



# The future of surveys in the field of alcohol research: Lessons learned from a large-scale European survey

Structured Session at Lisbon Addictions 2022  
Chair: Dr. Carolin Kilian



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# Developing and Extending Evidence and Practice from the Standard European Alcohol Survey (DEEP SEAS): Key findings, strengths, and limitations

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## The DEEP SEAS Project

**Main goal:** to gather comparable alcohol consumption data based on a standardised alcohol survey across Europe

**Alcohol survey:** Standardised European Alcohol Survey (SEAS)

**Participating countries:** 33 European countries

- All European Union Member States
- Iceland, Norway, and the United Kingdom
- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, and Serbia
- Spanish Autonomous Community of Catalonia

**Field work:** January to March 2021



# The Standardised European Alcohol Survey

- Modified version of the 2015 SEAS questionnaire (part of the Reducing Alcohol Related Harm RARHA initiative)

- **Modifications:**

- Overall shorter questionnaire
- Very few new survey items (e.g. WHO STEPS for the use of unrecorded alcohol, COVID-related consumption changes)
- Mostly computer-assisted web interviews

Alcohol  
consumption  
patterns

Unrecorded  
alcohol  
consumption

Alcohol's harm  
to the drinker &  
to others

Support for  
alcohol policies

Sociodemographics

## Data collection

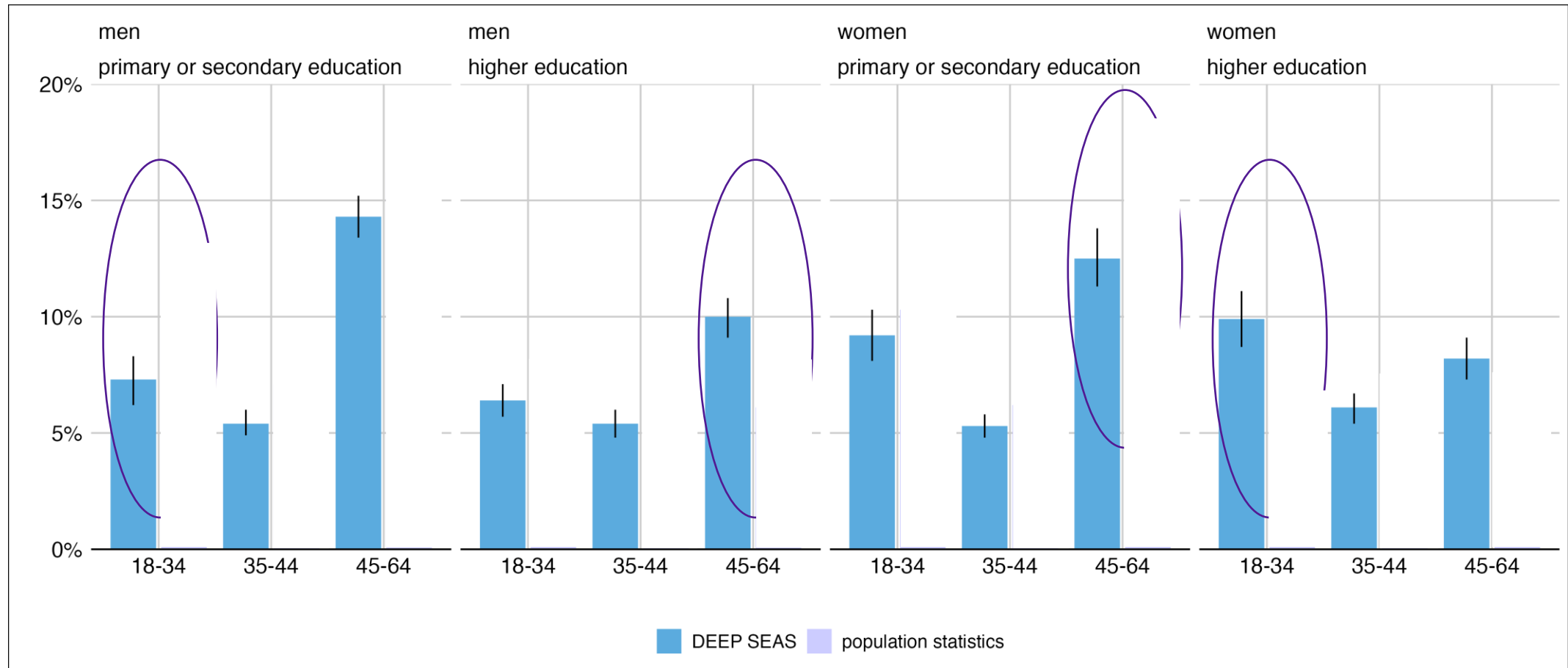
- Was outsourced to the market research company Kantar
- **Quota sampling** based on sex, age and region using existing Kantar panels
- **Target sample:** about 1,500 adults (18 to 64 years) per country

## Data collection – Portuguese example



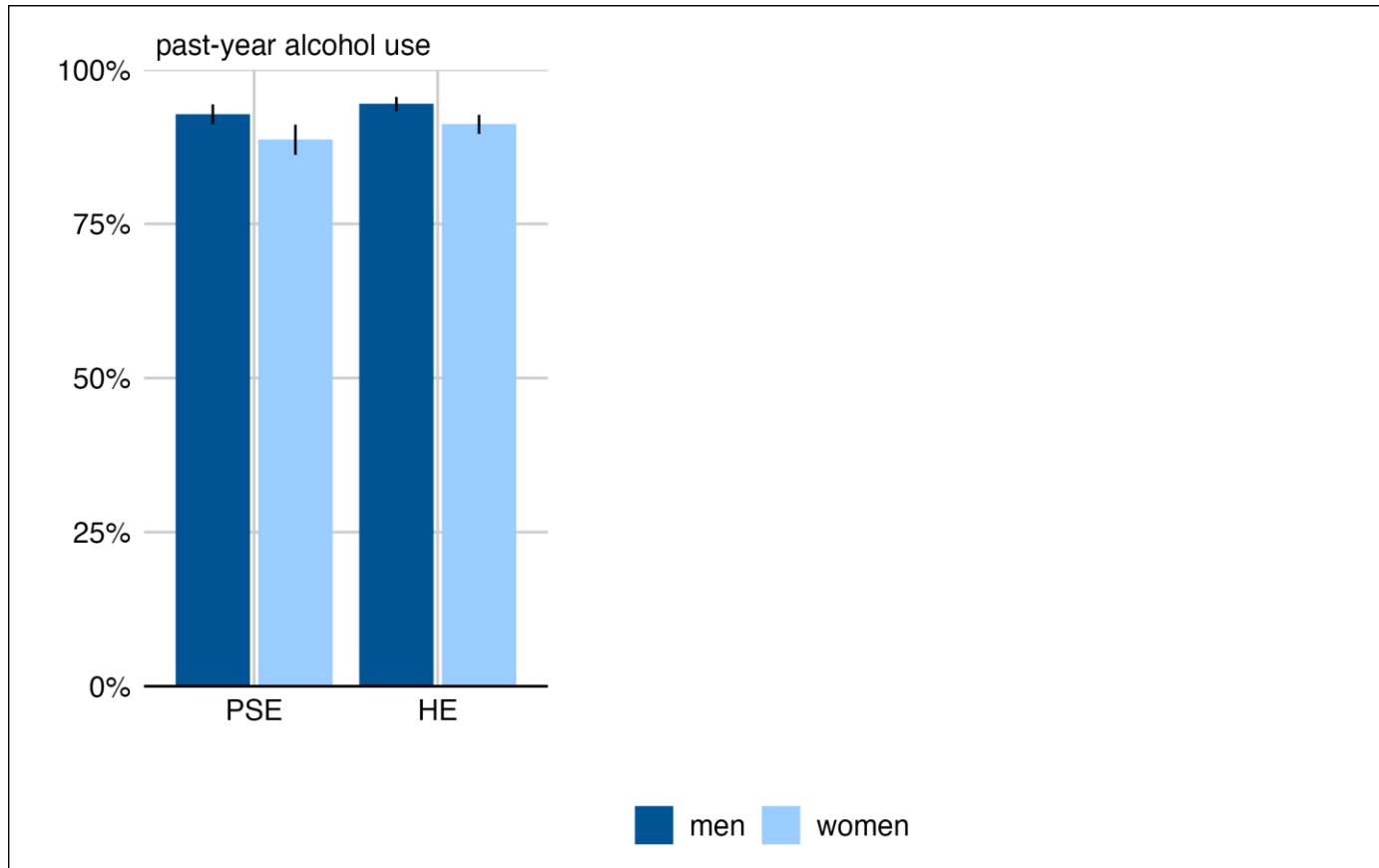
# Key findings – sample distribution

n = 56,014 adults



## Key findings – alcohol use

Age-standardised population-weighted average prevalence



### Comp. alcohol use prevalence 2019 European Health Interview Survey (EU27)

- Women: 51.1 – 80.3%
- Men: 71.3 – 89.5%

\*Alcohol users only (n = 49,081)

RSOD – risky-single occasion drinking: at least one drinking occasion with  $\geq 40$  grams (women) or  $\geq 60$  grams (men) of pure alcohol at least monthly

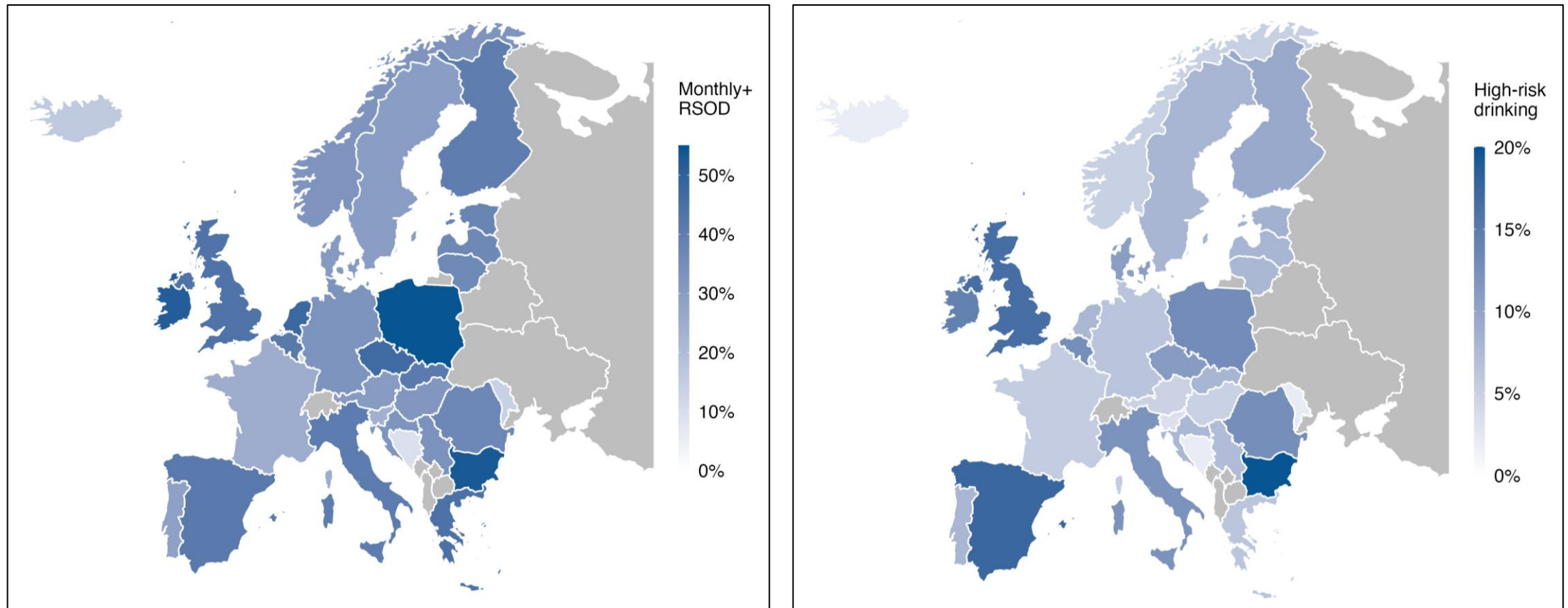
High-risk alcohol use: daily intake of  $\geq 40$  grams (women) or  $\geq 60$  grams (men) of pure alcohol

PSE: primary or secondary education

HE: higher education

## Key findings – cross-country variations

Age-standardized prevalence of monthly+ RSOD and high-risk alcohol use among past-year alcohol users across countries (n = 49,081)

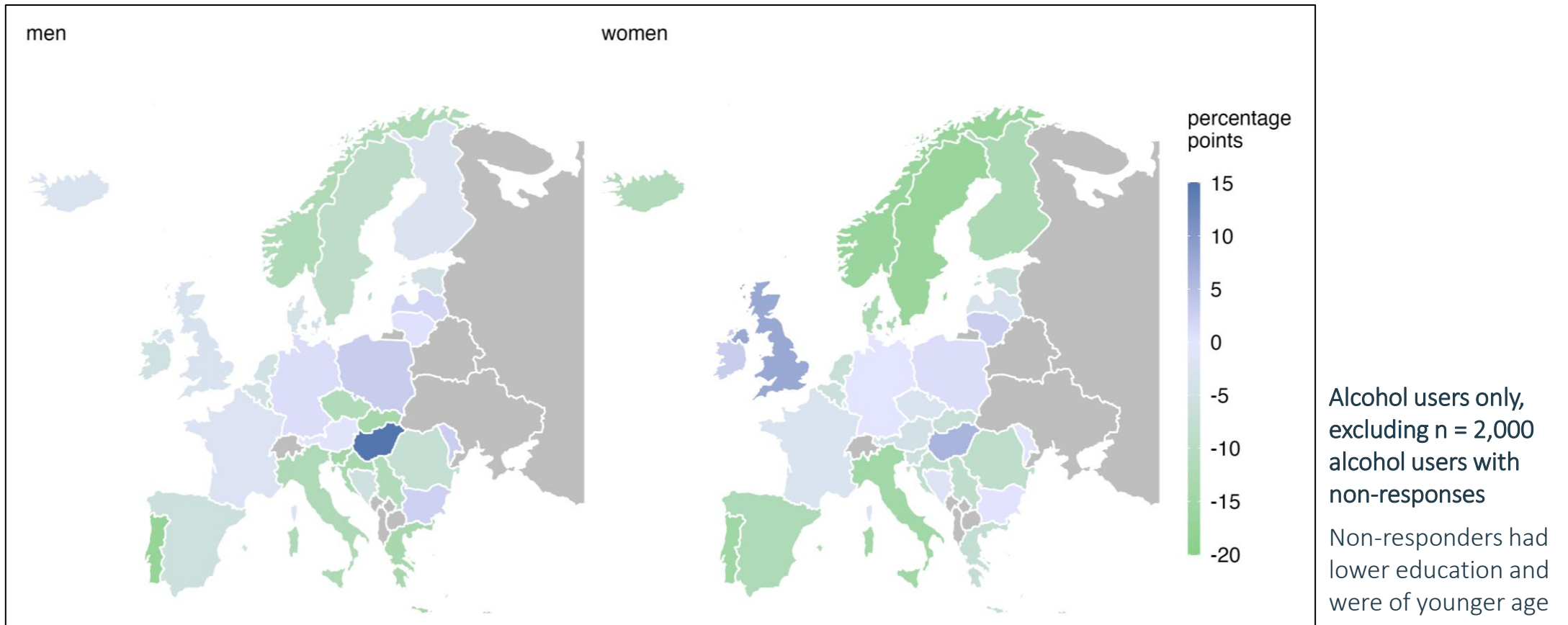


## Key findings – alcohol use during the COVID pandemic

To what extent did the present coronavirus pandemic affect your current consumption of alcohol?

## Key findings – alcohol use during the COVID pandemic

Age-standardised prevalence of increases versus decreases in alcohol use among past-year alcohol users (n = 47,081)



## Key findings – socioeconomic differences in alcohol use

Compared to respondents with high education, those with primary or secondary education have a...

- lower prevalence of past-year alcohol use
- higher prevalence of risky consumption patterns



## Key findings – socioeconomic differences in alcohol use

Compared to respondents with high education, those with primary or secondary education have...



- No differences in risky alcohol consumption patterns
- **Lower** mean daily drinking levels



- No differences in daily drinking levels
- **Higher** prevalence of risky alcohol consumption patterns (monthly+ RSOD and high-risk alcohol use)



The DEEP SEAS project provided us with

- **Comprehensive and comparable** data on alcohol use across Europe



But the data is limited by

- **Non-probabilistic** panel sampling leading to a **skewed sample** and underrepresentation of key groups



Although

- Alcohol use was very prevalent as were at-risk consumption patterns



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