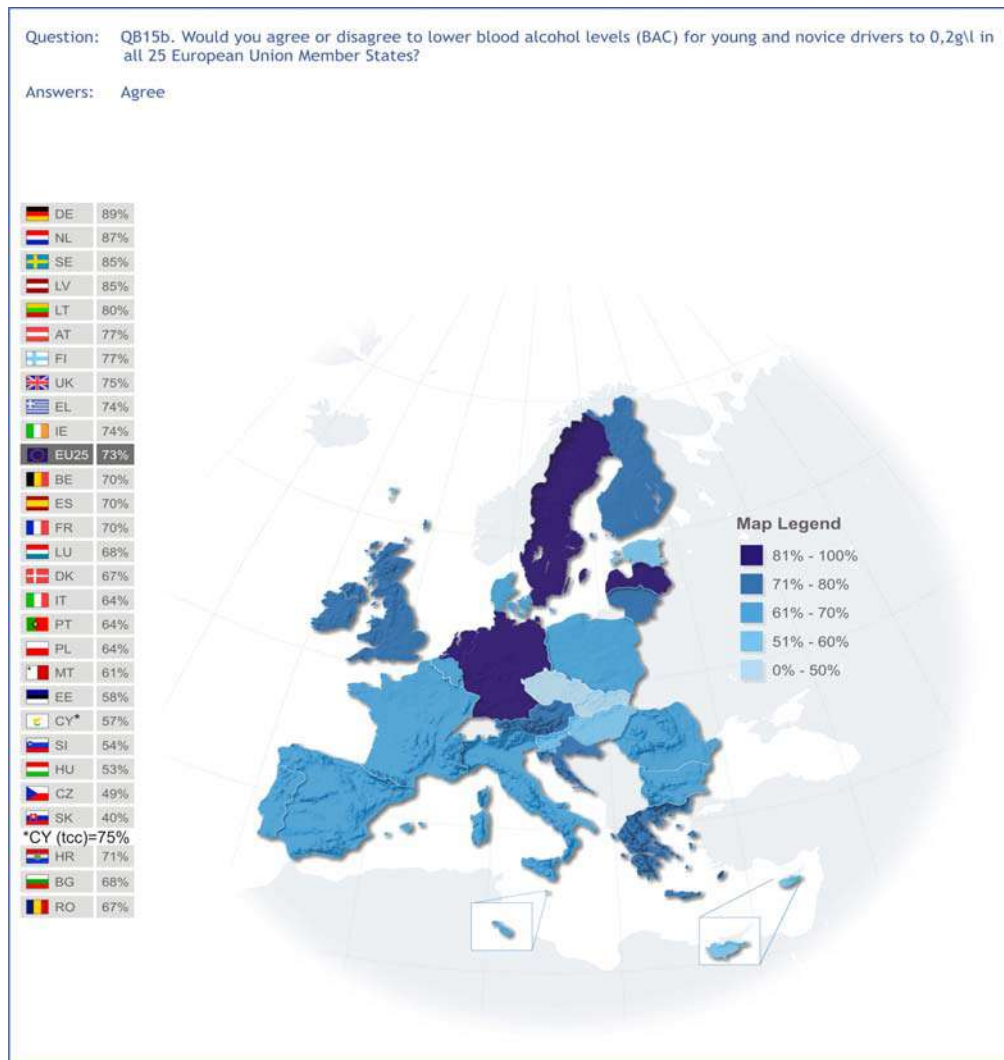
Questionnaire source: QB15b<sup>28</sup>

Almost three quarters of Europeans surveyed (73%) would agree to a lower blood alcohol level for young and novice drivers of 0.2 g/l. Moreover 51% responded even “totally agree” to this inquiry.



<sup>28</sup> QB15b Would you agree or disagree to lower blood alcohol levels (BAC) for young and novice drivers to 0.2g/l in all 25 European Union Member States?

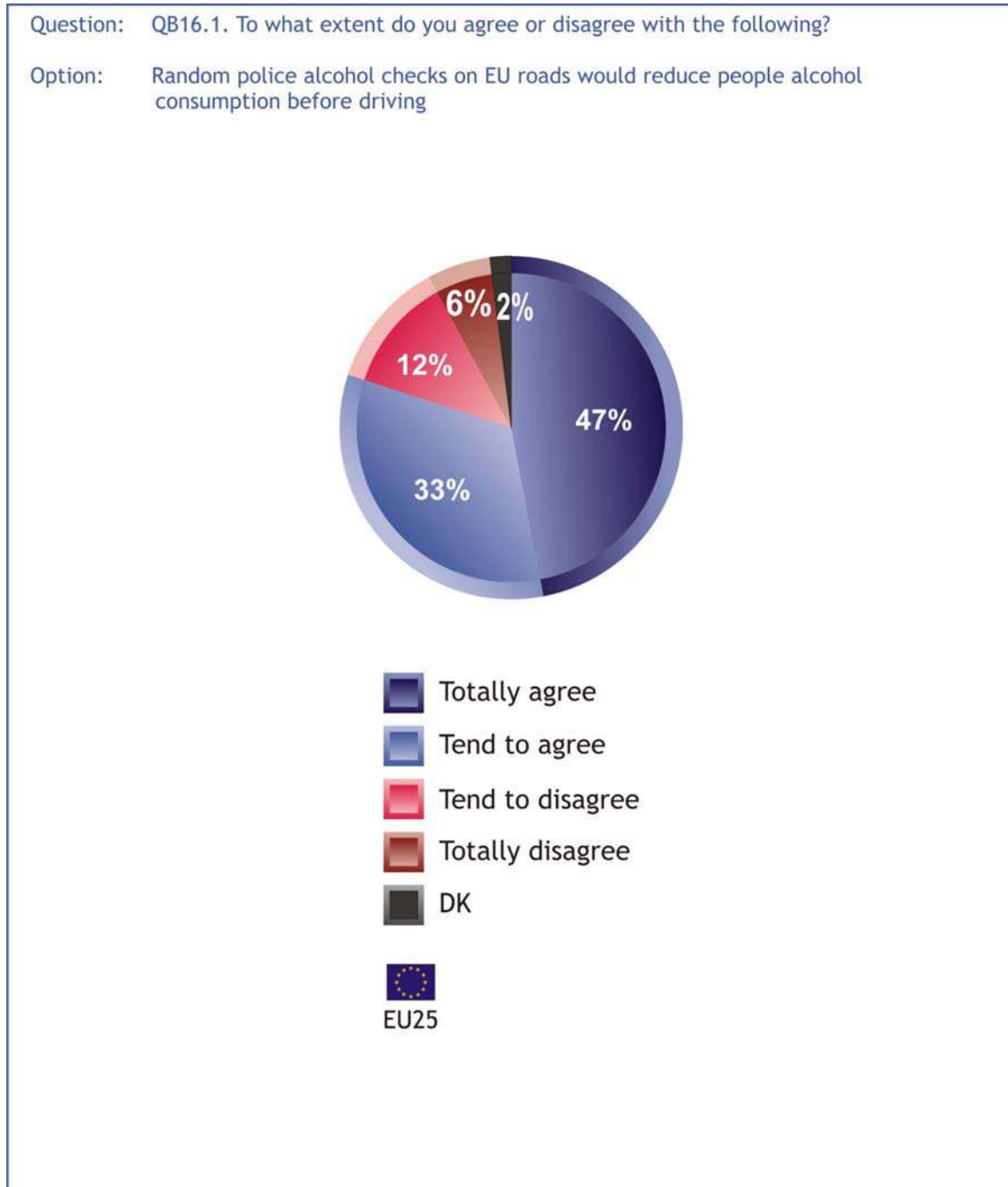
Germans (89% ("totally agree" 79%), Dutch (87% ("totally agree" 74%) and Swedes (85% ("totally agree" 76%) favour this idea the most. Lower support has been measured in Slovakia (40%), Czech Republic (49%) and Hungary (53%). Slovakia is in fact the only country where the majority (56%) would disagree with the introduction of a lower limit for young and novice drivers. These results might be explained by the fact that the limit in Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary is already zero for all drivers. Regarding these countries it is also interesting to mention, that in Slovakia and the Czech Republic respondents emphasise the most the responsibility of individuals rather than of public authorities in preventing alcohol-related harm. Conversely, public opinion in Hungary is most in favour of public intervention on this matter (see QB18).



Understandably, a slightly higher number of the youngest respondents (aged 15-24) and students (both 28%) oppose the idea of tightening the regulation concerns themselves. It is also not very surprising that respondents supporting the involvement of public authorities in the protection of people from alcohol related harm (76% vs. 20%), as well as those endorsing putting warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts (75% vs. 20%), are more in favour of this measure than those highlighting individual responsibility (70% vs. 25%) and opponents of warnings (65% vs. 32%).

Questionnaire source: QB16.1<sup>29</sup>

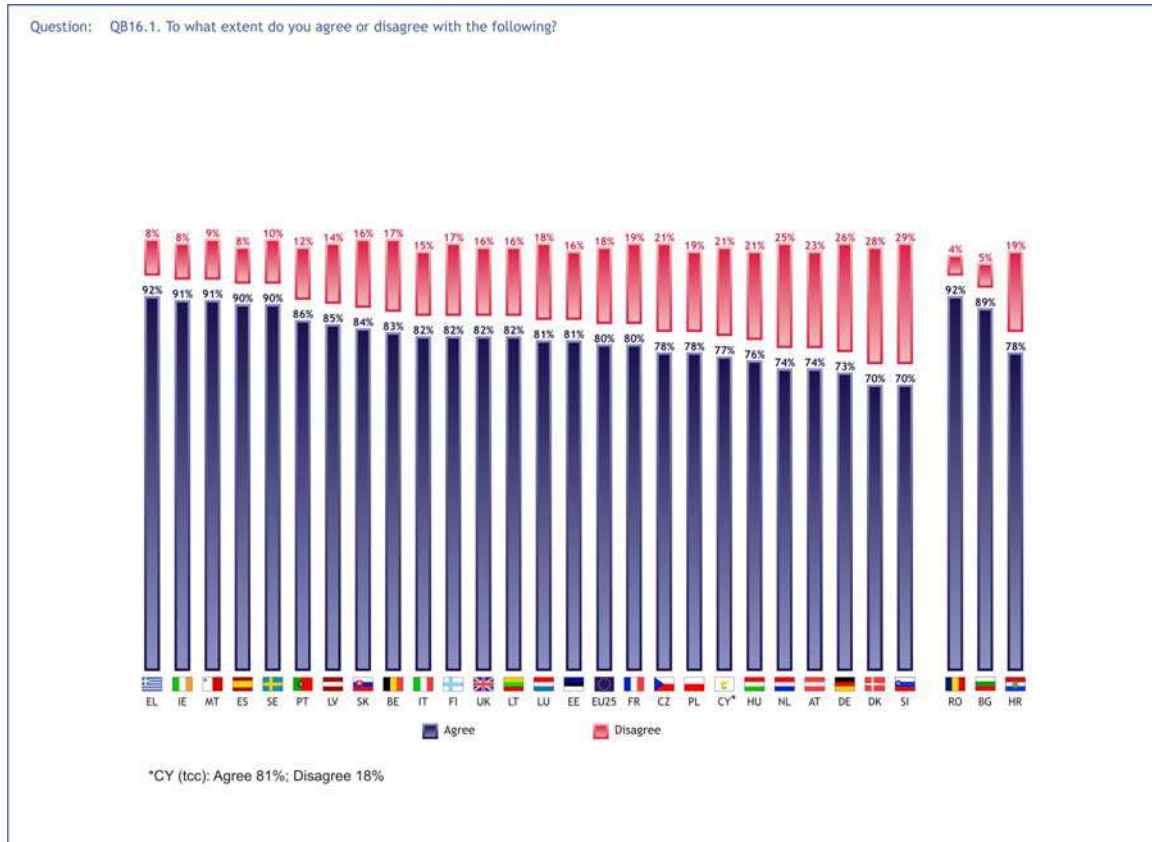
Eight in ten (80%) EU citizens believe that random police alcohol checks on EU roads would reduce peoples' alcohol consumption before driving. Most interviewees (47%) even claimed to "totally agree" with this statement.



<sup>29</sup> QB16 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

1. Random police alcohol checks on EU roads would reduce peoples' alcohol consumption before driving

In all countries surveyed, broad support has been measured for this concept. The most convinced about the effectiveness of police controls in restraining people from alcohol consumption before driving, are Romanians (92% (“totally agree” 67%)), Greeks (92% (“totally agree” 65%)), Irish (91% (“totally agree” 61%)), Maltese (91% (“totally agree” 59%)), Spaniards (90% (“totally agree” 56%)), Swedes (90% (“totally agree” 56%)) and Bulgarians (89% (“totally agree” 61%)).



Cross-tabulated results suggest that interviewees thinking that state influence is necessary in prevention of alcohol-related harm are in favour of this kind of public assignment as well.

QB16.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?  
Random police alcohol checks on EU roads would reduce people alcohol consumption before driving

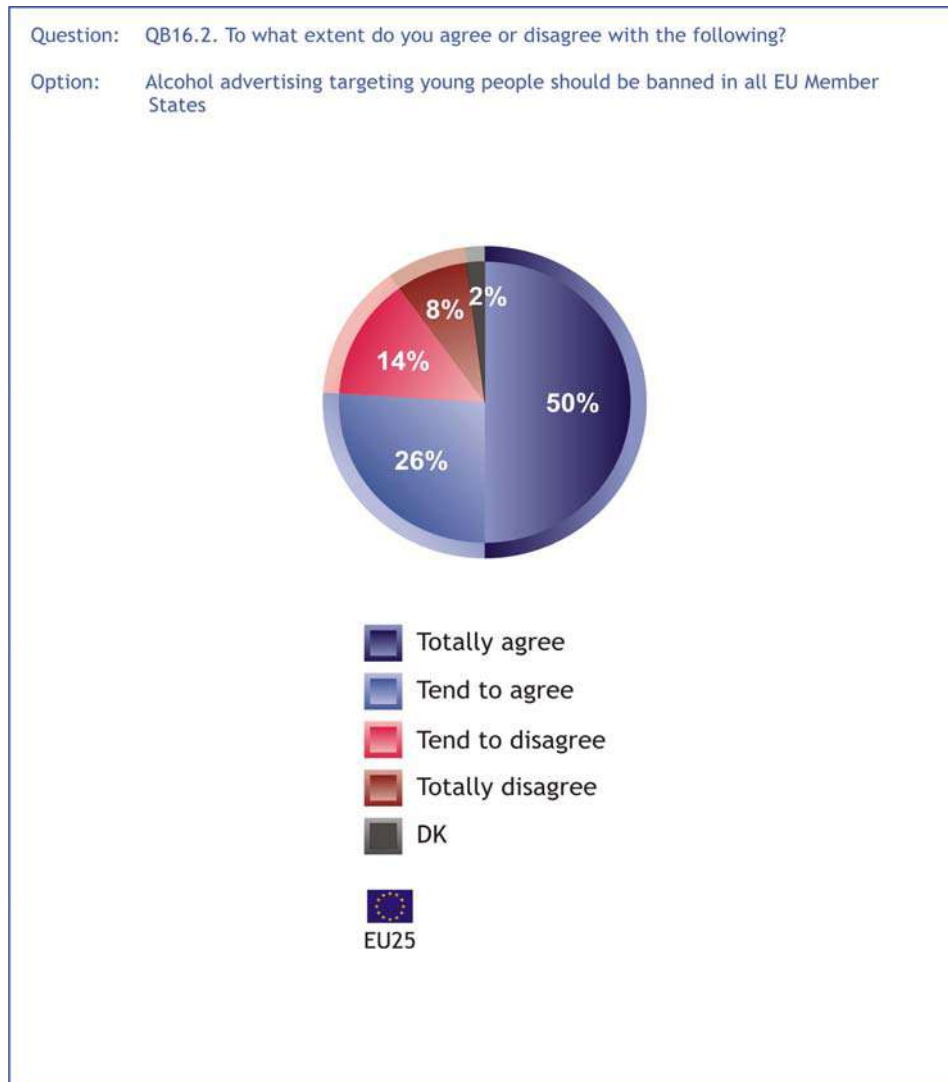
	Agree	Disagree
<b>EU25</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Put warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts</b>		
Agree	84%	15%
Disagree	69%	30%
<b>Protection from alcohol related harm</b>		
Individuals are responsible	77%	21%
Public authorities must intervene	85%	14%

### 3.2. Alcohol consumption and young people

#### - European public opinion strongly supports measures keeping young people back from alcohol consumption -

Questionnaire source: QB16.2<sup>30</sup>

76% of the European Union population would approve the banning of alcohol advertising targeting young people in all Member States. Every second respondent (50%) said that they “agree totally” with this idea.

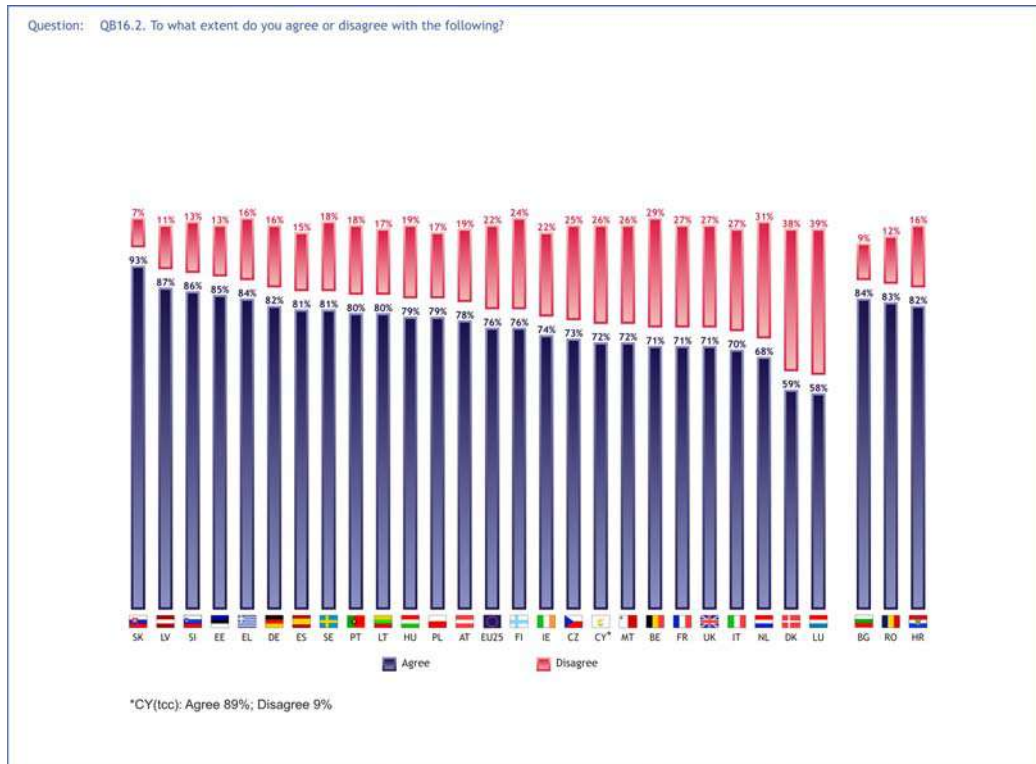


A country-by-country analysis shows that in all polled countries the majority of respondents would favour such a ban. Slovaks stand out as being among the most ardent supporters (93% (“totally agree” 68%)), meanwhile Luxembourgers (58% (“totally agree” 41%)) and Danes (59% (“totally agree” 37%)) seem to be the least committed in this respect.

<sup>30</sup> QB16 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

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





Regarding socio-demographic groups, young people aged 15-24 and students (both 37%) seem to be most in opposition to restrictions affecting them. Elderly (84%), retired and house persons (both 83%) are, by contrast, more in favour of banning alcohol advertising targeting young people.

As might be expected, people attaching importance more to state involvement in alcohol-related issues are also more supportive when it comes to the prohibition of alcohol promotions targeting young people.

QB16.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following? Alcohol advertising targeting young people should be banned in all EU Member States

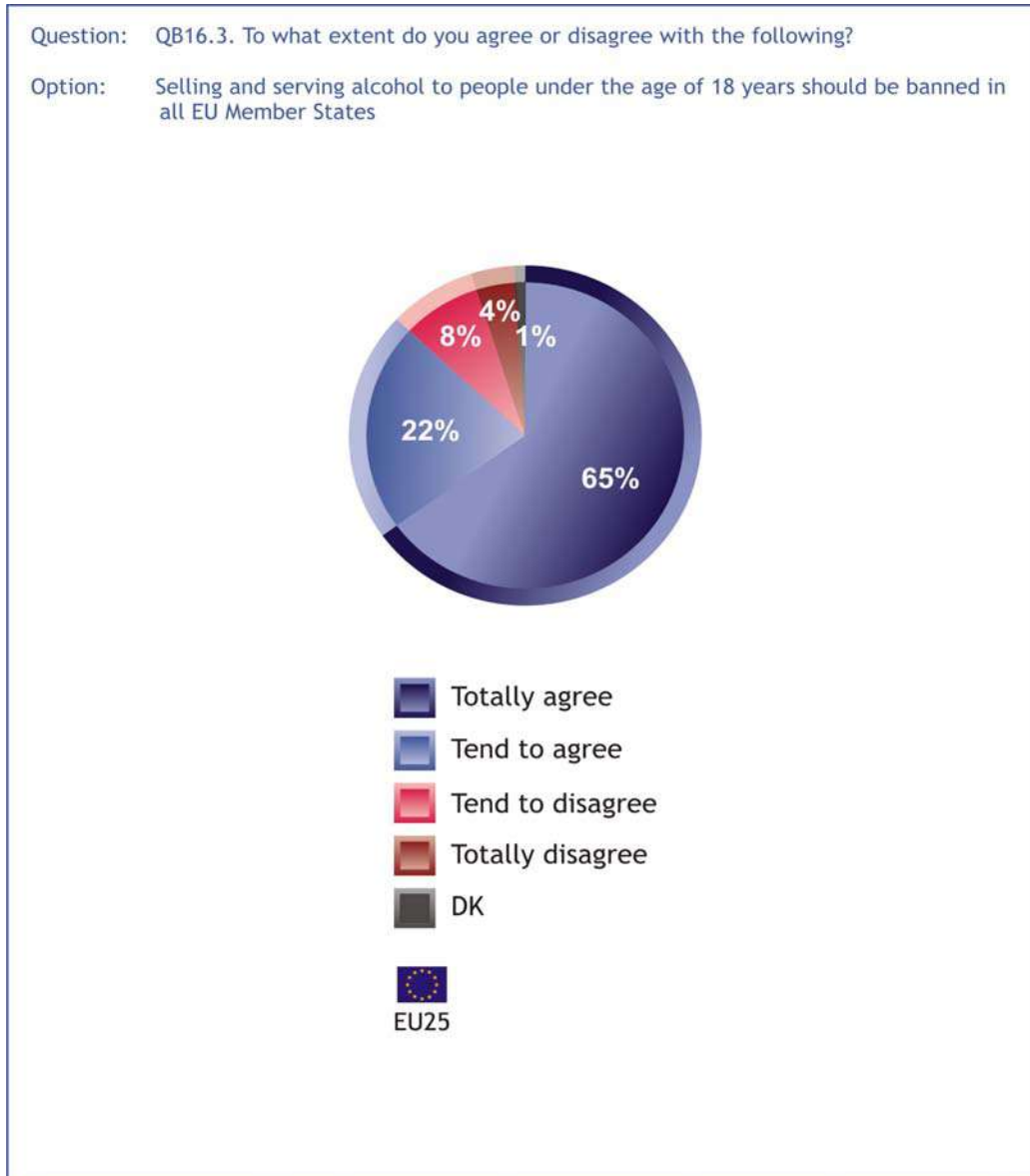
	Agree	Disagree
<b>EU25</b>	<b>76%</b>	22%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	72%	25%
Female	<b>79%</b>	19%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	60%	<b>37%</b>
25-39	73%	25%
40-54	79%	19%
55 +	<b>84%</b>	14%
<b>Has drunk alcohol during last 12 months</b>		
Yes	74%	24%
No	<b>83%</b>	14%
<b>Put warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts</b>		
Agree	<b>81%</b>	17%
Disagree	59%	39%
<b>Protection from alcohol related harm</b>		
Individuals are responsible	71%	27%
Public authorities must intervene	<b>82%</b>	16%

	Agree	Disagree
<b>EU25</b>	<b>76%</b>	22%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15	<b>82%</b>	15%
16-19	76%	23%
20+	77%	21%
Still Studying	60%	<b>37%</b>
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
Self- employed	73%	26%
Managers	77%	21%
Other white collars	74%	24%
Manual workers	73%	25%
House persons	<b>83%</b>	15%
Unemployed	76%	21%
Retired	<b>83%</b>	14%
Students	60%	<b>37%</b>

Questionnaire source: QB16.3<sup>31</sup>

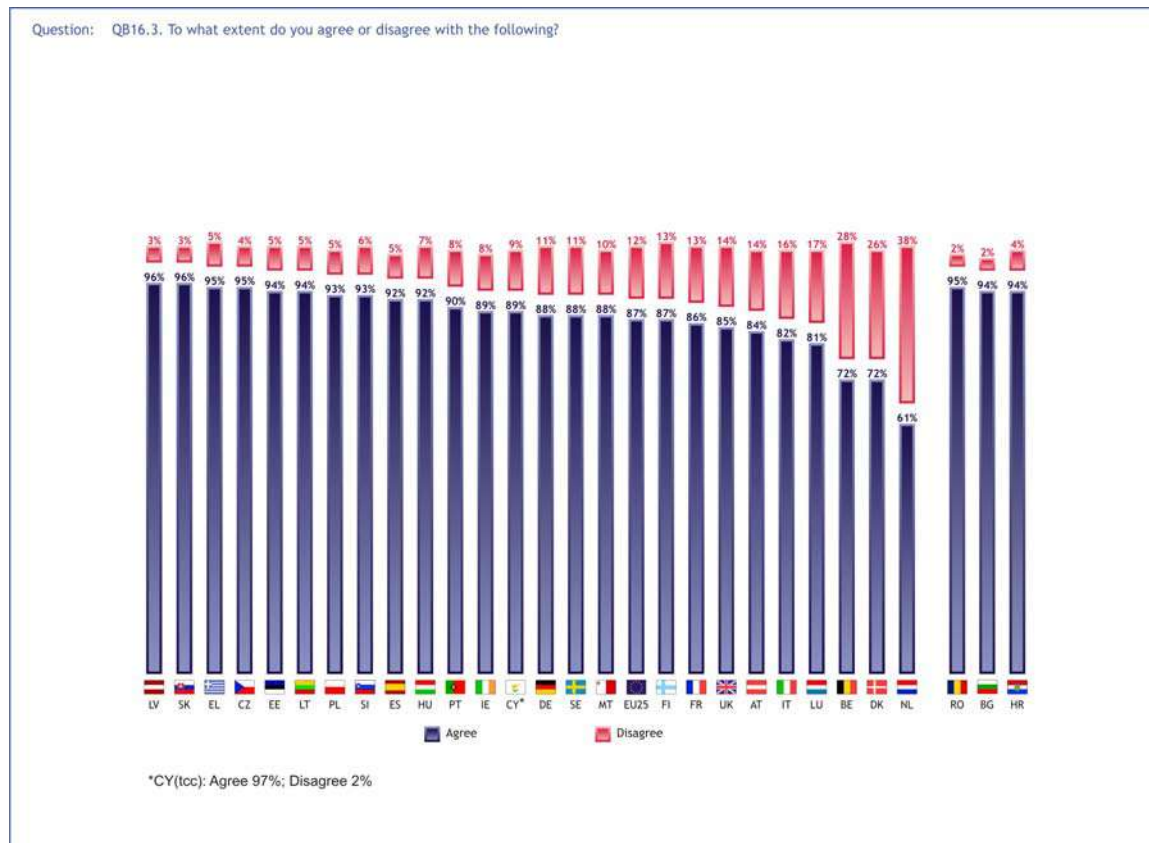
Compared to the previous question, an even more extensive level of social consent can be observed at the EU level with regard to the banning of selling and serving alcohol to people under the age of 18. 87% of EU citizens agree with this, furthermore with about two thirds of the population (65%) saying that they “totally agree” with such restrictions.



Public opinion in all countries is in favour of the concept of prohibiting the selling and serving of alcohol to young people less than 18 years of age. Even the least favourable Member States - the Netherlands (61%), Denmark (72%) and Belgium (72%) - show a considerable degree of support.

<sup>31</sup> QB16 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

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



Socio-demographic analysis presents the same pattern as seen for the previous question.

QB16.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following? Selling and serving alcohol to people under the age of 18 years should be banned in all EU Member States

	Agree	Disagree
<b>EU25</b>	<b>87%</b>	12%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	83%	15%
Female	<b>90%</b>	9%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	74%	<b>24%</b>
25-39	86%	12%
40-54	88%	11%
55 +	<b>91%</b>	7%
<b>Has drunk alcohol during last 12 months</b>		
Yes	85%	14%
No	<b>91%</b>	7%
<b>Put warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts</b>		
Agree	<b>91%</b>	8%
Disagree	74%	25%
<b>Protection from alcohol related harm</b>		
Individuals are responsible	84%	15%
Public authorities must intervene	<b>91%</b>	8%

	Agree	Disagree
<b>EU25</b>	<b>87%</b>	12%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15	<b>91%</b>	7%
16-19	89%	10%
20+	85%	14%
Still Studying	70%	<b>28%</b>
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
Self- employed	86%	13%
Managers	85%	14%
Other white collars	84%	14%
Manual workers	87%	11%
House persons	<b>93%</b>	6%
Unemployed	90%	9%
Retired	<b>91%</b>	7%
Students	70%	<b>28%</b>

## CONCLUSION

**Three quarters of EU citizens claimed to have drunk alcoholic beverages during the past 12 months, and** most of them appear to have also drunk in the past 30 days.

Looking at trend results, a slight increase of alcohol consumption (six percentage points) can be observed in the Union since 2003, although due to the different wording of the question and sample size results are not entirely comparable.

A socio-demographic analysis suggests that **gender** and **socio-economic status** are the most relevant factors in alcohol consumption: Significantly more men than women seem to have drunk alcohol in the past year. Respondents who have studied to an advanced level and managers claimed to have consumed alcohol more often than other groups. In contrast a higher proportion of house persons, people with low level of education and those aged over 55 appear to refrain from alcohol in general.

Cross-tabulations show a **relation - in both directions - between the consumption of alcohol in general and the assessment of whether individuals are responsible for themselves, or public authorities should intervene in order to prevent alcohol-related harm**: Those who have consumed alcoholic beverages in the past year emphasise more the responsibility of individuals; meanwhile those who have not drunk alcoholic beverages in the past year are more inclined to empower public authorities to protect citizens from the detrimental consequences of alcohol consumption and vice versa. A similar **link** has been found with regard to the **increase of alcohol consumption per occasion**, meaning the more drinks respondents drink on one occasion the more they underline individual responsibility, whereas the fewer drinks respondents drink on one occasion, the more they favour public intervention and vice versa.

**48% of Europeans who said they drunk alcoholic beverages in the 30 days before their interview did so once (25%) or 2-3 times a week (23%).** 13% claimed to have drunk daily and 8% 4-5 times a week.

**The majority of the EU population drinks 1-2 drinks on a usual occasion** (59% - an increase of four points compared to 2003). At the same time the proportion of those who drink 3-4 drinks (18%) in one sitting has slightly decreased (four percentage points) during the past three years. The share of those having drunk more than 4 drinks remained the same over the same period (10%). Unfortunately, the proportion of young people reporting to drink 3-4 (25%) and more than 4 drinks (19%) at once is higher than for other age groups.

**European public opinion is quite divided on who bears responsibility in protecting individuals from alcohol-related harm: 52% stated this was the responsibility of individuals themselves, 44% said public authorities.** Opinion on this question has a significant impact on attitudes towards measures aiming to prevent negative consequences of alcohol consumption.

**Citizens believe that price has only a marginal influence on alcohol drinking habits, especially among adults. Two thirds of the European Union population also believe that higher prices for alcohol would not discourage young people and heavy drinkers from consumption.** On the other hand, socio-demographic analysis reveals some important findings: The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) appear to be the most responsive to price movements.

**Many respondents are not well-informed about the permitted blood alcohol limit (BAC) in their country.** This could be explained by possible difficulties in understanding the exact measurement, a lack of availability of such information or recently introduced changes in regulation.

**Broad support can be observed regarding suggested measures aiming for the protection of vulnerable groups of society and the prevention of alcohol related road accidents:**

- **EU citizens would clearly favour lower BAC for young and novice drivers and random police alcohol checks on EU roads for all drivers.**
- **Three quarters of the European Union population would agree with putting warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts** in order to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol.
- **European public opinion also strongly supports measures keeping young people back from alcohol consumption,** approving both of banning alcohol advertising targeting young people in all Member States and the banning of selling and serving alcohol to people under the age of 18. A striking finding of the survey is that 84% agree with not selling alcohol to people under the age of 18, with this opinion even expressed strongly among those who think individuals are responsible for preventing themselves from harmful consequences. Understandably, a slightly higher number of the youngest respondents (aged 15-24) and students oppose concepts tightening regulations concern themselves.

Respondents seem to be coherent in their views on preventative measures: Cross-tabulated results for all the above state measures/commitments show that those thinking public authorities should intervene are more in favour of restrictions; meanwhile those highlighting individual responsibility are slightly less devoted.

**In a nutshell it can be concluded that the undoubted majority of the EU population drinks alcoholic beverages. In fact a slight increase can be observed in the number of drinkers compared to 2003. However, the frequency and the amount of consumption has somewhat decreased. Furthermore the survey has shown that European public opinion is quite supportive concerning measures aimed at the protection of vulnerable groups of society and the reduction of alcohol-related road accidents.**

# **ANNEXES**

# **Technical specifications**

## SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 272b

### “Attitudes towards Alcohol”

### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 6<sup>th</sup> of October and the 8<sup>th</sup> of November 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 66.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate General Communication, “Public Opinion and Media Monitoring”.

The Special Eurobarometer N°272b is part of EUROBAROMETER 66.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The Special Eurobarometer N°272b has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in one of the two candidate countries (Croatia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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



ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.012	07/10/2006	30/10/2006	8.650.994
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.072	07/10/2006	26/10/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.060	11/10/2006	08/11/2006	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.551	07/10/2006	31/10/2006	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.011	10/10/2006	06/11/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	10/10/2006	04/11/2006	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.026	07/10/2006	04/11/2006	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.022	06/10/2006	02/11/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	09/10/2006	08/11/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.005	06/10/2006	04/11/2006	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	506	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	596.752
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	07/10/2006	27/10/2006	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.031	11/10/2006	05/11/2006	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.016	07/10/2006	30/10/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	06/10/2006	29/10/2006	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.001	06/10/2006	29/10/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.069	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.013	06/10/2006	29/10/2006	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	08/10/2006	05/11/2006	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.006	10/10/2006	05/11/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.039	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.180	06/10/2006	23/10/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.030	06/10/2006	31/10/2006	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.006	09/10/2006	04/11/2006	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.375	06/10/2006	05/11/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.027	06/10/2006	19/10/2006	6.671.699
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.026	06/10/2006	03/11/2006	18.173.179
HR	Croatia	Puls	1000	09/10/2006	29/10/2006	3.722.800
TOTAL			28.584	06/10/2006	08/11/2006	396.822.191

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

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

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

# Questionnaire

A your survey number  
(101-105)

EB65.4 A

B country code  
(106-107)

EB65.4 B

C our survey number  
(108-110)

EB65.4 C

D Interview number  
(111-116)

EB65.4 D

A votre numéro d'étude  
(101-105)

EB65.4 A

B code pays  
(106-107)

EB65.4 B

C notre numéro d'étude  
(108-110)

EB65.4 C

D numéro de l'interview  
(111-116)

EB65.4 D

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMANIA

ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN CROATIA

ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY

POSER ITEM 26 UNIQUEMENT EN BULGARIE

POSER ITEM 27 UNIQUEMENT EN ROUMANIE

POSER ITEM 28 UNIQUEMENT EN CROATIE

POSER ITEM 29 UNIQUEMENT EN COMMUNAUTE TURQUE CHYPRIOTE

Q1 What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).

Q1 Quelle est votre nationalité ? Veuillez indiquer le(s) pays qui s'applique(nt).

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(117-147)
Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,
Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,
Republic of Cyprus	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Croatia	28,
Cyprus (Turkish Cypriot Community)	29,
Other countries	30,
DK	31,

	(117-147)
Belgique	1,
Danemark	2,
Allemagne	3,
Grèce	4,
Espagne	5,
France	6,
Irlande	7,
Italie	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Pays-Bas	10,
Portugal	11,
Royaume-Uni (Grande Bretagne, Irlande du Nord)	12,
Autriche	13,
Suède	14,
Finlande	15,
République de Chypre	16,
République tchèque	17,
Estonie	18,
Hongrie	19,
Lettonie	20,
Lituanie	21,
Malte	22,
Pologne	23,
Slovaquie	24,
Slovénie	25,
Bulgarie	26,
Roumanie	27,
Croatie	28,
Chypre (Communauté Turque Chyriote)	29,
Autre pays	30,
NSP	31,

EB66.1 Q1 TREND MODIFIED

EB66.1 Q1 TREND MODIFIED

Let's move on to another topic.

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

D10 Gender.

D10 Sexe du répondant.

	<b>(200)</b>
Male	1
Female	2

	<b>(200)</b>
Homme	1
Femme	2

EB66.1 D10

EB66.1 D10

D11 How old are you?

D11 Quel est votre âge ?

**(201-202)**

**(201-202)**

EB66.1 D11

EB66.1 D11

ASK D15b IF "NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY", CODES 1 to 4 in D15a

POSER D15b SI "PAS D'ACTIVITE ACTUELLE", CODES 1 à 4 en D15a

D15a What is your current occupation?

D15a Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?

D15b Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?

D15b Exerciez-vous une activité professionnelle rémunérée auparavant ? Laquelle en dernier lieu ?

	(203-204)	(205-206)
	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
<b>NON-ACTIVE</b>		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
<b>SELF EMPLOYED</b>		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
<b>EMPLOYED</b>		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK		19

	(203-204)	(205-206)
	D15a	D15b
	PROFESSION ACTUELLE	PROFESSION PRECEDENTE
<b>INACTIFS</b>		
En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	1	
Etudiants	2	
Au chômage \ temporairement sans emploi	3	
A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	4	
<b>INDEPENDANTS</b>		
Agriculteur exploitant	5	5
Pêcheur	6	6
Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	7	7
Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant	8	8
Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9	9
<b>SALARIES</b>		
Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte, etc.)	10	10
Cadre supérieur \ dirigeant (PDG\DG, Directeur, etc.)	11	11
Cadre moyen	12	12
Employé travaillant la plupart du temps dans un bureau	13	13
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	14	14
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompiers, etc.)	15	15
Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	16	16
Ouvrier qualifié	17	17
Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	18	18
N'A JAMAIS EXERCE D'ACTIVITE PROFESSIONNELLE REMUNEREE		19

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

QB10a During the past 12 months, did you drink any alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other local beverages)?

QB10a Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous consommé de l'alcool (bière, vin, spiritueux, cidre ou d'autres alcools locaux) ?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<b>(255)</b>	
Yes	1
No	2

<b>(255)</b>	
Oui	1
Non	2

NEW

NEW

ASK QB10b TO QB12 IF "YES", CODE 1 in QB10a – OTHERS GO TO QB13

POSER QB10b A QB12 SI "OUI", CODE 1 en QB10a – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB13

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

QB10b How often in the past 12 months have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion?

QB10b Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous consommé 5 verres ou plus en une seule occasion ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

<b>(256)</b>	
Several times a week	1
Once a week	2
Once a month	3
Less than once a month	4
Never	5
DK\ Refusal	6

<b>(256)</b>	
Plusieurs fois par semaine	1
Une fois par semaine	2
Une fois par mois	3
Moins d'une fois par mois	4
Jamais	5
NSP\ Refus	6

NEW

NEW

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

QB10c Did you drink any alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other local beverages) in the last 30 days? (M)

QB10c Avez-vous bu de l'alcool (bière, vin, spiritueux, cidre ou d'autres alcools locaux) au cours des 30 derniers jours ? (M)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<b>(257)</b>	
Yes	1
No	2

<b>(257)</b>	
Oui	1
Non	2

EB59.0 Q36 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

EB59.0 Q36 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED



ASK QB11 ET QB12 IF "YES", CODE 1 in QB10c - OTHERS GO TO QB13

POSER QB11 ET QB12 SI "OUI", CODE 1 en QB10c - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB13

QB11 In the last 30 days, on how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverage? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(258)
Daily	1
4 – 5 times a week	2
2 – 3 times a week	3
Once a week	4
2 – 3 times a month	5
Once	6
Don't remember\ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	7

EB59.0 Q37 TREND MODIFIED

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

QB12 On a day when you drink beer, wine or spirits, how much do you usually drink? (M)

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(259)
Less than 1 drink	1
1-2 drinks	2
3-4 drinks	3
5-6 drinks	4
7-9 drinks	5
10 or more drinks	6
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK\ Refusal	8

EB59.0 Q39 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QB11 Au cours des 30 derniers jours, combien de fois avez-vous bu de l'alcool ? (M)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(258)
Tous les jours	1
4 – 5 fois par semaine	2
2 – 3 fois par semaine	3
Une fois par semaine	4
2 – 3 fois par mois	5
Une fois	6
Ne se souvient plus\ Refus (SPONTANE)	7

EB59.0 Q37 TREND MODIFIED

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

QB12 Les jours où vous buvez de la bière, du vin ou des spiritueux, combien de verres buvez-vous d'habitude ? (M)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	(259)
Moins d'un verre	1
1-2 verres	2
3-4 verres	3
5-6 verres	4
7-9 verres	5
10 verres ou plus	6
Ca dépend (SPONTANE)	7
NSP\ Refus	8

EB59.0 Q39 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

ASK ALL

A TOUS

QB13 Do you think higher prices for alcohol would discourage young and heavy drinkers from consumption?

QB13 Pensez-vous que des prix plus élevés décourageraient les jeunes et les gros buveurs à consommer de l'alcool ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(260)</b>
Yes, definitely	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, definitely not	4
DK	5

	<b>(260)</b>
Oui, certainement	1
Oui, probablement	2
Non, probablement pas	3
Non, certainement pas	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

QB14a Would you buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25 %?

QB14a Achèteriez-vous moins d'alcool tel que de la bière, du vin ou des spiritueux si les prix augmentaient de 25% ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(261)</b>
Yes, definitely	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, definitely not	4
DK\ Refusal	5

	<b>(261)</b>
Oui, certainement	1
Oui, probablement	2
Non, probablement pas	3
Non, certainement pas	4
NSP\ Refus	5

NEW

NEW

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QB14b Or would you buy more alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should decrease with 25%

QB14b Ou achèteriez-vous plus d'alcool tel que de la bière, du vin ou des spiritueux si les prix baissaient de 25% ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

<b>(262)</b>	
Yes, definitely	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, definitely not	4
DK\ Refusal	5

<b>(262)</b>	
Oui, certainement	1
Oui, probablement	2
Non, probablement pas	3
Non, certainement pas	4
NSP\ Refus	5

NEW

NEW

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QB15a What is the legal blood alcohol level (BAC) allowed for car drivers in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QB15a Quel est la limite du taux d'alcoolémie dans le sang autorisé pour les conducteurs en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(WRITE DOWN – IF "DON'T KNOW", CODE '99.99')

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

**(263-267)**

					g \ L
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**(263-267)**

					g \ L
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NEW

NEW

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QB15b Would you agree or disagree to lower blood alcohol levels (BAC) for young and novice drivers to 0,2g/l in all 25 European Union Member States?

QB15b Seriez-vous d'accord pour baisser la limite du taux d'alcoolémie dans le sang autorisé pour les jeunes et les jeunes conducteurs à 0.2 g/l dans les 25 Etats membres de l'Union européenne ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

<b>(268)</b>	
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

<b>(268)</b>	
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

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QB16 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

QB16 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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(269)	1	Random police alcohol checks on EU roads would reduce people's alcohol consumption before driving	1	2	3	4	5
(270)	2	Alcohol advertising targeting young people should be banned in all EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5
(271)	3	Selling and serving alcohol to people under the age of 18 years should be banned in all EU Member States	1	2	3	4	5

(269)	1	Des contrôles policiers aléatoires du taux d'alcoolémie sur les routes de l'UE réduiraient la consommation d'alcool des gens qui s'appêtent à prendre le volant	1	2	3	4	5
(270)	2	La publicité pour l'alcool ciblant les jeunes devrait être interdite dans tous les Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
(271)	3	Vendre ou servir de l'alcool aux personnes de moins de 18 ans devrait être interdit dans tous les Etats membres de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5

NEW
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NEW
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QB17 Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol?

QB17 Seriez-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord d'apposer des messages sur les bouteilles d'alcool et les publicités sur l'alcool, pour avertir les femmes enceintes et les conducteurs des dangers de la consommation d'alcool ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(272)</b>
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

	<b>(272)</b>
Tout à fait d'accord	1
Plutôt d'accord	2
Plutôt pas d'accord	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

QB18 From which of the following statements do you feel the closest?

QB18 Laquelle des propositions suivantes de rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(273)</b>
Individuals are responsible enough to protect themselves from alcohol related harm	1
Public authorities have to intervene in order to protect individuals from alcohol related harm	2
DK	3

	<b>(273)</b>
Les gens sont suffisamment responsables pour se protéger eux-mêmes des dangers liés à l'alcool	1
Les autorités publiques doivent intervenir pour protéger les individus des dangers liés à l'alcool	2
NSP	3

NEW

NEW

DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHIQUES

D1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right".How would you place your views on this scale?

D1 A propos de politique, les gens parlent de "droite" et de "gauche". Vous-même, voudriez-vous situer votre position sur cette échelle ?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

(MONTRER CARTE) - (ENQ. : NE RIEN SUGGERER. SI LA PERSONNE HESITE, INSISTER)

(470-471)

(470-471)

Left									Right
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Gauche									Droite
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal 11

Refus 11

DK 12

NSP 12

EB66.1 D1

EB66.1 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

PAS DE QUESTIONS D2 A D6

D7 Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

D7 Pouvez-vous m'indiquer la lettre qui correspond le mieux à votre situation actuelle ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(472-473)

(472-473)

Married	1
Remarried	2
Unmarried, currently living with partner	3
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner	4
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own	5
Divorced	6
Separated	7
Widowed	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	10

Marié(e)	1
Remarié(e)	2
Célibataire vivant actuellement en couple	3
Célibataire n'ayant jamais vécu en couple	4
Célibataire ayant déjà vécu en couple dans le passé mais actuellement seul(e)	5
Divorcé(e)	6
Séparé(e)	7
Veuf/Veuve	8
Autre (SPONTANE)	9
Refus (SPONTANE)	10

EB66.1 D7

EB66.1 D7

D8 How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

D8 A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet ?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00')

(ENQ. : SI "ETUDIE ENCORE", CODER '00')

(474-475)

(474-475)

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EB66.1 D8

EB66.1 D8

NO QUESTION D9

PAS DE QUESTION D9

D10 AND D11 ASKED BEFORE QB

D10 ET D11 POSEE AVANT QB

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

PAS DE QUESTIONS D12 A D14

D15a&b ASKED BEFOR QB

D15a&b POSEES AVANT QB

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

PAS DE QUESTIONS D16 A D24

D25 Would you say you live in a...?

D25 Diriez-vous que vous vivez ... ?

(READ OUT)

(LIRE)

	<b>(476)</b>
Rural area or village	1
Small or middle sized town	2
Large town	3
DK	4

	<b>(476)</b>
Dans une commune rurale	1
Dans une ville petite ou moyenne	2
Dans une grande ville	3
NSP	4

EB66.1 D25

EB66.1 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

PAS DE QUESTIONS D26 A D39

D40a Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

D40a Pouvez-vous me dire combien de personnes âgées de 15 ans et plus vivent dans votre foyer, y compris vous-même ?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

(477-478)

(477-478)

EB66.1 D40a

EB66.1 D40a

D40b Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household?

D40b Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de moins de 10 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

(479-480)

(479-480)

EB66.1 D40b

EB66.1 D40b

D40c Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(481-482)

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EB66.1 D40c

D40c Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de 10 à 14 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

(481-482)

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EB66.1 D40c

D41 You personally, were you born...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(483)

In (OUR COUNTRY)	1
In another Member Country of the European Union	2
In Europe, but not in a Member Country of the European Union	3
In Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4
In Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB66.1 D41

DO NOT ASK D42 item 5 in BG and RO

D41 Vous-même, êtes-vous né(e) ?

(MONTRER CATRE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(483)

En (NOTRE PAYS)	1
Dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	2
En Europe, mais pas dans un Etat membre de l'Union européenne	3
En Asie, en Afrique ou en Amérique latine	4
En Amérique du Nord, au Japon ou en Océanie	5
Refus (SPONTANE)	6

EB66.1 D41

NE PAS POSER D42 item 5 en BG et RO

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(484)

Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the European Union	2
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union	3
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the European Union	4
Your mother and your father were born outside the European Union	5
DK\Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB65.4 D42

D42 Laquelle de ces propositions correspond à votre situation ?

(MONTRER CATRE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(484)

Votre mère et votre père sont nés en (NOTRE PAYS)	1
L'un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	2
Votre mère et votre père sont nés dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	3
Un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né en dehors de l'Union européenne	4
Votre père et votre mère sont nés en dehors de l'Union européenne	5
NSP \ Refus (SPONTANE)	6

EB65.4 D42



D43a Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

D43a Possédez-vous un téléphone fixe dans votre foyer ?

D43b Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

D43b Possédez-vous un téléphone mobile\ GSM\ portable personnel ?

	(485)	(486)
	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

	(485)	(486)
	D43a	D43b
	Fixe	Mobile
Oui	1	1
Non	2	2

EB66.1 D43a D43b

EB66.1 D43a D43b

D46 Which of the following goods do you have?

D46 Parmi les biens suivants, lesquels possédez-vous ?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(487-496)
Television	1,
DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Computer	4,
An Internet connection at home	5,
A car	6,
An apartment \ a house which you have finished paying for	7,
An apartment \ a house which you are paying for	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

	(487-496)
Une télévision	1,
Un lecteur DVD	2,
Un lecteur CD audio	3,
Un ordinateur	4,
Une connexion Internet à la maison	5,
Une voiture	6,
Un appartement \ Une maison que vous avez fini de payer	7,
Un appartement \ Une maison que vous êtes en train de payer	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

EB66.1 D46

EB66.1 D46

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

PROTOCOLE D'INTERVIEW

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW  
**(497-498)** DAY **(499-500)** MONTH

P1 DATE DE L'INTERVIEW  
**(497-498)** JOUR **(499-500)** MOIS

EB66.1 P1

EB66.1 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW  
 (INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)  
**(501-502)** HOUR **(503-504)** MINUTES

P2 HEURE DU DEBUT DE L'INTERVIEW  
 (ENQ. : DE 0 A 23 HEURE)  
**(501-502)** HEURE **(503-504)** MINUTES

EB66.1 P2

EB66.1 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED  
**(505-507)** MINUTES

P3 DUREE DE L'INTERVIEW EN MINUTES  
**(505-507)** MINUTES

EB66.1 P3

EB66.1 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer  
**(508)**

Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

P4 Nombre de personnes présentes pendant l'interview, l'enquêteur inclus.  
**(508)**

Deux (l'enquêteur et le répondant)	1
Trois	2
Quatre	3
Cinq et plus	4

EB66.1 P4

EB66.1 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation  
**(509)**

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

P5 Coopération du répondant  
**(509)**

Excellente	1
Bonne	2
Moyenne	3
Médiocre	4

EB66.1 P5

EB66.1 P5

P6	Size of locality
(LOCAL CODES)	
<b>(510-511)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P6	

P6	Catégorie d'habitat
(CODES LOCAUX)	
<b>(510-511)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P6	

P7	Region
(LOCAL CODES)	
<b>(512-513)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P7	

P7	Région
(CODES LOCAUX)	
<b>(512-513)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P7	

P8	Postal code
<b>(514-521)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P8	

P8	Code postal
<b>(514-521)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P8	

P9	Sample point number
<b>(522-529)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P9	

P9	N° point de chute
<b>(522-529)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P9	

P10	Interviewer number
<b>(530-537)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P10	

P10	N° enquêteur
<b>(530-537)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P10	

P11	Weighting factor
<b>(538-545)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P11	

P11	Facteur de pondération
<b>(538-545)</b>	
<input type="text"/>	
EB66.1 P11	

ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV and MT

POSER UNIQUEMENT en LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV et MT

P13 Language of interview

P13 Langue de l'interview

	<b>(546)</b>
Language 1	1
Language 2	2
Language 3	3

	<b>(546)</b>
Langue 1	1
Langue 2	2
Langue 3	3

EB66.1 P13

EB66.1 P13

# Tables

[Index](#)

EUROBAROMETER 66.2

VOLUME A Pondéré Weighted

Terrain/Fieldwork : 10-11/2006

QB10a Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous consommé de l'alcool (bière, vin, spiritueux, cidre ou d'autres alcools locaux) ?

QB10a During the past 12 months, did you drink any alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, sprits, cider or other local beverages)?

	TOTAL	Oui / Yes	Non / No
UE25 EU25	25031	75%	25%
BE	1012	79%	21%
CZ	1072	82%	18%
DK	1060	93%	7%
D-W	1046	80%	20%
DE	1551	81%	19%
D-E	505	86%	14%
EE	1011	81%	19%
EL	1000	80%	20%
ES	1026	67%	33%
FR	1022	79%	21%
IE	1000	78%	22%
IT	1005	60%	40%
CY	506	74%	26%
CY (tcc)	500	47%	53%
LV	1031	82%	18%
LT	1016	86%	14%
LU	500	81%	19%
HU	1001	62%	38%
MT	500	65%	35%
NL	1069	90%	10%
AT	1013	76%	24%
PL	1000	72%	28%
PT	1006	63%	37%
SI	1039	79%	21%
SK	1180	75%	25%
FI	1030	83%	17%
SE	1006	88%	12%
UK	1375	81%	19%
BG	1027	62%	38%
RO	1026	67%	33%
HR	1000	69%	31%

QB10b Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous consommé 5 verres ou plus en une seule occasion ?

QB10b How often in the past 12 months have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion?

(SI 'OUI', CODE 1 EN QB10a)

(IF 'YES', CODE 1 IN QB10a)

	TOTAL	Plusieurs fois par semaine / Several times a week	Une fois par semaine / Once a week	Une fois par mois / Once a month	Moins d'une fois par mois / Less than once a month	Jamais / Never	NSP\ Refus / DK\ Refusal
UE25 EU25	18895	13%	15%	16%	24%	31%	1%
BE	804	9%	15%	17%	22%	37%	-
CZ	881	7%	18%	17%	26%	31%	1%
DK	984	8%	14%	23%	37%	18%	-
D-W	841	15%	19%	20%	21%	24%	1%
DE	1264	15%	19%	20%	23%	23%	-
D-E	434	14%	20%	19%	26%	21%	-
EE	820	4%	17%	21%	30%	28%	-
EL	799	6%	9%	15%	23%	46%	1%
ES	689	28%	21%	11%	16%	22%	2%
FR	806	6%	9%	16%	30%	39%	-
IE	776	17%	37%	14%	20%	11%	1%
IT	604	21%	13%	7%	12%	46%	1%
CY	374	6%	7%	12%	21%	54%	-
CY (tcc)	237	19%	14%	17%	20%	29%	1%
LV	849	2%	8%	15%	22%	52%	1%
LT	870	4%	8%	16%	31%	40%	1%
LU	404	10%	9%	14%	21%	46%	-
HU	623	14%	11%	14%	25%	36%	-
MT	326	4%	22%	11%	33%	30%	-
NL	960	8%	12%	17%	27%	36%	-
AT	765	24%	20%	17%	18%	20%	1%
PL	725	4%	13%	22%	37%	21%	3%
PT	632	14%	6%	6%	18%	55%	1%
SI	825	7%	14%	17%	23%	39%	-
SK	880	10%	16%	19%	26%	28%	1%
FI	859	5%	16%	25%	31%	23%	-
SE	887	1%	11%	20%	33%	34%	1%
UK	1115	12%	19%	16%	24%	29%	-
BG	636	14%	13%	9%	18%	45%	1%
RO	685	14%	18%	15%	23%	29%	1%
HR	686	10%	11%	14%	24%	40%	1%

QB10c Avez-vous bu de l'alcool (bière, vin, spiritueux, cidre ou d'autres alcools locaux) au cours des 30 derniers jours ?

QB10c Did you drink any alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, spirits, cider or other local beverages) in the last 30 days?

(SI 'OUI', CODE 1 EN QB10a)

(IF 'YES', CODE 1 IN QB10a)

	TOTAL	Oui / Yes	Non / No
UE25 EU25	18895	87%	13%
BE	804	90%	10%
CZ	881	90%	10%
DK	984	91%	9%
D-W	841	88%	12%
DE	1264	88%	12%
D-E	434	87%	13%
EE	820	80%	20%
EL	799	88%	12%
ES	689	91%	9%
FR	806	88%	12%
IE	776	90%	10%
IT	604	92%	8%
CY	374	85%	15%
CY (tcc)	237	59%	41%
LV	849	77%	23%
LT	870	79%	21%
LU	404	93%	7%
HU	623	77%	23%
MT	326	79%	21%
NL	960	90%	10%
AT	765	91%	9%
PL	725	75%	25%
PT	632	89%	11%
SI	825	88%	12%
SK	880	87%	13%
FI	859	85%	15%
SE	887	86%	14%
UK	1115	86%	14%
BG	636	89%	11%
RO	685	86%	14%
HR	686	84%	16%



QB11 Au cours des 30 derniers jours, combien de fois avez-vous bu de l'alcool ?

QB11 In the last 30 days, on how many times did you drink any alcoholic beverage?

(SI 'OUI', CODE 1 EN QB10c)

(IF 'YES', CODE 1 IN QB10c)

	TOTAL	Tous les jours / Daily	4 – 5 fois par semaine / 4 – 5 times a week	2 – 3 fois par semaine / 2 – 3 times a week	Une fois par semaine / Once a week	2 – 3 fois par mois / 2 – 3 times a month	Une fois / Once	Ne se souvient plus / Refus (SPONTANE) / Don't remember / Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)
UE25 EU25	16450	13%	8%	23%	25%	17%	13%	1%
BE	727	14%	7%	26%	22%	19%	12%	-
CZ	790	4%	7%	20%	34%	20%	15%	-
DK	892	12%	7%	25%	25%	20%	11%	-
D-W	738	9%	6%	25%	27%	19%	13%	1%
DE	1107	9%	6%	25%	27%	19%	14%	-
D-E	378	11%	5%	26%	27%	17%	14%	-
EE	653	3%	3%	14%	25%	26%	29%	-
EL	704	10%	7%	21%	29%	17%	15%	1%
ES	624	25%	8%	27%	23%	9%	7%	1%
FR	709	18%	5%	17%	28%	19%	13%	-
IE	700	2%	8%	29%	41%	12%	7%	1%
IT	553	26%	14%	26%	17%	10%	6%	1%
CY	319	8%	5%	16%	31%	20%	20%	-
CY (tcc)	141	8%	10%	22%	24%	20%	14%	2%
LV	650	1%	2%	6%	25%	29%	36%	1%
LT	686	1%	3%	11%	23%	27%	35%	-
LU	376	15%	6%	24%	25%	16%	12%	2%
HU	479	14%	11%	13%	21%	20%	21%	-
MT	258	14%	3%	22%	38%	13%	10%	-
NL	865	18%	10%	25%	22%	17%	8%	-
AT	695	7%	13%	27%	29%	15%	8%	1%
PL	543	1%	4%	9%	28%	27%	28%	3%
PT	561	47%	8%	13%	15%	7%	9%	1%
SI	726	9%	7%	19%	29%	18%	17%	1%
SK	762	5%	6%	14%	29%	26%	20%	-
FI	728	2%	7%	19%	31%	25%	16%	-
SE	766	1%	3%	19%	28%	31%	17%	1%
UK	963	8%	9%	33%	26%	14%	9%	1%
BG	569	12%	12%	21%	29%	15%	11%	-
RO	589	9%	9%	21%	31%	17%	11%	2%
HR	575	18%	6%	18%	22%	19%	16%	1%

QB12 Les jours où vous buvez de la bière, du vin ou des spiritueux, combien de verres buvez-vous d'habitude ?

QB12 On a day when you drink beer, wine or spirits, how much do you usually drink?

(SI 'OUI', CODE 1 EN QB10c)

(IF 'YES', CODE 1 IN QB10c)

	TOTAL	Moins d'un verre / Less than 1 drink	1-2 verres / 1-2 drinks	3-4 verres / 3-4 drinks	5-6 verres / 5-6 drinks	7-9 verres / 7-9 drinks	10 verres ou plus / 10 or more drinks	Ca dépend (SPONTANE) / It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP\ Refus / DK\ Refusal
UE25 EU25	16450	11%	59%	18%	6%	2%	2%	1%	1%
BE	727	5%	59%	22%	8%	3%	2%	1%	-
CZ	790	7%	49%	29%	9%	2%	-	3%	1%
DK	892	7%	48%	20%	10%	7%	6%	2%	-
D-W	738	20%	58%	14%	5%	1%	1%	1%	-
DE	1107	19%	60%	15%	4%	1%	-	1%	-
D-E	378	15%	64%	17%	2%	1%	-	1%	-
EE	653	15%	55%	18%	4%	2%	1%	5%	-
EL	704	15%	69%	13%	2%	-	-	1%	-
ES	624	8%	64%	20%	4%	1%	-	2%	1%
FR	709	11%	62%	18%	5%	2%	1%	1%	-
IE	700	2%	26%	36%	21%	9%	4%	2%	-
IT	553	17%	71%	9%	2%	-	-	1%	-
CY	319	18%	61%	14%	5%	1%	1%	-	-
CY (tcc)	141	12%	47%	28%	8%	1%	1%	3%	-
LV	650	18%	52%	16%	6%	1%	3%	3%	1%
LT	686	18%	56%	14%	6%	2%	2%	1%	1%
LU	376	17%	58%	16%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%
HU	479	12%	65%	15%	4%	2%	1%	1%	-
MT	258	13%	46%	23%	9%	5%	2%	2%	-
NL	865	4%	61%	22%	7%	3%	2%	1%	-
AT	695	10%	61%	20%	4%	2%	1%	2%	-
PL	543	12%	53%	20%	6%	2%	1%	3%	3%
PT	561	14%	69%	11%	3%	1%	-	2%	-
SI	726	12%	63%	16%	5%	-	1%	3%	-
SK	762	14%	62%	17%	4%	1%	-	2%	-
FI	728	7%	44%	21%	16%	5%	6%	1%	-
SE	766	2%	51%	29%	12%	2%	2%	2%	-
UK	963	4%	46%	25%	13%	6%	5%	1%	-
BG	569	25%	64%	8%	1%	-	-	2%	-
RO	589	12%	56%	20%	4%	1%	1%	5%	1%
HR	575	11%	67%	16%	4%	1%	1%	-	-

QB13 Pensez-vous que des prix plus élevés décourageraient les jeunes et les gros buveurs à consommer de l'alcool ?

QB13 Do you think higher prices for alcohol would discourage young and heavy drinkers from consumption?

	TOTAL	Oui, certainement / Yes, definitely	Oui, probablement / Yes, probably	Non, probablement pas / No, probably not	Non, certainement pas / No, definitely not	NSP / DK	Oui / Yes	Non / No
UE25 EU25	25031	11%	19%	31%	37%	2%	30%	68%
BE	1012	8%	17%	35%	40%	-	25%	75%
CZ	1072	6%	18%	39%	36%	1%	24%	75%
DK	1060	7%	14%	37%	41%	1%	21%	78%
D-W	1046	9%	14%	28%	48%	1%	23%	76%
DE	1551	8%	14%	28%	49%	1%	22%	77%
D-E	505	7%	11%	26%	56%	-	18%	82%
EE	1011	10%	14%	30%	44%	2%	24%	74%
EL	1000	12%	20%	26%	41%	1%	32%	67%
ES	1026	9%	21%	31%	33%	6%	30%	64%
FR	1022	12%	17%	33%	37%	1%	29%	70%
IE	1000	11%	11%	31%	40%	7%	22%	71%
IT	1005	13%	30%	25%	29%	3%	43%	54%
CY	506	8%	18%	13%	59%	2%	26%	72%
CY (tcc)	500	20%	21%	27%	29%	3%	41%	56%
LV	1031	9%	12%	35%	43%	1%	21%	78%
LT	1016	9%	19%	24%	47%	1%	28%	71%
LU	500	15%	18%	26%	39%	2%	33%	65%
HU	1001	8%	17%	30%	43%	2%	25%	73%
MT	500	8%	17%	44%	29%	2%	25%	73%
NL	1069	4%	11%	39%	46%	-	15%	85%
AT	1013	8%	27%	36%	27%	2%	35%	63%
PL	1000	12%	20%	36%	28%	4%	32%	64%
PT	1006	17%	23%	32%	25%	3%	40%	57%
SI	1039	11%	18%	37%	33%	1%	29%	70%
SK	1180	10%	17%	36%	35%	2%	27%	71%
FI	1030	27%	33%	24%	16%	-	60%	40%
SE	1006	7%	16%	43%	34%	-	23%	77%
UK	1375	13%	15%	29%	42%	1%	28%	71%
BG	1027	9%	20%	36%	29%	6%	29%	65%
RO	1026	24%	29%	24%	16%	7%	53%	40%
HR	1000	23%	19%	25%	32%	1%	42%	57%

QB14a Achèteriez-vous moins d'alcool tel que de la bière, du vin ou des spiritueux si les prix augmentaient de 25% ?

QB14a Would you buy less alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should increase with 25 %?

	TOTAL	Oui, certainement / Yes, definitely	Oui, probablement / Yes, probably	Non, probablement pas / No, probably not	Non, certainement pas / No, definitely not	NSP\ Refus / DK\ Refusal	Oui / Yes	Non / No
UE25 EU25	25031	12%	21%	28%	34%	5%	33%	62%
BE	1012	11%	22%	30%	36%	1%	33%	66%
CZ	1072	13%	31%	32%	19%	5%	44%	51%
DK	1060	6%	14%	42%	37%	1%	20%	79%
D-W	1046	16%	16%	24%	41%	3%	32%	65%
DE	1551	17%	17%	24%	40%	2%	34%	64%
D-E	505	19%	18%	24%	39%	-	37%	63%
EE	1011	9%	15%	26%	44%	6%	24%	70%
EL	1000	13%	21%	25%	40%	1%	34%	65%
ES	1026	5%	14%	31%	42%	8%	19%	73%
FR	1022	17%	21%	28%	29%	5%	38%	57%
IE	1000	12%	21%	29%	21%	17%	33%	50%
IT	1005	10%	25%	28%	30%	7%	35%	58%
CY	506	18%	22%	19%	37%	4%	40%	56%
CY (tcc)	500	13%	22%	26%	24%	15%	35%	50%
LV	1031	12%	22%	31%	29%	6%	34%	60%
LT	1016	13%	27%	24%	33%	3%	40%	57%
LU	500	9%	13%	24%	52%	2%	22%	76%
HU	1001	14%	17%	23%	39%	7%	31%	62%
MT	500	8%	26%	32%	27%	7%	34%	59%
NL	1069	9%	17%	30%	41%	3%	26%	71%
AT	1013	8%	26%	36%	23%	7%	34%	59%
PL	1000	9%	23%	29%	28%	11%	32%	57%
PT	1006	17%	17%	26%	34%	6%	34%	60%
SI	1039	8%	16%	32%	40%	4%	24%	72%
SK	1180	19%	24%	29%	23%	5%	43%	52%
FI	1030	7%	16%	30%	45%	2%	23%	75%
SE	1006	7%	17%	39%	32%	5%	24%	71%
UK	1375	12%	27%	30%	28%	3%	39%	58%
BG	1027	19%	25%	24%	22%	10%	44%	46%
RO	1026	23%	27%	19%	18%	13%	50%	37%
HR	1000	18%	17%	26%	34%	5%	35%	60%

QB14b Ou achèteriez-vous plus d'alcool tel que de la bière, du vin ou des spiritueux si les prix baissaient de 25% ?

QB14b Or would you buy more alcoholic beverages like beer, wine or spirits if the price should decrease with 25%

	TOTAL	Oui, certainement / Yes, definitely	Oui, probablement / Yes, probably	Non, probablement pas / No, probably not	Non, certainement pas / No, definitely not	NSP\ Refus / DK\ Refusal	Oui / Yes	Non / No
UE25 EU25	25031	5%	10%	33%	48%	4%	15%	81%
BE	1012	3%	7%	35%	54%	1%	10%	89%
CZ	1072	5%	19%	41%	32%	3%	24%	73%
DK	1060	1%	4%	48%	46%	1%	5%	94%
D-W	1046	4%	5%	25%	64%	2%	9%	89%
DE	1551	4%	5%	25%	64%	2%	9%	89%
D-E	505	5%	3%	24%	67%	1%	8%	91%
EE	1011	2%	6%	29%	58%	5%	8%	87%
EL	1000	9%	14%	28%	48%	1%	23%	76%
ES	1026	3%	8%	32%	50%	7%	11%	82%
FR	1022	3%	6%	35%	53%	3%	9%	88%
IE	1000	6%	15%	34%	29%	16%	21%	63%
IT	1005	6%	19%	32%	38%	5%	25%	70%
CY	506	12%	17%	25%	42%	4%	29%	67%
CY (tcc)	500	12%	17%	28%	27%	16%	29%	55%
LV	1031	7%	14%	35%	39%	5%	21%	74%
LT	1016	8%	14%	29%	46%	3%	22%	75%
LU	500	5%	2%	26%	66%	1%	7%	92%
HU	1001	2%	7%	28%	58%	5%	9%	86%
MT	500	5%	15%	43%	31%	6%	20%	74%
NL	1069	2%	4%	30%	63%	1%	6%	93%
AT	1013	4%	14%	43%	34%	5%	18%	77%
PL	1000	4%	13%	36%	38%	9%	17%	74%
PT	1006	8%	11%	28%	48%	5%	19%	76%
SI	1039	2%	10%	33%	52%	3%	12%	85%
SK	1180	3%	14%	41%	39%	3%	17%	80%
FI	1030	2%	7%	33%	57%	1%	9%	90%
SE	1006	3%	10%	44%	40%	3%	13%	84%
UK	1375	9%	11%	40%	37%	3%	20%	77%
BG	1027	9%	19%	37%	27%	8%	28%	64%
RO	1026	5%	17%	32%	33%	13%	22%	65%
HR	1000	5%	8%	37%	46%	4%	13%	83%

QB15a Quelle est la limite du taux d'alcoolémie dans le sang autorisé pour les conducteurs en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

QB15a What is the legal blood alcohol level (BAC) allowed for car drivers in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	TOTAL	00,00 gl	0,01 - 0,59 gl	0,60 - 1 gl	Plus d'1 g/l / More than 1 g/l	NSP / DK	Moyenne / Average
UE25 EU25	25031	6%	51%	4%	3%	36%	0,1
BE	1012	-	73%	3%	4%	20%	0,2
CZ	1072	75%	11%	-	-	14%	0,0
DK	1060	-	77%	10%	2%	11%	0,0
D-W	1046	2%	86%	2%	3%	7%	0,1
DE	1551	4%	86%	2%	2%	6%	0,1
D-E	505	7%	84%	1%	2%	6%	0,0
EE	1011	53%	19%	2%	10%	16%	0,9
EL	1000	-	44%	7%	-	49%	0,0
ES	1026	-	36%	3%	2%	59%	0,1
FR	1022	2%	77%	10%	3%	8%	0,1
IE	1000	1%	33%	-	-	66%	0,0
IT	1005	2%	18%	2%	4%	74%	0,6
CY	506	-	23%	-	-	77%	0,0
CY (tcc)	500	-	21%	10%	1%	68%	0,1
LV	1031	-	60%	2%	3%	35%	0,1
LT	1016	3%	60%	1%	3%	33%	0,1
LU	500	2%	18%	60%	1%	19%	0,0
HU	1001	39%	28%	1%	-	32%	0,0
MT	500	-	2%	-	2%	96%	1,1
NL	1069	1%	58%	2%	11%	28%	0,3
AT	1013	3%	88%	1%	1%	7%	0,0
PL	1000	9%	61%	1%	2%	27%	0,1
PT	1006	-	54%	4%	5%	37%	0,1
SI	1039	5%	82%	1%	-	12%	0,0
SK	1180	57%	17%	1%	-	25%	0,0
FI	1030	2%	74%	3%	7%	14%	0,4
SE	1006	10%	72%	2%	1%	15%	0,0
UK	1375	-	19%	9%	2%	70%	0,2
BG	1027	1%	28%	1%	2%	68%	0,1
RO	1026	3%	14%	7%	-	76%	0,1
HR	1000	89%	5%	-	-	6%	0,0

QB15b Seriez-vous d'accord pour baisser la limite du taux d'alcoolémie dans le sang autorisé pour les jeunes et les jeunes conducteurs à 0.2 g/l dans les 25 Etats membres de l'Union européenne ?

QB15b Would you agree or disagree to lower blood alcohol levels (BAC) for young and novice drivers to 0,2g/l in all 25 European Union Member States?

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE25 EU25	25031	51%	22%	10%	12%	5%	73%	22%
BE	1012	50%	20%	15%	15%	-	70%	30%
CZ	1072	29%	20%	12%	34%	5%	49%	46%
DK	1060	51%	16%	14%	17%	2%	67%	31%
D-W	1046	79%	11%	4%	5%	1%	90%	9%
DE	1551	79%	10%	5%	5%	1%	89%	10%
D-E	505	80%	8%	5%	7%	-	88%	12%
EE	1011	42%	16%	8%	25%	9%	58%	33%
EL	1000	54%	20%	12%	13%	1%	74%	25%
ES	1026	35%	35%	9%	9%	12%	70%	18%
FR	1022	49%	21%	15%	14%	1%	70%	29%
IE	1000	53%	21%	6%	8%	12%	74%	14%
IT	1005	34%	30%	14%	14%	8%	64%	28%
CY	506	47%	10%	11%	21%	11%	57%	32%
CY (tcc)	500	61%	14%	5%	14%	6%	75%	19%
LV	1031	67%	18%	7%	5%	3%	85%	12%
LT	1016	61%	19%	8%	9%	3%	80%	17%
LU	500	54%	14%	11%	18%	3%	68%	29%
HU	1001	34%	19%	11%	27%	9%	53%	38%
MT	500	36%	25%	9%	11%	19%	61%	20%
NL	1069	74%	13%	4%	9%	-	87%	13%
AT	1013	37%	40%	14%	6%	3%	77%	20%
PL	1000	41%	23%	11%	18%	7%	64%	29%
PT	1006	33%	31%	12%	16%	8%	64%	28%
SI	1039	31%	23%	13%	30%	3%	54%	43%
SK	1180	24%	16%	15%	41%	4%	40%	56%
FI	1030	60%	17%	10%	12%	1%	77%	22%
SE	1006	76%	9%	4%	9%	2%	85%	13%
UK	1375	52%	23%	9%	10%	6%	75%	19%
BG	1027	48%	20%	6%	8%	18%	68%	14%
RO	1026	49%	18%	6%	12%	15%	67%	18%
HR	1000	41%	30%	9%	15%	5%	71%	24%

QB16.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

QB16.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

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

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

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE25 EU25	25031	47%	33%	12%	6%	2%	80%	18%
BE	1012	48%	35%	12%	5%	-	83%	17%
CZ	1072	45%	33%	16%	5%	1%	78%	21%
DK	1060	30%	40%	19%	9%	2%	70%	28%
D-W	1046	50%	24%	18%	7%	1%	74%	25%
DE	1551	49%	24%	17%	9%	1%	73%	26%
D-E	505	46%	21%	16%	16%	1%	67%	32%
EE	1011	51%	30%	10%	6%	3%	81%	16%
EL	1000	65%	27%	6%	2%	-	92%	8%
ES	1026	56%	34%	6%	2%	2%	90%	8%
FR	1022	40%	40%	11%	8%	1%	80%	19%
IE	1000	61%	30%	6%	2%	1%	91%	8%
IT	1005	47%	35%	10%	5%	3%	82%	15%
CY	506	58%	19%	13%	8%	2%	77%	21%
CY (tcc)	500	66%	15%	8%	10%	1%	81%	18%
LV	1031	56%	29%	10%	4%	1%	85%	14%
LT	1016	53%	29%	11%	5%	2%	82%	16%
LU	500	52%	29%	13%	5%	1%	81%	18%
HU	1001	42%	34%	11%	10%	3%	76%	21%
MT	500	59%	32%	8%	1%	-	91%	9%
NL	1069	37%	37%	16%	9%	1%	74%	25%
AT	1013	35%	39%	20%	3%	3%	74%	23%
PL	1000	44%	34%	13%	6%	3%	78%	19%
PT	1006	50%	36%	10%	2%	2%	86%	12%
SI	1039	34%	36%	22%	7%	1%	70%	29%
SK	1180	51%	33%	12%	4%	-	84%	16%
FI	1030	46%	36%	13%	4%	1%	82%	17%
SE	1006	56%	34%	7%	3%	-	90%	10%
UK	1375	46%	36%	10%	6%	2%	82%	16%
BG	1027	61%	28%	4%	1%	6%	89%	5%
RO	1026	67%	25%	2%	2%	4%	92%	4%
HR	1000	43%	35%	12%	7%	3%	78%	19%



QB16.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

QB16.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

La publicité pour l'alcool ciblant les jeunes devrait être interdite dans tous les Etats membres de l'UE

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

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE25 EU25	25031	50%	26%	14%	8%	2%	76%	22%
BE	1012	47%	24%	20%	9%	-	71%	29%
CZ	1072	43%	30%	20%	5%	2%	73%	25%
DK	1060	37%	22%	21%	17%	3%	59%	38%
D-W	1046	65%	17%	11%	5%	2%	82%	16%
DE	1551	64%	18%	11%	5%	2%	82%	16%
D-E	505	62%	18%	13%	6%	1%	80%	19%
EE	1011	66%	19%	8%	5%	2%	85%	13%
EL	1000	60%	24%	11%	5%	-	84%	16%
ES	1026	48%	33%	12%	3%	4%	81%	15%
FR	1022	48%	23%	16%	11%	2%	71%	27%
IE	1000	50%	24%	13%	9%	4%	74%	22%
IT	1005	40%	30%	17%	10%	3%	70%	27%
CY	506	52%	20%	13%	13%	2%	72%	26%
CY (tcc)	500	74%	15%	5%	4%	2%	89%	9%
LV	1031	66%	21%	8%	3%	2%	87%	11%
LT	1016	54%	26%	12%	5%	3%	80%	17%
LU	500	41%	17%	23%	16%	3%	58%	39%
HU	1001	47%	32%	12%	7%	2%	79%	19%
MT	500	42%	30%	19%	7%	2%	72%	26%
NL	1069	47%	21%	18%	13%	1%	68%	31%
AT	1013	41%	37%	13%	6%	3%	78%	19%
PL	1000	49%	30%	12%	5%	4%	79%	17%
PT	1006	48%	32%	12%	6%	2%	80%	18%
SI	1039	58%	28%	10%	3%	1%	86%	13%
SK	1180	68%	25%	5%	2%	-	93%	7%
FI	1030	49%	27%	16%	8%	-	76%	24%
SE	1006	67%	14%	11%	7%	1%	81%	18%
UK	1375	46%	25%	17%	10%	2%	71%	27%
BG	1027	55%	29%	6%	3%	7%	84%	9%
RO	1026	60%	23%	6%	6%	5%	83%	12%
HR	1000	56%	26%	10%	6%	2%	82%	16%

QB16.3 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les propositions suivantes ?

QB16.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following?

Vendre ou servir de l'alcool aux personnes de moins de 18 ans devrait être interdit dans tous les Etats membres de l'UE

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

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE25 EU25	25031	65%	22%	8%	4%	1%	87%	12%
BE	1012	50%	22%	18%	10%	-	72%	28%
CZ	1072	72%	23%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
DK	1060	51%	21%	18%	8%	2%	72%	26%
D-W	1046	74%	13%	9%	3%	1%	87%	12%
DE	1551	74%	14%	8%	3%	1%	88%	11%
D-E	505	77%	14%	6%	3%	-	91%	9%
EE	1011	84%	10%	3%	2%	1%	94%	5%
EL	1000	74%	21%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
ES	1026	62%	30%	4%	1%	3%	92%	5%
FR	1022	64%	22%	8%	5%	1%	86%	13%
IE	1000	70%	19%	4%	4%	3%	89%	8%
IT	1005	52%	30%	11%	5%	2%	82%	16%
CY	506	76%	13%	6%	3%	2%	89%	9%
CY (tcc)	500	88%	9%	1%	1%	1%	97%	2%
LV	1031	83%	13%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
LT	1016	80%	14%	3%	2%	1%	94%	5%
LU	500	62%	19%	10%	7%	2%	81%	17%
HU	1001	68%	24%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
MT	500	64%	24%	7%	3%	2%	88%	10%
NL	1069	41%	20%	24%	14%	1%	61%	38%
AT	1013	49%	35%	11%	3%	2%	84%	14%
PL	1000	73%	20%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
PT	1006	60%	30%	6%	2%	2%	90%	8%
SI	1039	70%	23%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
SK	1180	79%	17%	2%	1%	1%	96%	3%
FI	1030	68%	19%	9%	4%	-	87%	13%
SE	1006	74%	14%	7%	4%	1%	88%	11%
UK	1375	65%	20%	10%	4%	1%	85%	14%
BG	1027	79%	15%	1%	1%	4%	94%	2%
RO	1026	78%	17%	1%	1%	3%	95%	2%
HR	1000	76%	18%	3%	1%	2%	94%	4%

QB17 Seriez-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord d'apposer des messages sur les bouteilles d'alcool et les publicités sur l'alcool, pour avertir les femmes enceintes et les conducteurs des dangers de la consommation d'alcool ?

QB17 Would you agree or disagree to put warnings on alcohol bottles and adverts with the purpose to warn pregnant women and drivers of dangers of drinking alcohol?

	TOTAL	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas du tout d'accord / Totally disagree	NSP / DK	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
UE25 EU25	25031	47%	30%	12%	9%	2%	77%	21%
BE	1012	54%	25%	13%	8%	-	79%	21%
CZ	1072	38%	32%	18%	10%	2%	70%	28%
DK	1060	34%	23%	22%	19%	2%	57%	41%
D-W	1046	49%	20%	17%	13%	1%	69%	30%
DE	1551	48%	21%	17%	13%	1%	69%	30%
D-E	505	43%	24%	18%	14%	1%	67%	32%
EE	1011	38%	25%	17%	13%	7%	63%	30%
EL	1000	60%	29%	8%	3%	-	89%	11%
ES	1026	41%	43%	8%	3%	5%	84%	11%
FR	1022	54%	26%	10%	9%	1%	80%	19%
IE	1000	58%	24%	7%	4%	7%	82%	11%
IT	1005	41%	38%	11%	7%	3%	79%	18%
CY	506	76%	16%	4%	3%	1%	92%	7%
CY (tcc)	500	82%	9%	2%	6%	1%	91%	8%
LV	1031	52%	23%	14%	9%	2%	75%	23%
LT	1016	53%	26%	10%	9%	2%	79%	19%
LU	500	48%	21%	13%	17%	1%	69%	30%
HU	1001	43%	32%	13%	10%	2%	75%	23%
MT	500	71%	22%	4%	2%	1%	93%	6%
NL	1069	38%	23%	19%	19%	1%	61%	38%
AT	1013	33%	38%	16%	9%	4%	71%	25%
PL	1000	61%	28%	5%	3%	3%	89%	8%
PT	1006	44%	40%	7%	6%	3%	84%	13%
SI	1039	36%	27%	21%	15%	1%	63%	36%
SK	1180	56%	31%	8%	3%	2%	87%	11%
FI	1030	28%	26%	22%	23%	1%	54%	45%
SE	1006	57%	23%	9%	10%	1%	80%	19%
UK	1375	47%	28%	14%	8%	3%	75%	22%
BG	1027	52%	29%	9%	6%	4%	81%	15%
RO	1026	72%	21%	3%	1%	3%	93%	4%
HR	1000	69%	22%	4%	3%	2%	91%	7%

QB18 Laquelle des propositions suivantes de rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

QB18 Which of the following statements do you feel the closest?

	TOTAL	Les gens sont suffisamment responsables pour se protéger eux-mêmes des dangers liés à l'alcool / Individuals are responsible enough to protect themselves from alcohol related harm	Les autorités publiques doivent intervenir pour protéger les individus des dangers liés à l'alcool / Public authorities have to intervene in order to protect individuals from alcohol related harm	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	25031	52%	44%	4%
BE	1012	45%	54%	1%
CZ	1072	70%	28%	2%
DK	1060	62%	33%	5%
D-W	1046	57%	41%	2%
DE	1551	58%	40%	2%
D-E	505	62%	37%	1%
EE	1011	42%	52%	6%
EL	1000	68%	32%	-
ES	1026	39%	55%	6%
FR	1022	51%	47%	2%
IE	1000	43%	47%	10%
IT	1005	35%	56%	9%
CY	506	49%	47%	4%
CY (tcc)	500	58%	38%	4%
LV	1031	67%	31%	2%
LT	1016	60%	36%	4%
LU	500	62%	35%	3%
HU	1001	38%	57%	5%
MT	500	46%	52%	2%
NL	1069	56%	42%	2%
AT	1013	39%	53%	8%
PL	1000	63%	32%	5%
PT	1006	46%	50%	4%
SI	1039	64%	33%	3%
SK	1180	75%	23%	2%
FI	1030	52%	46%	2%
SE	1006	51%	45%	4%
UK	1375	58%	39%	3%
BG	1027	50%	44%	6%
RO	1026	68%	28%	4%
HR	1000	70%	28%	2%