

**ERRATA TO “COMPARATIVE MONITORING OF ALCOHOL EPIDEMIOLOGY ...”
AUGUST 2019**

Figure A3.1.6

Portugal replaced Italy on the top of the figure

Page 102, second paragraph

Lines 2-4 had to be rephrased as Norway was removed from analyses due to non-standard filter applied.

Page 102, last paragraph

In line 2 Norway has been removed.

Figure A3.3.18

Norway was removed from the figure due to non-standard filter applied.

Page 103, last paragraph

Lines 3-4 had to be rephrased due to removal of Norway from analyses.

Table A3.3.7

Norway was removed.

Figure A3.3.19

Norway was removed.

Page 106

Title of the section was extended as follows: “Conclusions on alcohol consumption”

Figure A3.7.1

In its legend “Others” has been replaced by “Any person (known people or strangers)”.

Figures A3.7.2 – A3.7.4 and A3.7.6 – A3.7.9

A bar “Average” has been slightly shifted.

Figures A3.7.8.- A3.7.9

Their legends has been revised. Dark blue refers to 50+ years while light blue to 18-34 years.

Figure A.3.7.10 has been replaced

Page 205, last paragraph has been changed as follows:

As can be seen from Figure A3.7.10, there is a large variation among European countries in the prevalence of persons who lived with a fairly heavy drinker or someone who drank a lot sometimes during the respondent’s childhood. The highest prevalence was found in the Baltic countries (Estonia – 36.2% among men and 39.6% among women, and Lithuania –

38.1% among men and 36.5% among women) and France (men: 30.0%; women: 28.9%). In contrast, the problem seems to be less frequent in the southern European region. Hence, the lowest prevalence was noted in Italy (men: 7.2%; women: 7.8%), followed in ascending order by Spain-Catalonia (men: 10.5%; women: 10.1%) and Spain (men: 13.7%; women: 15.2%). In a majority of surveys, women were a little more likely than men to report having lived with a heavy drinker, but the rate was higher for men in Lithuania, Croatia, Belgium, the UK and Spain-Catalonia. The figure also shows the prevalence of persons who were negatively affected a little and a lot by this or these person’s/persons’ drinking (Figure A3.7.10).

In all countries, the majority of those who had lived with a heavy drinker when young reported being negatively affected at least a little. Generally, more than half of those who had been affected at all reported that they had been negatively affected ‘a lot’. In general, there is substantial cultural variation in whether respondents report living with a heavy drinker

while young, with the variations more or less corresponding to variations in problematic drinking and adverse effects on other adults. Furthermore, Table A3.7.8 shows the prevalence of being affected ‘a lot’ by sex and age group. The prevalence was higher among women than among men in most countries. No clear pattern was observed by age.