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study design, data collection procedures and measurement

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Effects of major changes in alcohol availability:
study design, data collection procedures and measurement

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INTRODUCTION

The study of "Effects of major changes in alcohol availability", or the "Nordic tax study" for short, is a Nordic study conducted collaboratively by researchers from Denmark, Finland and Sweden. The broad aim of the project is to study the effects on alcohol consumption and related harms in Denmark, Finland and Southern Sweden of the changes in alcohol pricing and availability that took place in Denmark and Finland in 2003-2004, with northern Sweden as a control site.

The research is carried out at the Unit of Health Promotion Research of the University of Southern Denmark, Esbjerg, the Alcohol and Drug Research Group of the National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES), Helsinki, and the Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs (SoRAD) of Stockholm University. The study has been financed by the Joint Committee for Nordic Research Councils for the Humanities and the Social Sciences (NOS-HS, project 20071), the US National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (R01 AA014879), and national funds. For Sweden, partial funding for the 2003 data collection came from Systembolaget. For Denmark, data collection was supported by the Danish Medical Research Council (contract no. 22-02-374), as well as the Danish Health Insurance Fund (journal nos. 2003B195, 2004B195, 2005B093).

The purpose of this working paper is to give a comprehensive account of the study design, data collection procedures, and measurement used in the Nordic tax study.
THE CHANGES STUDIED

In 2003 and 2004, substantial changes occurred in Nordic alcohol policies, both in terms of levels of taxation and in terms of the amounts of alcohol which travelers can legally bring across national borders (see Table 1). Details of these changes will be given below.

The primary changes studied in the project are: (1) the effects in Denmark and southern Sweden of a large reduction in Danish spirits taxes, and in Finland of a large reduction in alcohol taxes, (2) the effects of substantial increases in traveler’s allowances for alcohol imports in southern Sweden (primarily imports from Germany and Denmark), in Denmark (primarily imports from Germany) and in Finland (primarily imports from Estonia).

One of the central tasks of the study has been to study whether the effects of these changes vary across different segments of the population in Denmark, Finland and southern Sweden. The main instrument for studying this are panel (longitudinal) as well as repeated cross-sectional population surveys, using northern Sweden as a control site.

Table 1. Major tax and availability changes studied

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of implementation</th>
<th>Nature and place of change</th>
<th>Expected to affect:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1, 2003</td>
<td>Danish spirits tax reduction</td>
<td>Denmark, southern Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1, 2004</td>
<td>Finnish, Swedish, Danish increase in traveler’s allowances from EU countries</td>
<td>Denmark, Finland, southern Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1, 2004</td>
<td>Finnish tax reduction</td>
<td>Finland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1, 2004</td>
<td>Finnish change in traveler’s allowance from Estonia</td>
<td>Finland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Danish spirits tax decrease and cross-border shopping. Danish taxes on spirits were lowered on October 1, 2003 by 45%. This translates into a 25% decrease in the price of cheaper brands of spirits. Danish spirits taxes were already considerably lower than in other Nordic countries, and the reduction further increased the discrepancy.
With the Öresund bridge linking Copenhagen with Malmö, Sweden’s third-largest city, there had already been substantial cross-border importing of alcohol, particularly in southern Sweden. In 2003, over 50% of all alcohol consumed in the Skåne (the southernmost) region of Sweden was either legally imported or smuggled (Trolldal et al., 2005, table 15).

While spirits taxes are lower in Denmark than in other Nordic countries, they are higher than elsewhere in the European Union (Karlsson & Österberg, 2001), and higher particularly than in Denmark’s only land neighbor, Germany. The Nordic countries in general, along with Britain and Ireland, have been under pressure from the rest of the European Union to harmonize their alcohol taxes downward. Repeated formal negotiations over harmonization have largely failed to bring tax rates closer, due in part to resistance to imposing any taxes on wine in some EU countries. In the absence of harmonization by intergovernmental agreement, the European Commission has relied on mechanisms such as large cross-border traveler’s allowances to create pressure to bring tax levels down in the high-tax jurisdictions (Sulkunen, 1982; Nordlund & Österberg, 2000). The Danish reduction in spirits taxes, to a level much closer to the German tax level, and the Finnish reduction ahead of Estonia’s accession to the EU, may be seen in part as successes for this implicit policy.

There is no doubt that, for consumers living near the border, cross-border shopping becomes popular when there are substantial differences in alcohol taxes and a relatively open border. This has been documented for the Danish-German border (e.g., Bygvrå, 1990), and has become a substantial factor, as mentioned, in the part of Sweden nearest to Denmark. An analysis of Swedish data by Norström (2000), however, suggests that willingness to travel to purchase alcohol started falling off at about 100 km. from the border, and disappeared entirely at between 250 and 300 km.

The Finnish tax decreases on spirits and other alcoholic beverages. Estonia entered the European Union in May, 2004, at which point within-EU traveler’s allowances on import of spirits came into effect for travelers to Finland. Taxes on alcoholic beverages, including spirits, are low in Estonia, and the trip by fast ferry between Helsinki and Tallinn takes only about two hours.

In this circumstance, the Finnish government reduced taxes on spirits by 44%, on fortified wine by 40%, on table wine by 10%, and on beer by 32%, effective 1 March, 2004. The prices in the government-owned alcohol stores decreased in the following way: spirits by
28-36%, fortified wine by 25%, wine by 3%, and beer by 13%. In grocery stores, where beer with an alcohol content of up to 4.7% by volume can be sold, the effect of the tax cut was accompanied by increased competition in beer pricing, which further decreased effective beer prices in Finland. Since tax is a smaller part of the price of on-premise drinks, the reduction for drinks in bars or restaurants was proportionally much less.

**Increases in traveler’s allowances.** On 1 January, 2004, the traveler’s allowances for those entering Denmark, Finland and Sweden from other EU countries increased to the general EU levels, and in May 2004 these levels came into effect also for Estonia. Table 2 shows the relevant allowances for tax-free imports for Denmark, Sweden and Finland prior to the changes, and the general EU “guidance” on imports that are assumed to be for the traveler’s own use and thus not subject to duty on entry. Except as noted, the amounts are cumulative, not alternatives to each other. The general EU guidelines came into effect for the three countries at the beginning of 2004. The EU “guidance” is not intended to be a fixed allowance, and along with the switch in language went a reduction in enforcement efforts by customs authorities.

**Table 2. Traveler’s allowances for alcohol imports, in liters of each beverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spirits &amp;</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1*</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortified wine &amp;</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table wine &amp;</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*either spirits or fortified wine.

**THE DESIGN OF THE STUDY**

The full design of the study was for four waves of data collection in the population aged 16 and above in Denmark, in Finland, and in two regions of Sweden. The research design
incorporated both panel data, i.e. the original respondents in 2003 were followed up in four consecutive years, and repeated cross-sectional data with new, independent, samples interviewed in 2004, 2005 and 2006. The new samples have allowed testing for the effects of sample attrition and for response effects in the cohort samples. The use of the new samples together with the reinterviewed cases has strengthened the power and population representativeness of analyses comparing patterns in the population over time (i.e., trend rather than longitudinal analyses). Figures 1 and 2, "overview of the field work", summarize the research design, the details of which are explained below, and show the number of respondents in different waves (all respondents in Figure 1 and respondents aged 16-69 in Figure 2).

Figure 1. Overview of the field work; whole sample. 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timetable</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Southern Sweden</th>
<th>Northern Sweden</th>
<th>Finland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd qr</td>
<td>2030 interviews</td>
<td>1425 interviews</td>
<td>1336 interviews</td>
<td>2406 interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th qr</td>
<td>1406 reinterviews</td>
<td>1076 interviews</td>
<td>1353 interviews</td>
<td>1348 reinterviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st qr</td>
<td>1419 interviews</td>
<td>1123 reinterviews</td>
<td>1050 reinterviews</td>
<td>1172 interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd qr</td>
<td>1200 interviews</td>
<td>1059 interviews</td>
<td>1082 interviews</td>
<td>1055 interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd qr</td>
<td>971 reinterviews</td>
<td>896 interviews</td>
<td>845 interviews</td>
<td>1076 interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th qr</td>
<td>972 interviews</td>
<td>854 interviews</td>
<td>659 interviews</td>
<td>896 reinterviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st qr</td>
<td>1051 interviews</td>
<td>759 interviews</td>
<td>994 interviews</td>
<td>859 interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd qr</td>
<td>1027 interviews</td>
<td>719 interviews</td>
<td>845 interviews</td>
<td>994 interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd qr</td>
<td>742 reinterviews</td>
<td>714 interviews</td>
<td>994 interviews</td>
<td>1055 interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th qr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Two boxes connected with a line means that same individuals were interviewed.
For purposes of the study, Sweden was divided into three regions, with the “southern region” comprising the areas nearest to Denmark (the gray area in the map below): the counties of Skåne, Blekinge and Halland, and the city of Gothenburg. These areas are all close to Denmark, with a bridge to Copenhagen a little northwest of Sweden’s southernmost point, and ferries to Denmark elsewhere. The “northern region” consists of northern parts of Sweden (the black area in the map): the counties of Norrbotten, Västerbotten, Jämtland, Västernorrland, Gävleborg, Dalarna, Örebro and Värmland. Five districts 100 km or less from the Finnish border at the extreme north of Sweden (Haparanda, Kalix, Pajala, Övertorneå and Överkalix) are also excluded, in view of the tax changes in Finland. This “northern region” does not include the Stockholm metropolitan area (the bulge on the east
 Stockholms is somewhat more likely to be affected by changes in traveler’s allowances, because of ferry and air traffic to the area.

The first wave of data was collected in each of Denmark, Sweden and Finland in the period July – December 2003, serving as the “before” data in the present study. The collection of the "before" data took place in Denmark prior to the Danish tax change; in Sweden (1) before the Danish tax change and also (2) after it but before the change in traveler’s allowance; and in Finland before the changes in traveler’s allowances and in taxes.

The double data collection (3rd quarter and 4th quarter of each year) in Sweden in 2003 and 2004 reflected the fact that two separate policy changes were expected to affect Swedish alcohol purchasing and consumption during the study period: the change in Danish taxes on October 1, 2003, and the increase in traveler’s allowances on January 1, 2004. We have tested for the effects in south Sweden of the increase in traveler’s allowance by comparing the 4th-quarter samples, with the Danish tax decrease already in effect, while the effects of the tax change and the increase in traveler’s allowances together have been tested by comparing the 3rd quarter samples. The effect attributable to the tax decrease alone can then be estimated as the difference in these two effects.

The second through fourth waves in each country, consisting in part of a follow-up of cases from the first wave and in part of a new sample, were interviewed at the same season one, two and three years later. The one-year period between waves of reinterviews and new samples was chosen because alcohol consumption in Nordic countries is heavily seasonal (for Sweden, see Leifman & Gustafsson, 2004), and there is considerable variation, also, in foreign travel patterns by season. A one-year period between the sampling points controlled out this seasonal variation. The full design of the study provides for three annual waves of interviewing after the changes so that both medium-term and short-term effects could be evaluated. Collecting cohort and repeated cross-section data for each of three years after the changes allowed an analysis that examines the decay, persistence or strengthening of effects over time, at least in the medium term.
DATA COLLECTION

Denmark

In Denmark, a telephone survey was conducted by the public opinion survey firm, Vilstrup, on behalf of the University of Southern Denmark. Sampling was done on the basis of random digit dialling (RDD) and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) in August and September of 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. Vilstrup generated the sample randomly within the series of numbers that could theoretically be in use, which allowed contacting unlisted as well as listed telephone numbers. In the course of contacting the numbers, business numbers were excluded from the sample base. Cell phone numbers in households without fixed phones were included in the sampling frame. Sampling within households was done with the last birthday method.

A total of 1771 persons aged 16-69 were interviewed in 2003. The cooperation rate among all respondents aged 15 years and older was 50% (AAPOR formula 4 in American Association…; see also footnote in Table 3 below). For the panel samples, respondents were interviewed again in 2004, 2005 and 2006. Those in the panel samples who did not respond in a previous year were included in the sampling frame in the following year. New, additional cross-sectional samples were interviewed also in 2004, 2005 and 2006. Cooperation rates and response rates for the various samples are shown in Table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>year</th>
<th>sample type</th>
<th>cooperation rate (percentage)</th>
<th>response rate (percentage)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>cross-sectional</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Panel</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cross-sectional</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Panel</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>77.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cross-sectional</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Panel</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cross-sectional</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The cooperation rate (AAPOR COOP4) was calculated as follows: completed interviews / (cleaned gross – total unreached personal contacts – total non-responding personal contacts) where contact persons are not target persons. [http://www.aapor.org/uploads/standarddefs_4.pdf](http://www.aapor.org/uploads/standarddefs_4.pdf)

2 The response rate (AAPOR RR6) was calculated as the completed interviews / (cleaned gross – total unreached personal contacts – total non-responding personal contacts – total non-responding target persons).
Data were weighted according to age, sex and regional distributions in the Danish general population by weights provided by Vilstrup. Extreme weights were reduced to fall in the range between 3 and 0.33. The new Danish samples in 2003 and 2004 were each weighted as a whole in terms of number of eligible respondents in the household.\(^3\)

### Finland

The Finnish data was collected, using mailed questionnaires, by Statistics Finland on behalf of STAKES. In 2003, the questionnaire was sent to a sample of 3992 (4000 with an over coverage of 8), drawn from a population list consisting of all Finns aged 15-69 (on September 1\(^{st}\), 2003) except for those living in Åland islands (0.5% of the population), the institutionalised (0.7%) and those whose place of residence was unknown (0.8%). In 2004, 2005 and 2006 a fresh sample was drawn from the same population, with an additional sample from the population aged 15-34. The aim of the additional sample was to strengthen the data for young people among whom the response rates had been lower than average in 2003. In 2004, the size of the sample aged 15-69 years was 1700 and the size of the additional sample aged 15-34 was 500. In 2005, the numbers were 1700+500, and in 2006 they were 4200+1300. The response rates in these new samples were 60% in 2003 (N=2406), 53% in 2004 (N=1172), 53% in 2005 (N=1158) and 55% in 2006 (N=2969).

The questionnaire was sent out around September 8 each year. After a week, a reminder card was sent to the whole sample. A month after the original mailing, a copy of the questionnaire was sent to those who had not responded yet. In 2003, 2005, and 2006 a second round of copies of questionnaires was sent towards the end of October to those who had not responded by then. In 2005 there was an additional SMS notification between the first and second copies of questionnaires to those who had not responded by that time.

The questionnaire responses were recorded and checked. The proportion of erroneous responses in the checking phase was 0.12%. Sex, year of birth, language and region of residence were linked to the data from registers.

The aim was to send the questionnaire to the original 2003 sample also in 2004, 2005 and 2006. Data confidentiality requirements did not allow the sending of the questionnaire unless the respondent had given his or her explicit consent to the resending of the questionnaire in that particular year. Hence, one of the questions in the questionnaire was

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\(^3\) Since the number in the household eligible to be a respondent was not directly asked, approximations were used. In Denmark, the eligible number was the difference between the overall total in the household and the number of children in it, with 1 added if the respondent was aged 16 or 17.
whether a new questionnaire could be sent the following year, and those who did not give their consent were dropped out from the analysis. In 2004, the questionnaire could be sent to 1786 of the original 2406 respondents; in 2005 to 1209; in 2006 to 989.

Weights were calculated for the cross-sectional samples in order to make the sample representative for the adult population. Post-stratification weights were calculated using calibration estimation, with adjustment for sex, age, region and language. The weights were scaled so that the weighted sample size was the same as the un-weighted. The final weights were capped down to vary between 0.33 and 3.

**Sweden**

The Swedish data was collected by the national institute Synovate Sweden AB⁴ (earlier Temo) within the frame of the Monitoring project (a study of alcohol consumption carried out by SoRAD monthly – see Leifman & Gustafsson, 2003) through telephone surveys using random digit dialing until the number of respondents was reached (counted as a loss when not reached after 10 tries). Interviews were carried through with help from computers (CATI, Computer Aided Telephone Interviews). Although the monitoring survey was carried out among the total Swedish population, the specific questions within the frame of the current study were only asked from individuals living in the south and the north of Sweden (see section on study design) and aged 16-80 years. In these two areas, cross-sectional samples were collected during the third quarter each year in 2003-2006, and during the fourth quarter in 2003 and 2004 only. When a person in the household was reached, the person who last had their birthday was interviewed. With the 3rd and 4th quarter data combined, the resulting sample size for 2003 was 2844 in the southern area and 2689 in the northern area.

The individuals from the 2003 sample were additionally re-interviewed during the third and fourth quarter during 2004, 2005 and 2006 as well. The number of respondents each year is shown in Figure 1. The number of respondents that responded in all four waves, with data from 3rd and 4th quarters combined, was 1360 individuals in the southern site and 1320 individuals in the northern site.

Response rates were calculated by Synovate using the standard solution used in Sweden,⁵ giving response rates of 50.5 % in the southern site and to 48.4 % in the northern site in 2003. In the following years response rates were somewhat lower (46.9 % in 2004,

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⁴ Synovate home page: [http://www.temo.se/](http://www.temo.se/)
⁵ “Bortfallssnurran”. This is calculated from a Swedish adaptation of the AAPOR RR4 formula. For further information see [http://www.statistikersamfundet.se/survey/bortfallssnurran/](http://www.statistikersamfundet.se/survey/bortfallssnurran/)
48.5 % in 2005 and 37.9% in 2006 in the South; 44.2 % in 2004, 45.6 % in 2005 and 33.4% in 2006 in the North). For the panel data the overall completion rate (answering all four years) was 79.1% of the first-year respondents in the south and 77.7% in the north.

Interviews in the 3rd quarter of 2003, i.e. in the 3 months July – September, were intended as the “before” sample for the study of the combined effect in southern Sweden of the change in Danish spirits taxes on the one hand and changes in the traveler’s allowances on the other. Interviews in the 4th quarter of 2003, i.e. in the 3 months October – December, were intended for use as the “before” study of the effects in southern Sweden of the changes in the traveler’s allowances for those returning to Sweden. Comparison of the results on changes between 3rd quarters and changes between 4th quarters would yield an estimate of the effects of the spirits tax changes, with interviews in northern Sweden in the two 3-month periods used as the control sample. However, the lack of any significant effect of the combined changes in comparing 2003 and 2004 rendered the differentiation moot in the analysis, and the interviewing of new 4th quarter samples was discontinued after 2004.

Weights for the cross-sectional samples were calculated in order to make the sample representative for the adult population in the two regions. Weights were based on the number of eligible persons in the household (adults between 16-80 years old) and through post-stratified weighting for sex and age based on statistics from Statistics of Sweden. The weights were scaled so that the weighted sample size was the same as the un-weighted. The final weights were capped down to vary between 0.33 and 3.

MEASUREMENT

Content areas and items in the questionnaires. Table 3 shows the items which were common in the three countries. The general time period covered was the last 12 months, with some questions also about the last 30 days. The questions and response alternatives are given in Appendix 1. Some of the most commonly used variables are described here in more detail.

Volume of consumption was measured by beverage-specific quantity-frequency questions. Questions were first asked on the frequencies of drinking beer, cider or alcopops, of wine and of spirits, and additionally of strong wine for Sweden and Denmark and of class II beer (up to 3.5%, available in grocery stores) for Sweden. The typical quantity was then asked for those beverages that the respondent reported drinking. Estimated volume of

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6 Population on December 31st for each year from the data base at Statistics of Sweden: www.scb.se.
consumption was then calculated by summing the products of the beverage-specific quantities and frequencies. In Sweden, the summed estimates produced implausibly large estimates in a few cases. The values were capped when the total annual consumption exceeded 130 litres of 100% alcohol or if the responses to beverage-specific open-ended questions on typical amounts drunk exceeded 1 litre of pure alcohol.

Overall frequency of drinking was asked separately of the beverage-specific frequency questions. Abstinence was defined as having not drunk any alcoholic beverages in the previous 12 months. The frequency of heavy drinking occasions or binge drinking was asked as a frequency of drinking at least the equivalent of a bottle of wine in Sweden and Denmark and as the frequency of drinking 6 or more drinks for Finnish men and 4 or more drinks for Finnish women.

Problems related to alcohol use were also asked in the questionnaires of all three countries. Details of the questions asked in each country can be found in Appendix 1, and also from the questionnaire concordance chart (Table 4). Items which were common to all three questionnaires included the seven problem items from the AUDIT questionnaire (i.e., the seven questions following the first three questions on alcohol consumption) and six additional questions regarding other problems such as quarrels, fights, injuries/accidents related to alcohol use as well as problems with work and finances related to one’s drinking and having regretted things said or done under the influence of alcohol.
Table 4. General Questionnaire Concordance (see codebook for details)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Finland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol purchases on last trip abroad:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last trip out of the country: brought alcohol yourself or together with another, e.g. a partner?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you decide how much you brought in? How many adults brought it in?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which country did you buy drinks in when you bought from a store?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which type of alcoholic drinks did you bring the last time you came home from another country?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much strong beer; table wine; strong wine; spirits?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many times travelled out of the country in the last 12 months?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking amounts and patterns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How often in the last 12 months: light beer*, strong beer, table wine, strong wine**, strong cider, spirits?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you drink [each beverage type], about how much do you drink?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How often in the last 12 months did you drink at least a glass of something that contains alcohol?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How often in the last 12 months have you drunk at least a bottle of wine [or equivalent] on an occasion?</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problems in connection with drinking in last 12 months: happened more than once; once; no, didn’t happen:#</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt ill, had a headache, or felt physically bad the day after you had been drinking</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarrel in connection with drinking; fight; caused an accident; rode with someone driving while affected by alc.**; driven while affected by alcohol</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmed your work or studies; your family or relationship; injured relations with other family members, including children; harmed your friendships or social life; had a negative effect on your finances</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regretted something you did while drinking</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problems in connection with drinking in last 12 months: never, &lt; monthly, monthly, weekly, daily or nearly every day:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couldn’t stop drinking after you began; neglected to do things you should have because you were drinking; needed a drink in the morning to get going; had guilt feelings or a reproachful conscience because of your drinking; a relative or friend was disturbed about your drinking or suggested you cut down#; a doctor or other health worker...#; impossible to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking; you or someone was injured because of your drinking¤</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitudes about alcohol sales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How old should someone be to buy a bottle of spirits; how old should a youth be to be offered a spirits drink by his/her parents; do you think that the price of spirits will have increased or decreased in a year; taxes on spirits should be raised, lowered, kept generally the same</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine should be sold in corner stores</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of birth; work status; household composition &amp; marital/partner status; education; geographic location (urbanization, region); income; gender</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many in household</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X question(s) asked as stated
# variant wording in Finland
* only significant in Sweden, asked only there
** not asked in Finland
§ asked for last 12 months: how often purchased alcohol out of
¤ whether in last 12 months: country, which countries bought in, how much of each beverage?
REFERENCES


EXISTING AND FORTHCOMING PAPERS OF THE PROJECT

*Published or accepted, 19 October, 2007*


Submitted as of 19 October, 2007
Room, R. & Gustafsson, N.-K. (submitted) Contexts of drinking in different Nordic areas, and the effects on them of changes in availability.

Papers presented at conferences and not submitted for publication by 19 October, 2007
Appendix 1.

Common questionnaire for the Nordic Tax Study 2003-2006
Questions about purchases of alcohol on the last trip abroad

1) During the last 12 months, have you travelled to another country?

   Finland did not ask this question in 2005 or 2006.

Sweden: During the last 12 months, have you been abroad/travelled to another country? Include day trips, e.g., to Denmark and Finland.

   1. Yes
   2. No
   No answer

Denmark: During the last 12 months, have you been abroad/travelled to another country? Include day trips, e.g., to Germany.

   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. No answer

Finland: Missing but was recoded from question 23:

   During the last 12 months, how many times have you been abroad/travelled to another country?
   ________ times   (coded Yes vs. No)

2) How many times abroad last 12 months:

   Finland did not ask this question in 2005 or 2006.

Sweden: During the last 12 months, how many times have you been abroad/travelled to another country?

   ________ times

Denmark: During the last 12 months, how many times have you been abroad/travelled to another country?

   ________ times

Finland: During the last 12 months, how many times have you been abroad/travelled to another country?

   ________ times

3) Brought alcohol on last trip abroad:

Sweden: When abroad last time, did you bring any alcoholic beverages back with you?

   Include daytrips, for example to Denmark, Finland or Norway.

   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Don't know/no answer

Denmark: When abroad last time, did you bring any alcoholic beverages back with you?

   1. Yes
   2. No
   Don’t know

Finland: ---------------(No comparable question, Finland has a question of how many times the respondent brought alcoholic beverages back from trips abroad the last 12 months.)
4) Brought alone or with others:

**Sweden:** Did you bring the alcohol back alone or together with another, for example your partner?

1. Alone
2. Together with others
3. Don’t know/no answer

**Denmark:** Did you bring the alcohol back alone or together with another, for example your partner?

1. Alone
2. Together with others
3. Don’t know

**Finland:** 

5) How much brought in:

**Sweden:** Do you know how much was brought in?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know/no answer

**Denmark:** Do you know how much was brought in?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know

**Finland:** 

6) How many persons brought it in:

**Sweden:** How many adults, including yourself, brought it in?

1. One person
2. Two persons
3. Three persons
4. Four persons
5. Five persons
6. Six persons
7. Seven persons
8. Eight or more persons
9. Can’t decide/Don’t know/No answer

**Denmark:** How many adults, including yourself, brought it in?

______________ persons

**Finland:** 

7) From what country

Sweden:
(a) What country were you leaving when you bought alcoholic beverages tax-free in connection to the flight or on the boat?
(If several countries: In what country did you start the journey home?)

(b) What country were you leaving when you, in connection to the flight or on the boat, bought the alcoholic beverages that were NOT tax-free?
(If several countries: Which country was the last before Sweden?)

(c) In what country did you buy the alcoholic beverages when you bought from a store?
(If several countries: In which country did you buy most of it?)

1. Belgium
2. Denmark
3. Finland
4. France
5. Greece
6. Holland/Netherlands
7. Ireland
8. Italy
9. Portugal
10. Spain
11. Great Britain
12. Germany
13. Austria
14. Don’t know/Don’t remember/

Don’t want to answer
15. Estonia
16. Poland
17. Thailand
18. Turkey
19. Other, specify

For Sweden, a new variable was constructed on the basis of these three questions. When only one of the variables had a value, it was used. If a person had a value on more than one of the variables, (c) was given priority, then (a).

Denmark: In which country did you buy alcoholic beverages?

1. Belgium
2. Finland
3. France
4. Greece
5. Holland/Netherlands
6. Ireland
7. Italy
8. Portugal
9. Spain
10. Great Britain
11. Germany
12. Austria
13. Poland
14. Estonia
15. Lithuania
16. Latvia
17. Other country, which: ________

Finland: .............
7b) From what country, alternative to (7)

Sweden: In what country did you buy the alcohol
(If several countries: In what country did you start the journey home?)

1. Denmark
2. Germany
3. Finland
4. Other EU-country
5. Other country outside EU
6. Don’t know
7. Estonia/Latvia/Lithuania
8. Poland

8) Types of beverages brought in:

Response categories:

1. Yes
0. No

Questions on the imported beverages:

Sweden: Which types of alcoholic beverages did you bring back with you the last time you came home from another country? Did you bring:

1. Table wine
2. Strong wine
3. Strong beer or medium strength beer
4. Spirits
5. Don’t know/No answer

Denmark: Which types of alcoholic beverages did you bring back with you the last time you came home from another country?

1. Table wine
2. Strong wine
3. Beer
4. Spirits
5. Alcopops like Bacardi Breezer or Smirnoff Ice

Finland:  

9) Amount brought in last trip (if that trip took place during the last 12 months)

Sweden: How much regular wine did you bring?
Total amount _____________ cl

How much strong wine did you bring?
Total amount _____________ cl

How much strong beer did you bring?
Total amount _____________ cl

How much spirits did you bring?
Total amount _____________ cl

For the total across all beverages: sum responses for the above.
<p><strong>Denmark:</strong> How much wine did you bring?<br> Total amount _____________ cl</p>

<p>How much strong wine did you bring?<br> Total amount _____________ cl</p>

<p>How much beer did you bring?<br> Total amount _____________ cl</p>

<p>How much spirits did you bring?<br> Total amount _____________ cl</p>

<p>How much alcopops did you bring? (Denmark only)<br> Total amount _____________ cl</p>

For the total across all beverages: sum responses for the above. Note: Sweden has not asked about alcopops. For Denmark the measure of the total imported amount is more extensive than the Swedish measure.

<p><strong>Finland:</strong> -----------

10) Bought smuggled spirits last 12 months:

Was not asked in Sweden in 2003 and not in July 2004
Was not asked in Denmark in 2003.

**Sweden:** During the last 12 months, did you buy any smuggled spirits?<br> (By smuggled spirits we mean spirits that someone or some persons brought into Sweden with the purpose of selling it on to earn money from it.)

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know/No answer

**Denmark:** During the last 12 months, did you buy any smuggled spirits?<br> (By smuggled spirits we mean spirits that someone or some persons brought into Denmark with the purpose of selling it on to earn money from it.)

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know/Do not want to answer

**Finland:** -----------

11) Bought smuggled spirits and/or home-distilled spirits in the last 12 months:

Was not asked in Finland in 2005 or 2006.

1. Yes (if answer is "yes" to at least one of the questions below)
2. No (others)

**Sweden:** During the last 12 months, did you buy any smuggled spirits?<br> (By smuggled spirits we mean spirits that someone or some persons brought into Sweden with the purpose of selling it on to earn money from it..)

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know/No answer
During the last 12 months, did you buy home-distilled spirits?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know/No answer

Denmark: ---------------

Finland: During the last 12 months, did you get alcoholic beverages in an illegal way or did you buy alcoholic beverages that were smuggled into the country or did you buy alcoholic beverages that a private person has brought into the country?

a) Yes, “pirtu” (96 % alcohol)  1. Total ________ litre
b) Yes, other types of spirits  2. Total ________ litre
c) Yes, wine  3. Total ________ litre
d) Yes, beer  4. Total ________ litre
e) No, I have not  5. ________

Questions about alcohol consumption

12) Frequency of any alcohol in the last 12 months:

Sweden: How often in the last 12 months did you drink at least one glass of something that contained alcohol?

Denmark: How often in the last 12 months did you drink at least one glass of something that contained alcohol?

Finland: How often do you drink alcoholic beverages?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sweden and Denmark</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Days per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almost daily</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 times a week</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 times a week</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 days a month</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About once a month</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few times during the last 12 mo.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once during the last 12 months</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/No answer</td>
<td>missing</td>
<td>missing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Days per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almost daily</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 times a week</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 times a week</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 days a month</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About once a month</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About once in two months</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 times a year</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 times a year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than once a year</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13) Abstaining from alcohol, last 12 months:

1= abstainer (if response is "Never" to the question below)
0= drinker (others)

Based on questions:

Sweden: How often in the last 12 months did you drink at least one glass of something that contained alcohol?

Denmark: How often in the last 12 months did you drink at least one glass of something that contained alcohol?

Finland: How often do you drink alcoholic beverages?

14) Maximum frequency, last 12 months:
Maximum of the beverage-specific and generic frequencies.

Comparable annual frequencies for Sweden, Denmark & Finland: Days per year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Sweden and Denmark</th>
<th>Finland:</th>
<th>Days per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almost daily</td>
<td></td>
<td>At least 4 times a week</td>
<td>286 (5.5*52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 times a week</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-3 times a week</td>
<td>130 (2.5*52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 times a week</td>
<td></td>
<td>About once a week</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once a week</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-3 times a month</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 days a month</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-10 times a year</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About once a month</td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2 times a year</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few times during the last 12 months</td>
<td></td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once during the last 12 months</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15) Beverage-specific and summed frequency of drinking in the last 12 months

Sweden and Denmark: For comparability, when calculating the sum of beverage-specific frequencies, the frequencies for table wine and strong wine have been combined: the higher has been chosen when different responses were given to the two wine variables; when the same answer was given to both, we use the next higher category. For example, if a person has answered “once a week” on both table wine and strong wine, than he/she will get a value of “2-3 times a week” on the new “wine variable”

Sweden:
How often in the last 12 months did you drink class II beer (folköl)?
How often in the last 12 months did you drink strong beer?
How often in the last 12 months did you drink wine?
How often in the last 12 months did you drink strong wine?
How often in the last 12 months did you drink strong cider/alcopops?
How often in the last 12 months did you drink spirits?

Denmark:
How often in the last 12 months did you drink beer?
How often in the last 12 months did you drink table wine?
How often in the last 12 months did you drink strong wine?
How often in the last 12 months did you drink spirits?
How often in the last 12 months did you drink alcopops?

---

7 Class II beer is not included in the common beer variable when comparing Sweden with Finland and Denmark. However it’s included in the total alcohol consumption for Sweden.
Finland:

How often do you usually drink beer?
How often do you usually drink cider, “long-drinks” or the like?
How often do you usually drink wine?
How often do you usually drink spirits?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable for:</th>
<th>Swe &amp; Den</th>
<th>Finland:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Categories Days/year</td>
<td>Finland: Categories Days/year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{Almost daily}</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{4-5 times a week}</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{2-3 times a week}</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{Once a week}</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{2-3 days a month}</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{About once a month}</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{About once a month}</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{5. 1-3 times a month}</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{A few times during the last 12 months}</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{Once during the last 12 months}</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{Never}</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16) Volume of consumption: beverage-specific and total

Beverage-specific volume of consumption was estimated by products of beverage-specific quantities and frequencies, for each beverage listed in 15). Units of alcohol were converted into centilitres and grams of alcohol using country-specific estimates (see below). All beverages asked in the country were used for the calculation of total volume.

Measurement of quantity:

Sweden:

The question on quantity of beverages typically drunk was open-ended (in some rare cases when the quantity exceeded 1 litre of pure alcohol, it was capped to 1 litre). The responses could be given as:

Class II beer; strong beer; strong cider and alcopops (separately for each three):
1. Small bottles/cans of about 33 cl
2. Big bottles/cans of about 45-50 cl
3. Small glass/drinking glass of about 20 cl
4. Big glass of about approximately 40 cl
5. Don’t know/No answer

(Table) wine; strong wine (separately):
1. Half bottles of about 37 cl
2. Whole bottles of about 75 cl, including carafes
3. Glass of about 15 cl
4. Glass of about 10 cl
5. Half glass of about 5 cl
6. Don’t know/No answer

Spirits:
1. Half bottles of about 35 cl
2. Whole bottles of about 70 cl
3. Little/small glasses of about 4 cl
4. Glass of about 6 cl
5. Centilitres
6. Don’t know/No answer

Alcohol content (received from Systembolaget 2003)

for beer II: 3%
for beer: 5%
for alcopops: 5%
for wine: 12%
for strong wine: 19%
for spirits: 38%

In the few cases when the end result exceeded 130 liters/year, the volume variable was capped to this value.

**Denmark:**
The question on quantity of beverages typically drunk was open-ended. The responses were given in units of alcohol, with the assumption and instruction that one unit was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol content</th>
<th>Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for beer: 33 cl 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for alcopops: 27.5 cl 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for wine: 12 cl 12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for strong wine: 8 cl 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for spirits: 4 cl 38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finland:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Response categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1. Not at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2. 2 units or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3. 3-4 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4. 5-6 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>5. 7-9 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>6. 10-13 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>7. 14 or more units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 unit was taken to be 1.5 centilitres of pure alcohol

17) Binge-drinking:

Separate variables for comparing Sweden and Denmark, and for comparing all three countries.

**Sweden:** During the last 12 months, how often did you, on the same occasion, drink alcohol equivalent to at least one bottle of wine, 5 grams of spirits (25 cl), 4 cans of strong beer or strong cider or 6 cans of medium strength beer? Think also about all occasions when you combined different types of alcohol and try to state an equivalent quantity.

**Denmark:** During the last 12 months, how often did you drink alcohol equivalent to at least one bottle of wine, 6 bottles of beer, 12 small glasses of spirits (24 cl)? Think also about all occasions when you combined different types of alcohol and try to state an equivalent quantity.

**Finland 1:** How often do you drink on one occasion ……… If you are a man: 6 servings or more? If you are a woman: 4 servings or more?

For comparison with Finland, use this item for MEN.

**Finland:** How often in the last 12 months did you drink the following amounts of alcohol during one day?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>1-2 times a year</th>
<th>3-10 times a month</th>
<th>Once a week</th>
<th>2-3 x a week</th>
<th>4 x a week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 18 servings or more</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) 13-17 servings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) 8-12 servings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 5-7 servings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) 3-4 servings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) 1-2 servings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For comparison with Finnish WOMEN, use this item by summing responses from a through d (one bottle of wine corresponds to 6 servings).

For the categorizations used in the comparison of Sweden and Denmark on the one hand and Sweden, Denmark and Finland on the other, see (15).

Questions about changes in alcohol habits

Only for Sweden in 2006.

Here follow four questions where you should think of this time of year in 2003, that is, exactly 3 years ago…

New1) With respect to purchasing beer, wine and spirits to bring back to Sweden from other countries, would you say you are purchasing:

1. …much more now?
2. …a little more?
3. …about the same?
4. …a little less?
5. …or much less now than then?

New2) With respect to drinking alcoholic beverages while you are abroad, would you say you drink:

1. …much more now?
2. …a little more?
3. …about the same?
4. …a little less?
5. …or much less now than then?

New3) With respect to purchasing alcoholic beverages in Sweden in bottles or cans in Systembolaget or a grocery to take out, would you say that you are purchasing:

1. …much more now?
2. …a little more?
3. …about the same?
4. …a little less?
5. …or much less now than then?

New4) With respect to drinking in a restaurant or tavern, would you say that you are drinking:

1. …much more now?
2. …a little more?
3. …about the same?
4. …a little less?
5. …or much less now than then?

Questions about drinking context

18) Been drinking alcohol in a restaurant or other place serving alcoholic beverages: Separate variables for comparing Sweden and Denmark, and for comparing all three countries.

Sweden: During the last 12 months, about how often did you drink alcohol in a restaurant with a meal?
During the last 12 months, about how often did you drink alcohol in a bar, pub, nightclub or in a disco? 
*These two questions have been combined so that the more frequent of these has been used*

**Denmark**: When you think about the last 12 months, how often did you drink alcohol in a pub/at a disco/in a restaurant?

**Finland**: During the last 12 months, about how often did you drink alcohol in a restaurant, or another place that serves alcoholic beverages?

*For the categorizations used in the comparison of Sweden and Denmark on the one hand and Sweden, Denmark and Finland on the other, see (15).*

19) **Been drinking alcohol at your own house:**

*Separate variables for comparing Sweden and Denmark, and for comparing all three countries.*

**Sweden**: During the last 12 months, about how often did you drink alcohol at your own house?  
During the last 12 months, about how often did you drink alcohol with an ordinary meal at home, e.g. lunch or dinner?  
(These have been combined so that the more frequent of these has been used)

**Denmark**: When you think about the last 12 months, how often did you drink alcohol at home?

**Finland**: How often in the last 12 months did you drink… in your home, your sauna or in your summerhouse?

*For response categories, see (15).*

20) **Been drinking alcohol at someone else’s house:**

*Separate variables for comparing Sweden and Denmark, and for comparing all three countries.*

**Sweden**: During the last 12 months, about how often did you drink alcohol at someone else’s house, e.g. at friends or relatives?

**Denmark**: When you think about the last 12 months, how often did you drink alcohol at a friend’s house?

**Finland**: During the last 12 months, about how often did you drink alcohol at someone else’s home, sauna or summerhouse?

*For response categories, see (15).*

21) **Been drinking alcohol at a party or celebration:**

**Sweden**: During the last 12 months, about how often did you drink alcohol at a party or other celebration?

**Denmark**: When you think about the last 12 months, how often did you drink alcohol at a party or other celebration?

**Finland**: -----------

*Response categories for Sweden and Denmark as in (15)*
Questions about problems

22) Had a headache or felt ill:

Sweden: During the last 12 months, have you felt ill, had a headache or felt physically bad the day after you had been drinking?

Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once 1
2. Yes, once 1
3. No 0
4. Don’t know/No answer missing

Denmark: During the last 12 months, how often have you had a headache and/or felt nauseated as a result of your drinking?

Comparable categorization
0. Never 0
1. Less than once a month 1
2. Monthly 1
3. Weekly 1
4. Daily or almost daily 1

Finland: 

23) Have had a quarrel in connection to drinking alcohol:

Sweden: During the last 12 months, has it happened that you, in connection to drinking, have had a quarrel (a heated discussion without a fight)?

Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once 2
2. Yes, once 1
3. No 0
4. Don’t know/No answer missing

Denmark: During the last 12 months, has it happened that you, in connection to drinking, have been involved in a quarrel (a heated discussion without a fight)?

Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once 2
2. Yes, once 1
3. No 0

Finland: During the last 12 months, how often have you, in connection to drinking, been involved in a quarrel?

Comparable categorization
1. Daily or almost daily 2
2. Once a week 2
3. Once a month 2
4. 3-10 times a year 2
5. 1-2 times a year 1
6. Never 0

Note that the alternatives are not entirely similar. Alternative 2 is in Denmark & Sweden “once”, in Finland “1-2 times”. A dichotomous variable for all three countries (“No” and “Yes”) is comparable.
24) Have had a fight in connection to drinking alcohol:

Switzerland: During the last 12 months, have you gotten into a fight when you have been drinking?  
Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once  2  
2. Yes, once  1  
3. No  0  
4. Don’t know/No answer  missing

Denmark: During the last 12 months, have you gotten into a fight when you have been drinking?  
Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once  2  
2. Yes, once  1  
3. No  0

Finland: During the last 12 months, how often have you, in connection to drinking, been involved in a fight?  
Comparable categorization
1. Daily or almost daily  2  
2. Once a week  2  
3. Once a month  2  
4. 3-10 times a year  2  
5. 1-2 times a year  1  
6. Never  0

Note that the alternatives are not entirely similar. Alternative 2 is in Denmark & Sweden “once”, in Finland “1-2 times”. A dichotomous variable for all three countries (“No” and “Yes”) is comparable.

25) Have been involved in an accident/injured yourself or another person when drinking:  
1. Yes  
0. No

Based on questions:

Switzerland: During the last 12 months, have you caused an accident when you had been drinking alcohol?  
Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once  1  
2. Yes, once  1  
3. No  0  

During the last 12 months, how often have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?  
1. Never  0  
2. Less than once a month  1  
3. Monthly  1  
4. Weekly  1  
5. Daily or almost every day  1

These two questions have been combined (if 1 for either, then respondent gets value “1. Yes”, otherwise “0. No”).

Denmark: During the last 12 months, have you been involved in an accident when you have been drinking alcohol?
Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once 1
2. Yes, once 1
3. No 0

Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?

Comparable categorization
0. Never 0
2. Yes, but not in the last year 0
4. Yes, during the last year 1

These two questions have been combined (if 1 for either, then respondent gets value "1. Yes", otherwise "0. No".

Finland: During the last 12 months, how often have you been involved in an accident or injured yourself or someone else?

Comparable categorization
1. Daily or almost daily 1
2. Once a week 1
3. Once a month 1
4. 3-10 times a year 1
5. 1-2 times a year 1
6. Never 0

26) Have been a passenger in a car while the driver was affected by alcohol:

Sweden: During the last 12 months, has it happened that you ridden with someone who was driving while under the influence of alcohol?

1. Yes, more than once
2. Yes, once
3. No
4. Don’t know/No answer

Denmark: During the last 12 months, has it happened that you ridden with someone who was driving while under the influence of alcohol?

1. Yes, more than once
2. Yes, once
3. No

Finland: --------------

27) Driving a car while under the influence of alcohol:

Sweden: During the last 12 months, has it happened that you have driven a car while under the influence of alcohol?

Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once 2
2. Yes, once 1
3. No 0
4. Don’t know/No answer missing

Denmark: During the last 12 months, has it happened that you have driven a car while under the influence of alcohol?
Finland: During the last 12 months, how often has it happened that you have driven a car while under the influence of alcohol?

Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once  2
2. Yes, once   1
3. No    0

Note that the alternatives are not entirely similar. Alternative 2 is in Denmark & Sweden “once”, in Finland “1-2 times”. A dichotomous variable for all three countries (“No” and “Yes”) is comparable.

28) Harmed your work or studies:

Sweden: During the last 12 months, have you felt that your drinking has harmed your work or studies?

Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once  2
2. Yes, once   1
3. No    0
4. Don’t know/No answer missing

Denmark: During the last 12 months, has your drinking had a negative effect on your work or studies?

Comparable categorization
1. Yes, more than once  2
2. Yes, once   1
3. No    0

Finland: During the last 12 months, how often has it happened that you have been late for work or school, or absent from work or school, or performed less than expected in connection to drinking alcohol ?

Comparable categorization
1. Daily or almost daily 2
2. Once a week 2
3. Once a month 2
4. 3-10 times a year 2
5. 1-2 times a year 1
6. Never 0

Note that the alternatives are not entirely similar. Alternative 2 is in Denmark & Sweden “once”, in Finland “1-2 times”. A dichotomous variable for all three countries (“No” and “Yes”) is comparable.

29) Harmed your family or marriage:

Sweden: During the last 12 months, have you felt that your drinking has harmed your family or marriage?

1. Yes, more than once
2. Yes, once
3. No
4. Don’t know/No answer

**Denmark:** During the last 12 months, has your drinking had a negative effect on your marriage or intimate relationship?

1. Yes, more than once
2. Yes, once
3. No

**Finland:** ---------------

### 30) Harmed your friendships or social life:

**Sweden:** During the last 12 months, have you felt that your drinking has harmed your friendships or social life?

1. Yes, more than once
2. Yes, once
3. No
4. Don’t know/No answer

**Denmark:** During the last 12 months, has your drinking had a negative effect on your friendships or social life?

1. Yes, more than once
2. Yes, once
3. No

**Finland:** ---------------

### 31) Negative effect on your finances:

**Sweden:** During the last 12 months, have you felt that your drinking had a negative effect on your finances?

Comparable categorization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, more than once</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, once</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/No answer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Denmark:** During the last 12 months, has your alcohol consumption had a negative effect on your finances?

Comparable categorization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, more than once</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, once</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know/No answer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finland:** During the last 12 months, have you had financial troubles because of your drinking?

1. Yes
2. No

*Note that the question in Finland is formulated in a somewhat different way and therefore is not comparable. It is still included in the data set, but when comparing, the difference should be acknowledged.*
32) Regretted things said and done:

*Was not asked in Denmark in 2003.*

**Sweden:** During the last 12 months, have you regretted something you said or did after drinking?

Comparable categorization

1. Yes, more than once 1
2. Yes, once 1
3. No 0
4. Don’t know/No answer

**Denmark:** How often in the last 12 months have you regretted something you said or did when you were under the influence of alcohol?

Comparable categorization

1. Daily or almost daily 1
2. Weekly 1
3. Monthly 1
4. Less than monthly 1
5. Never 0

**Finland:** During the last 12 months, how often have you regretted some of what you’ve said or done when you were under the influence of alcohol?

Comparable categorization

1. Daily or almost daily 1
2. Once a week 1
3. Once a month 2
4. 3-10 times a year 1
5. 1-2 times a year 1
6. Never 0

33) MODIFIED AUDIT; Additive scale of the five AUDIT-questions below. Varies between 0-20.

How often in the last 12 months....

1. have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?
2. how often have you failed to do what was normally expected of you because of your drinking?
3. have you needed a drink in the morning “to get going” after you had been drinking much the day before?
4. have you had guilty feelings or a reproachful conscience because of your drinking?
5. has it been impossible for you to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sweden and Denmark</th>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Never</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1. Never</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Less than once a month</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2. 1-2 times a year</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Monthly</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3. 3-10 times a year</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Weekly</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4. Once a month</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Daily or almost daily</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5. Once a week</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Daily or almost daily</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34) HAVE YOU OR ANOTHER PERSON GOTTEN INJURED/HARMED;

1. Yes, at least once in the last year
0. No, not in the last year.
Based on questions:

**Sweden:**
How often during the last 12 months have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?

Comparable categorization

1. Never 0
2. Less than once a month 1
3. Monthly 1
4. Weekly 1
5. Daily or almost daily 1
6. Don’t know/Don’t want to answer missing

**Denmark:**
Have you or another person been injured as a result of your drinking?

Comparable categorization

1. Never 0
2. Yes, but not in the last year 0
3. Yes, within this last year 1

**Finland:**
Have you, because of your drinking, sometimes injured yourself or another person?

Comparable categorization

0. No 0
1. Yes, but not in the last year 0
2. Yes, during the last year 1

**35) RELATIVE/FRIEND/DOCTOR BEEN DISTURBED ABOUT/TRIED TO CHANGE YOUR DRINKING;**

1. Yes, at least once in the last year
0. No, not in the last year.

Based on questions:

**Sweden:**
How often during the last 12 months has a relative or friend been disturbed about your drinking, or suggested you to cut down?

Comparable categorization

1. Never 0
2. Less than once a month 1
3. Monthly 1
4. Weekly 1
5. Daily or almost daily 1
6. Don’t know/Don’t want to answer missing

How often during the last 12 months has a doctor or other health worker been disturbed about your drinking, or suggested you to cut down?

Comparable categorization

Never 0
1. Less than once a month 1
2. Monthly 1
3. Weekly 1
4. Daily or almost daily 1
5. Don’t know/Don’t want to answer missing
The comparable variable gets value "1. Yes", if either of the above variables gets a value between 2 and 5.

**Denmark:** During the last 12 months, have any of the following persons tried to affect you to drink less alcohol?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your spouse/partner</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your child/children</td>
<td>not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any of your other female family members</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any of your other male family members</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any person from your work/school not</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A female friend</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A male friend</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A doctor or &quot;plejepersonale&quot;</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A female friend</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A male friend</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A doctor or &quot;plejepersonale&quot;</td>
<td>used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The comparable variable gets value "1. Yes", if there is a "yes" response to any of the above "used" variables.

**Finland:** Has a relative, friend, doctor or other health worker felt concern for your alcohol consumption and suggested you to cut down?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Yes, but not in the last year</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Yes, during the last year</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Questions about attitudes**

36) **Think about the prices on spirits in one year:**

**Sweden:** Do you think that the price of spirits will have increased or decreased in one year?

1. Increased substantial
2. Increased some
3. Stayed unchanged
4. Decreased some
5. Decreased substantial
6. Don't know/No answer

**Denmark:** What do you expect about the prices of spirits in one year?

1. Much more expensive
2. A little more expensive
3. The same
4. A little cheaper
5. Much more cheaper
6. Don't know/No answer

**Finland:** ------------
37) Taxes on spirits should be raised or lowered:

*Was not asked in new sample in Sweden in 2006.*

**Sweden:** Do you think that the taxes on spirits in Sweden should be raised, lowered or generally kept the same?

1. Raised  
2. Lowered  
3. Kept the same  
4. Don’t know/No answer

**Denmark:** Do you think that the taxes on spirits should be raised, lowered or generally kept the same?

1. Raised  
2. Lowered  
3. Kept the same  
4. No answer

**Finland:**

38) Attitudes to age limit on spirits:

*Was not asked in Sweden in 2004 or 2005 or in new sample in Sweden in 2006.*

**Sweden:** How old do you think one should be to buy a bottle of spirits at Systembolaget?  
Age _________

**Denmark:** How old do you think one should be to buy a bottle of spirits?  
Age _________

**Finland:**

38b) Attitudes to age limit on wine:

*Was only asked in panel in Sweden in 2006.*

**Sweden:** How old do you think one should be to buy a bottle of wine at Systembolaget?  
Age _________

**Finland:**

39) Attitudes to be offered alcohol/spirits by parents:

*Was not asked in Sweden in 2004 or 2005 or in new sample in Sweden in 2006.*

**Sweden:** At what age do you think that youth should be able to be offered a drink of spirits by his/her parents?  
Age _________

**Denmark:** At what age do you think it’s ok for a child to be offered spirits by his/her parents?  
Age _________

**Finland:**

37
40) **Attitudes to alcohol being sold in corner store:**

*Was not asked in Sweden in 2004, 2005 or 2006.*

*Was not asked in Finland in 2005 or 2006.*

1. Yes
0. No

Based on questions:

**Sweden:** Wine should be sold in corner stores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Strongly agree</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Somewhat agree</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Uncertain</td>
<td>missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Somewhat disagree</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Strongly disagree</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Don’t know/No answer</td>
<td>missing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Denmark:**

**Finland:** Where should it be allowed to sell...(table) wine

| 1. Nowhere | 0 |
| 2. Just at Alko | 0 |
| 3. At Alko and in corner stores | 1 |
| 4. At Alko, in corner stores and at service stations | 1 |

**Sociodemographic variables**

41) **Sex of the respondent**

1. Male
2. Female

42) **Age at interview date**

Variable constructed by subtracting year of birth from the year of the interview.

**Sweden:** Year of birth. (age 16-80 years)

**Finland:** Year of birth (age 15-71 years)

**Denmark:** Year of birth (age -100 years)

*Note that age varies between the countries. Age range used in all samples is 16-69 years.*

43) **Age categories for joint papers**

1. 16-29 years
2. 30-49 years
3. 50-69 years
44) Marital status, living under marital conditions or not

1. Living in a married or marriage-like relationship (living with a partner/common law marriage/common law spouse/registered relationship)
0. Unmarried/widowed/divorced/separated

Based on questions:

**Sweden:** Do you live together with any other adult person as married or a common-law spouse?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Yes, married or living with a partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No, living alone with or without children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. No, living with parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. No, living with friend/friends/other adults/other adult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. No other. Specify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. No answer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Registered relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Common-law marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Widowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Divorced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Married but separated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Never married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Refused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finland:** Family conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Unmarried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Common law spouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Divorced or juridical separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Widow/widower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45) Number of people in the household (including interviewed person)

**Sweden:** How many people live in your home? Count yourself as well

Number _____

*Household size not asked in Sweden in 2004*

**Denmark:** How many people are living in your household, including yourself, your spouse or partner, and any other family members living with you?

Number _____

**Finland:** Not surveyed.
46) Living alone:
   1. Living alone
   0. No, living with someone

Based on questions:

Sweden: How many people live in your home? Count yourself as well.

Number _____ Where 1 code 1, otherwise 0.

*Household size not asked in Sweden in 2004.*

Denmark: How many people are living in your household, including yourself, your spouse or partner, and any other family members living with you?

Number _____ Where 1 code 1, otherwise 0.

Finland: Which persons are members of your household?

   Comparable categorization
   1. Only you 1
   2. Your family 0
   3. Other persons 0

47) Living with children in the household

   1. Yes
   0. No

Based on questions:

Sweden: Could be constructed from total household size and number of adults (age 16-80) living in the household.

*Household size not asked in Sweden in 2004*

Denmark: How many children under age 18 live with you, including adopted, stepchildren, your partner’s children, or grandchildren?

Number _____

Finland: Are you living together with your own or your husbands/wives underage children?

   1. Yes
   2. No

48) Highest level of education;

*Not asked in Swedish panel in 2006*

   1. Low, less than upper secondary level of education (ISCED: 0, 1, 2)
   2. Middle, upper secondary level of education (ISCED: 3, 4)
   3. High, tertiary level of education (ISCED: 5, 6)
Background information for coding education according to the ISCED-97

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>ISCED-97 description of levels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Pre-primary level of education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initial stage of organised instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school type environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Primary level of education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Normally designed to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lower secondary level of education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The lower secondary level of education generally continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused, often employing more specialised teachers who conduct classes in their field of specialisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Upper secondary level of education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The final stage of secondary education in most OECD countries. Instruction is often more organised along subject-matter lines than at ISCED-Level 2 and teachers typically need to have a higher level, or more subject-specific, qualification than at ISCED 2. They are often not significantly more advanced than programmes at ISCED 3 but they serve to broaden the knowledge of participants who have already completed a programme at Level 3. The students are typically older than those in ISCED 3 programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Post-secondary non-tertiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>These programmes straddle the boundary between upper secondary and post-secondary education from an international point of view, even though they might clearly be considered as upper secondary or post-secondary programmes in a national context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are substantial differences in the typical duration of ISCED 3 programmes both across and between countries, typically ranging from 2 to 5 years of schooling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>First stage of tertiary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ISCED 5 programmes have an educational content more advanced than those offered at Levels 3 and 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>ISCED 5A programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5B</td>
<td>ISCED 5B programmes that are generally more practical/technical/occupationally specific than ISCED 5A programmes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This level is reserved for tertiary programmes that lead to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are devoted to advanced study and original research.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on questions:

**Sweden:** What education is the highest grade, or year, of school you have completed?

*Trade school was two years and existed 1963-1971.*
**Denmark:** Which school education do you have?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISCED</th>
<th>New code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Denmark:** Which vocational training do you have?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>ISCED</th>
<th>New code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No vocational training (27.8%)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-skilled worker training (5.0%)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFG basic vocational courses (1.2%)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed apprentice or EFG training (22.2%)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short higher education for 1-2 years (12.5%)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle-range higher education for 3-4 years (21.3%)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5B/5A</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long higher education for 5 years or more (10.1%)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finland:** What kind of basic education do you have?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>ISCED</th>
<th>New code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part of elementary – or nine-year compulsory school or less.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary school or similar (&quot;medborgarskola&quot;)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine-year compulsory school or similar (&quot;mellanskola&quot;)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper-secondary final examination</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finland:** What kind of vocational education do you have?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>ISCED</th>
<th>New code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vocational school</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation institution</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of occupation or other lower university college degree</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher University degree</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of these</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**48b) Ongoing education**  

*Only asked of the panel in Sweden in 2006.*

Are you, for the time being, attending school or university?  
Do not count temporary education like labour market training or on-the-job training.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New coding:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Don’t know/No answer missing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42
49) Occupation

Not asked of the panel in Sweden in 2006.

1. Self employed (including farmers)
2. Employee
3. Retired
4. Unemployed
5. Student
6. Housewife / househusband / work at home
7. Other

Based on questions:

**Sweden**: What is your occupation right now? Are you...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Self-employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. White-collar public employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. White-collar private employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Blue-collar public employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Blue-collar private employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Work at home (e.g. Housewife)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Conscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Old-age retired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Person on a disability pension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Early retirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Other, specify...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Don’t know/No answer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Denmark**: What is your main occupation at present?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Farmer owning and working my own farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other self-employed occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Partner working at home (medhjælpende ægtefælle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Office worker/public servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Skilled worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Unskilled worker/semi-skilled worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Retired/ early retirement (efterlønsmodtager)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Housewife/househusband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Apprentice/trainee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finland**: Are you at the moment...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Fulltime employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Parttime employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Farmer or working at the family farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other company owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unemployed or at lay off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Retired 3
7. Student 5
8. Maternity/paternity leave, ”care leave”, home to take care of the household 6
9. Other, specify.... 7

50) Income:

**Sweden:** Personal monthly income - About how large is your total income per month, before the tax is taken? Read out the alternatives when needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Less than 10 thousand Swedish crowns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 10-14 thousand crowns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 15-19 thousand crowns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 20-29 thousand crowns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 30-39 thousand crowns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 40 thousand crowns or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Don’t know /Don’t want to answer missing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Less than 100.000 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Between 100.000-199.999 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Between 200.000-299.999 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Between 300.000-499.999 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Between 500.000-749.999 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Between 750.000-999.999 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 1.000.000 kr. or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Don’t know /Don’t want to answer missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Refused missing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Monthly personal income can be estimated by using number of adults living in the household and total household income.*

**Finland:** How large are your average gross (all incomes before taxes and other expenses)? (personal monthly income)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Euros every month</th>
<th>Finnish marks every month</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 250</td>
<td>(Under 1 490)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250–499</td>
<td>(1 490–2 969)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500–999</td>
<td>(2 970–5 949)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000–1 499</td>
<td>(5 950–8 919)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 500–1 999</td>
<td>(8 920–11 889)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 000–2 499</td>
<td>(11 890–14 859)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 500–2 999</td>
<td>(14 860–17 839)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 000–3 999</td>
<td>(17 840–23 779)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 000 or more</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions about ethnicity

51) Own nationality, country of birth

2006 not asked in the panel in Sweden.

1. Sweden
2. Other, which
3. Don’t want to answer/No answer

1. Denmark
2. Other, which
3. Don’t want to answer/No answer

Finland: Not surveyed

52) Year arriving in the country:

2006 not asked of the panel in Sweden.

Year _____

Year _____

Finland: Not surveyed

53) Mother’s nationality

2006 not asked of the panel in Sweden.

1. Sweden
2. Other, which
3. Don’t want to answer/No answer

1. Denmark
2. Other, which
3. Don’t want to answer/No answer

Finland: Not surveyed
54) Father’s nationality

2006 not asked to panel in Sweden.

1. Sweden
2. Other, which
3. Don’t want to answer/No answer

1. Denmark
2. Other, which
3. Don’t want to answer/No answer

Finland: Not surveyed

Geographical variables

55) Part of Sweden

This variable is used to take out the northern part from the control site (north minus the two smaller parts!)

1. South of Sweden
2. North of Sweden but where the two parts to Finland are excluded
3. Middle of Sweden (no individuals living in the middle in 2003!)
4. Luleå/Boden
5. “Blindtarmen” – municipalities closest to the Finnish border

56) Postal code

Sweden:

Denmark:

Finland: Not surveyed

57) Distance to the border

Number of road kilometres to the nearest border crossing, constructed using postal code

58) Residence area size

1. Metropolitan area
2. Town over 90,000 / 100,000 inhabitants
3. Middle/ small town – between 20000/27000 and 90000/100 000 inhabitants
4. Countryside
Based on:

**Sweden:** Not created for Sweden since there are too few individuals in each group when Sweden is divided in South and North.

**Denmark:** Which of these categories comes closest to the type of place where you presently live?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Metropolitan area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Town over 100.000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Town between 20.000-100.000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Town between 5,000-20,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Countryside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Don’t know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finland:** Main place of living.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Capital region (Helsingfors, Esbo, Vanda, Grankulla)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Another town with a population over 100 000 habitants (Tammerfors, Åbo, Uleåborg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A town with 50 000-100 000 habitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A smaller town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A settlement centre or population centre in the countryside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other locality in the countryside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

59) **urbanicity**

1. City
2. Countryside

Based on:

**Sweden:** Not created for Sweden since all would be coded as city according to the Swedish question.

**Denmark:** Which of these categories comes closest to the type of place where you presently live?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Metropolitan area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Town over 100.000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Town between 20.000-100.000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Town between 5,000-20,000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Countryside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Don’t know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Finland:** Main living place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparable categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Capital region (Helsingfors, Esbo, Vanda, Grankulla)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Another town with a population over 100 000 habitants (Tammerfors, Åbo, Uleåborg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A town with 50 000-100 000 habitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A smaller town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A settlement centre or population centre in the countryside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other locality in the countryside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
60) Kommun (municipality) in Sweden

61) County in Denmark

Which amt (county) do you live in?

1. Københavns/Frederiksberg kommune (community) (not amt)
2. Københavns amt
3. Frederiksborg amt
4. Roskilde amt
5. Vestsjællands amt
6. Storstrøms amt/Bornholms Regionskommune
7. Fyns amt
8. Sønderjylland amt
9. Ribe amt
10. Vejle amt
11. Ringkøbing amt
12. Århus amt
13. Viborg amt
14. Nordjylland amt

62) Province in Finland (NUTS3):

1. Uusimaa
2. Varsinais-Suomi
4. Satakunta
5. Kanta-Häme
6. Pirkanmaa
7. Päijät-Häme
8. Kymenlaakso
9. Etelä-Karjala
10. Etelä-Savo
11. Pohjois-Savo
12. Pohjois-Karjala
13. Keski-Suomi
14. Etelä-Pohjanmaa
15. Pohjanmaa
16. Keski-Pohjanmaa
17. Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
18. Kainuu
19. Lappi
20. Itä-Uusimaa
21. Ahvenanmaa

63) Län/Laani in Finland (NUTS3):

1. Etelä-Suomi (southern Finland)
2. Länsi-Suomi' (western F.)
3. Itä-Suomi' (eastern F.)
4. Oulu
5. Lappi
6. Ahvenanmaa


Effects of major changes in alcohol availability:
study design, data collection procedures and measurement

Pia Mäkelä, Kim Bloomfield, Nina-Katri Gustafsson & Robin Room