GG, HK

Generic in our terminology always means "based on questions combining all beverages directly", e.g. "How often do you drink any alcoholic beverage?"

Drinking status

Drinkers versus non-drinkers were defined based on the core question on generic frequency of drinking in the past 12 months (dfuo). The distinction of former drinkers versus lifetime abstainers was based on the core question "Did you ever have a drink of any beverage containing alcohol?" (cave), and applied to non-drinkers of the 12 month-frequency question. The corresponding variable was labelled **DRIN1** (0=lifetime abstainers, 1=former drinker; 2=drinker in past 12 month

Frequency of drinking

Frequencies of drinking were converted into annual frequencies.

a) the generic frequency of drinking based on the core question (dfuo) was based on 12 month assessment and resulted in the following frequencies of drinking days: 0, 1, 2, 4.5, 9, 24, 78, 182, 312 drinking days per year. The variable is labelled GEFR1.
b) Beverage specific frequencies were based on core questions using the same categories of drinking days in the past year. Non-drinkers (former drinkers and lifetime drinkers) were set to 0 frequencies to avoid few inconsistencies and to assign values to logically missing data for non drinkers to facilitate further computations.
   The following beverages were measured:
   Beer labelled BEFR1;
   wine labelled WIFR1,
   and spirits labelled SPFR1.
c) Because of inconsistencies between frequencies for single beverages and the overall frequencies (sometimes beverage-specific frequencies were higher than the overall frequency) a new variable was created defined as the maximum of the overall frequency and the 3 beverage-specific frequencies, This variable is labelled NODD__17 (number of drinking days, 17 because it is country specific)

Beverages specific frequencies do only exist for 1 of the two Brasilien subsamples, namely sample A.

Quantities per drinking occasion

Quantities are converted into gram of pure ethanol.

a) The **generic** quantity per drinking day was based on the core question (dndo), with an open-ended number of drinks. Non-drinkers were assigned 0 quantities. Drinkers, i.e. respondents with existing frequency, who gave 0 drinks as response on the quantity were assigned half a drink (=0.5 drinks). Drinkers with existing frequencies but missing values on quantities received the median of drinks for the corresponding frequency group with complete data on frequency and quantity. Quantities were multiplied with 12 (grams) the assumed standard drink size. This variable is labelled GEQU1
b) Beverage specific quantities were based on core questions and thus used open ended questions for number of drinks. Non-drinkers were assigned 0 quantities for all beverages. Again, for 0 quantities but existing frequencies 0.5 drinks were assigned, and for missing quantities but existing frequencies the median of the respective frequency group was assigned. For all beverage specific quantities a standard drink size of 12 grams was assumed. These are labelled BEQU1, WIQU1, SPQU1 (beer, wine, spirits.

An average quantity per drinking occasion for beverage-specific measure can be obtained by dividing the volume (see below) by NODD.
Beverage specific quantities were asked for both samples A and B.

Volume
Volumes always are measured in annual volumes mean consumption per day can be derived by dividing with 365 (days).

a) for the generic volume the generic annual frequencies were multiplied by the generic quantity. The resulting variable was labelled GEVO1.
b) For beverage specific volumes beverage specific quantities were multiplied with beverage specific frequencies, resulting for beer, wine and spirits in variables labelled BEVO1, WIVO1, SPVO1.
c) Beverage specific volumes were added and the resulting variable was labelled BSVO1 (**B**everage **S**pecifiv **VO**lume)

Beverage specific volumes only exist for sample A

Graduated Frequencies
Non-drinkers were set to 0 consumers in GF, irrespective of reports in GF (some rare cases)
In Brazil the GF resulted in inconsistent responses in so far as the maximum number of drink (dlnda) did not correspond with the response pattern on the following graduated frequencies. This means that either no frequencies were found for the maximum quantity, or maximum quantities for the level-specific questions were even higher. To give an example The highest quantity given in the first question was (at least 5 but less than 8 drinks) pointing to A4 (in the core). However, first frequencies could be found for higher quantities (e.g. 12+ drinks) or even lower quantities (e.g. first mentioning of frequencies for 1-2 drinks). Sometimes the lean-in question (dlnda= What was the largest number of drinks you had in the past 12 months) was missing: Therefore the following algorithm was applied.

a) If maximum number of drinks was given but no frequency for this quantity then the smallest possible frequency (= once a year) was attributed only if no higher quantities were reported. To give two examples:
   1) a respondent admitted the highest quantity (lean in) of being more than 8 glasses and had a missing value for the frequency of 8-11 drinks, and no frequency for 12 or more drinks, he/she was assigned a value of once per year for 8-11 drinks
   2) a respondent admitted the highest quantity (lean in) of being more than 8 glasses and had a missing value for the frequency of 8-11 drinks, but a frequency for 12+ glasses, no value was assigned for 8-11 drinks.
b) The annual frequencies were assigned to the core questions used in Brazil: : 0, 1, 2, 4.5, 9, 24, 78, 182, 312
c) The following numbers of drinks were assigned to the core questions used in Brazil, reflecting category midpoints and 13.25 for the highest category of 12 or more drinks: 0.5, 1.5, 3.5, 6, 9.5, 13.25.
d) A standard drink again was assumed to be 12 grams and number of drinks were multiplied accordingly.
e) Frequency of drinking was determined by summing all level-specific frequencies. In case were this exceeded 365 days per year, all frequencies were individually downweighted by a factor representing 365/(365+extra days). This variable is labelled GFFR1.
f) Level--specific quantities were multiplied by corresponding level-specific frequencies to get annual volume. This variable is labelled GFVO1
g) An average quantity per drinking day can be obtained by dividing GFVO1 with GFFR1, and a mean consumption per day by dividing GFVO1 with 365.

Binge based on GF

h) Number of heavy drinking days (5+) was estimated by summing the frequencies for 5-7 glasses, 8-11 glasses and 12+ glasses. This variable is labelled BIGF1 (binge based on GF).