

Report

Oral health

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This survey was requested by the Directorate-General for Health and consumers by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit).

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Eurobarometer 72.3

Oral Health

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of
Directorate General Health and Consumers

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate General
Communication

TNS Opinion & Social
Avenue Herrmann Debroux, 40
1160 Brussels
Belgium

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INTRODUCTION

As the WHO has noted, oral diseases have several risk factors in common with the four main categories of chronic diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes), including poor nutrition, smoking and alcohol abuse. Inadequate oral hygiene is also a risk factor¹.

Far from being insignificant, the economic cost of traditional curative dental care is substantial for many high-income countries, in which 5 to 10% of public health spending is devoted to oral health². That is why it is important to promote awareness raising campaigns and ensure that citizens in Europe and throughout the world adopt a preventative approach, as this is indispensable for their health.

The Directorate-General Health and Consumers has initiated a European research programme entitled EGOHID³ (European Global Oral Health Indicators Development), composed of a network of 32 European institutions, health ministries, European and national professional organisations and the World Health Organisation. 20 associate partners and 25 collaborating partners were involved between 2005 and 2008 in developing recommendations for methods for collecting the indicators previously identified and described in the EGOHID II project.

The aim of the project is to support the efforts of the Member States to reduce the impact on public health of morbidity and incapacity for work related to oral diseases.

To this end, several objectives have been determined:

- to improve the performance of health systems through better organisation;
- to improve the quality of health information by facilitating cooperation between Member States;
- to promote the development of relevant medico-social policies, with priority being given to reducing inequalities in the area of health care.

Although, overall, the oral health of Europeans is satisfactory, there are still categories of the population that are at risk, among whom prevention and the dental care system seem unsatisfactory.

The survey which we analyse in this report is based on a questionnaire put forward by the EGOHID project and which is intended to go some way towards meeting one of the main objectives of the EGOHID programme, namely to describe certain oral health indicators at European level.

It is in this context that the Directorate-General Health and Consumers commissioned a survey from TNS Opinion & Social, conducted in the 27 Member States of the European Union, in the three candidate countries (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia and Turkey) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. The interviews were conducted between 2 and 19 October 2009. The methodology used was that of the Eurobarometer surveys carried out for the Directorate-General "Communication" ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit). A technical note on the way in which the interviews were conducted by the various polling institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social

¹ The World Health Organisation has a specific programme dedicated to oral health (see <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs318/fr/index.html> for more details).

² *Ibidem*.

³ <http://www.egohid.eu/>

Opinion & Social network is annexed to this report. This note specifies the interview methods used, as well as the intervals of confidence.

This report is divided into three major parts, and is structured as follows:

- We will begin by taking stock of the oral health of Europeans by focusing on the state of their teeth and whether they have dentures. We will also examine the pain or embarrassment caused by oral health or denture-related problems.
- We will then examine dietary habits by revealing the frequency and the number of occasions on which certain sweetened products are consumed.
- We will then analyse the habits of Europeans as regards dental check-ups and treatment. This will be an opportunity to highlight the reasons why citizens visit a dentist and the factors which discourage them from doing so.

* * * * *

The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents across the continent who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus*
CY (tcc)	Area not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom
HR	Croatia
TR	Turkey
MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the "*acquis communautaire*" is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews conducted in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category "CY" and included in the EU27 average. The interviews conducted in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category "CY(tcc)" [tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*].

** Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place at the United Nations.

SUMMARY

The results of this survey provide key data on the state of the oral health of Europeans and their preventative or risk behaviour:

- o A minority of Europeans still have all their natural teeth: 41% state that they have all their natural teeth while a third of them say that they still have 20 natural teeth or more.
- o Among those who do not have all their natural teeth, almost a third (31%) wear a removable denture, with small differences from one country to another. 29% of Europeans who have a denture have worn it for at least ten years.
- o The vast majority of Europeans say that they do not have any difficulties or embarrassment occasioned by their teeth:
 - approximately 15% say that they have experienced difficulties, over the last twelve months, in chewing, biting or eating food because of mouth or teeth problems;
 - 16% have experienced toothache, painful gums or sore spots;
 - 10% have felt tense because of teeth, mouth or denture problems;
 - 7% have felt embarrassed about the appearance of their teeth or denture;
 - and only 4% of Europeans have avoided a conversation or reduced their participation in social activities over the last twelve months because of problems with their mouth, teeth or dentures.
- o On average Europeans eat/drink on 5 occasions per day. These are the times when their teeth may come into contact with sweet foods and drinks and which may therefore have an impact on their oral health:
 - almost 9 out of 10 respondents state that they eat fresh fruit at least from time to time, and more than half say that they eat jam or honey at least from time to time;
 - almost a fifth of the interviewees "often" drink sweet drinks (lemonade, cola or other soft drinks) or eat biscuits and cakes;

- only a minority of respondents regularly eat sweets or chew gum.
- o The vast majority of Europeans (88%) consider that, if necessary, it would be possible to see a dentist within a distance of 30 minutes from their home or workplace.
- o They also almost unanimously (92%) consider that they generally have access to a dental practice or clinic in case of need.
- o Dental practices and private clinics are generally preferred, with 79% of Europeans using such facilities in case of need. Some 14% also go to a clinic run by the city or government.
- o On the whole Europeans visit a dentist regularly: 57% last consulted a dentist (for their teeth, dentures or gums) less than one year ago. Only a minority (9%) last went to a dentist five or more years ago and 2% have never consulted a dentist.
- o European Union citizens who have visited a dentist during the past twelve months have done so just over twice on average. However, 4 out of 10 respondents went only once.
- o The majority (50%) of European interviewed in this survey stated that the last time that they visited a dentist it was for a check-up, examination or cleaning. A third saw a dentist for routine treatment and almost one in five went for emergency treatment.
- o Fairly legitimately, the main reason given by interviewees for not having consulted a dentist during the last two years is that their dental problem was not serious enough (33%).
- o The second most frequently mentioned reason for not having consulted a dentist was the fact that the respondent had no teeth or had false teeth (16%), followed closely by the high cost of check-ups and treatment (15%).

1. ORAL HEALTH

To attempt to assess the oral health of Europeans, some questions in this survey deal with the state of their teeth, the wearing of a removable denture and the difficulties or embarrassment that they might experience in everyday life.

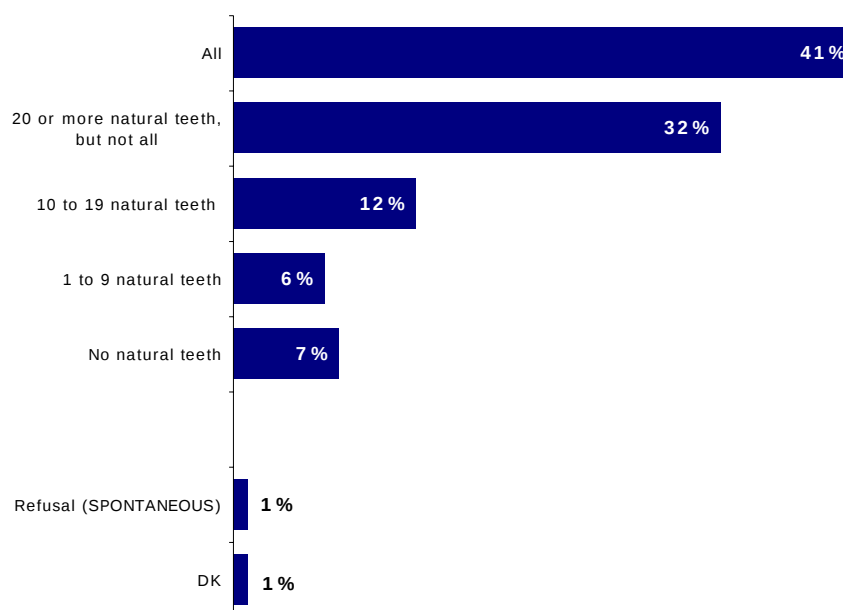
1.1 The state of teeth

Only a minority of Europeans declared that they still have all their natural teeth

The results of the question "how many of your natural teeth do you have?" give a fairly good initial idea of the state of the teeth of Europeans.

First observation: only a minority of Europeans (41%) state that they still have all their natural teeth. A third still have 20 or more, but not all, their natural teeth. On the other hand, 13% of respondents declared that they had only 9 natural teeth at the most, or even none.

QB10 How many of your natural teeth do you have? - % EU



Nevertheless, beyond this European average, there are fairly marked differences between the Member States.

The respondents stating that they still have all their natural teeth live mainly in the Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Denmark and Finland), in Ireland and in the countries in the extreme south-east of the European Union (Cyprus, Malta and Greece).

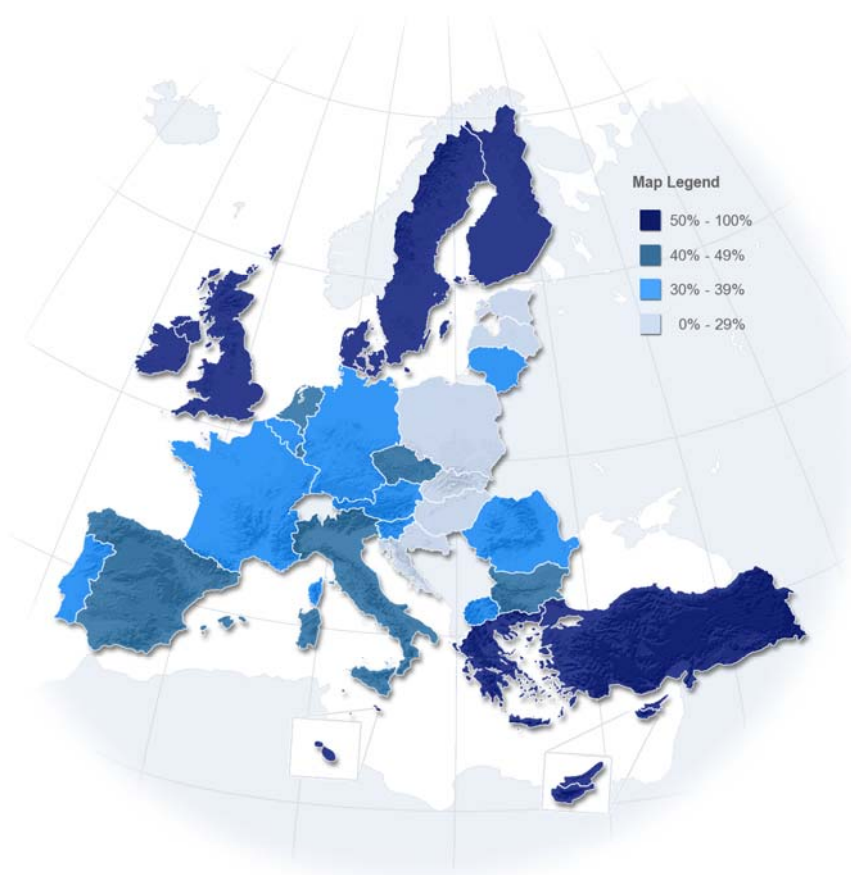
However, inhabitants of eastern European Union countries (Hungary, Estonia, Poland, Slovakia and Latvia) seem the most disadvantaged in this respect (only between 19% and 29% say that they have all their natural teeth).

In comparison with the Member States of the European Union, Turkey has the highest proportion of people with all their natural teeth (66%), followed closely by the Turkish Cypriot Community (65%).

	MT	57%
	CY	57%
	DK	57%
	SE	55%
	FI	53%
	IE	51%
	UK	50%
	EL	50%
	IT	49%
	ES	47%
	NL	46%
	CZ	43%
	EU27	41%
	LU	40%
	BG	40%
	DE	38%
	AT	35%
	FR	34%
	BE	33%
	SI	32%
	PT	32%
	LT	31%
	RO	30%
	SK	29%
	LV	29%
	PL	28%
	EE	27%
	HU	19%
	TR	66%
	MK	34%
	HR	26%

Question: QB10. How many of your natural teeth do you have?

Answers: All



* CY (tcc) 65%

Over and above geographical divisions, there are significant differences in accordance with the socio-demographic profile of Europeans.

Thus, women seem to have slightly fewer natural teeth than men: three points less than men for the answer "20 or more natural teeth, but not all", but 3 points more than men for the answer "no natural teeth".

Fairly logically, the youngest respondents have the most natural teeth, with 84% of those in the 15-24 age group replying positively to the question, compared only 13% of respondents aged 55 or over.

The most advantaged socio-economic categories (those who studied the longest, as well as students and managers and other employees) are also categories in which respondents are more likely to have all their natural teeth.

Finally, it should be noted that among the respondents who never go to a dentist, a majority (53%) still have all their natural teeth. It would appear that the latter consider that they do not need to visit a dentist because they currently still have all their teeth.

QB10 How many of your natural teeth do you have?							
	All	20 or more natural teeth, but not all	10 to 19 natural teeth	1 to 9 natural teeth	No natural teeth	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	41%	32%	12%	6%	7%	1%	1%
Sex							
Male	41%	34%	12%	6%	5%	1%	1%
Female	40%	31%	12%	7%	8%	1%	1%
Age							
15-24	84%	14%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
25-39	60%	34%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
40-54	34%	45%	13%	4%	2%	1%	1%
55 +	13%	29%	22%	15%	18%	2%	1%
Education (End of)							
15-	19%	28%	19%	15%	17%	1%	1%
16-19	40%	36%	12%	5%	5%	1%	1%
20+	46%	37%	9%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Still studying	87%	11%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	40%	42%	11%	4%	1%	1%	1%
Managers	54%	37%	7%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Other white collars	55%	33%	8%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Manual workers	45%	39%	10%	3%	2%	0%	1%
House persons	36%	36%	13%	6%	7%	1%	1%
Unemployed	46%	36%	10%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Retired	10%	26%	23%	17%	21%	2%	1%
Students	87%	11%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Last visit at a dentist							
1 year ago	43%	36%	12%	5%	2%	1%	1%
1-2 years ago	43%	32%	12%	6%	5%	1%	1%
2-5 years ago	35%	30%	14%	8%	12%	0%	1%
5 or more years ago	26%	20%	10%	12%	29%	1%	2%
Never	53%	17%	12%	5%	11%	1%	1%

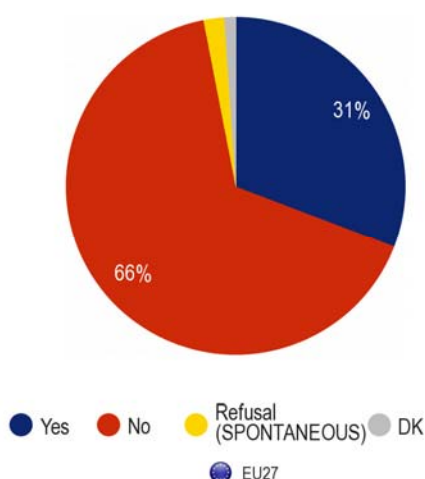
1.2 Wearing a removable denture

Almost a third of Europeans who do not have all their natural teeth wear a removable denture

The oral health of Europeans can also be assessed by other criteria. Thus, leaving aside the general question of the "natural" teeth of Europeans, respondents who did not have all their natural teeth were asked whether they wore a removable denture and, if so, since when.

The proportion of "yes" answers to the first question is more or less identical throughout the European Union (on average 31%), with some slight differences.

QB11. Do you wear any removable denture?



To those who claimed not to have all their natural teeth, base = 15896

Within the European Union, respondents in the United Kingdom, Belgium, Poland and Portugal are the most likely to wear a removable denture, whereas respondents in Sweden are by far the least likely to wear one (only 10%), followed by Romania (14%), Lithuania (21%) then Hungary, Italy, Cyprus and Latvia (24% each).

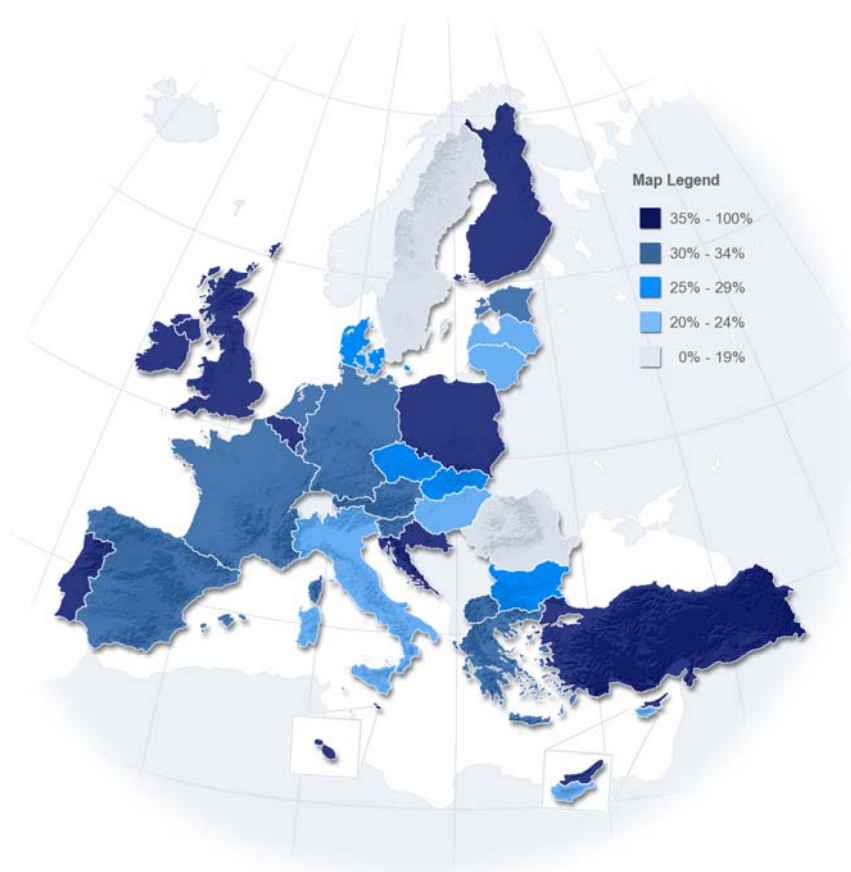
Nevertheless, it is interesting to compare the results of this question with those for the question concerning the number of natural teeth that respondents still have. Thus, only a very small minority of citizens in Sweden have only 10 to 19 natural teeth, unlike citizens in Romania, Lithuania, Hungary, Italy and Latvia. This means therefore that in these other countries, a large part of the population have lost a significant number of teeth, without however resorting to a removable denture.

Only citizens in the Turkish Cypriot Community and Turkey represent two significant exceptions, with 82% and 76% respectively wearing a removable denture.

	UK	38%
	PL	37%
	PT	37%
	BE	37%
	IE	36%
	FI	36%
	MT	36%
	AT	34%
	FR	34%
	DE	34%
	EE	33%
	ES	33%
	LU	32%
	NL	32%
	SI	31%
	EL	31%
	EU27	31%
	DK	29%
	BG	28%
	CZ	28%
	SK	27%
	LV	24%
	HU	24%
	CY	24%
	IT	24%
	LT	21%
	RO	14%
	SE	10%
	CY (loc)	82%
	TR	76%
	HR	36%
	MK	30%

Question: QB11. Do you wear any removable denture?

Answers: Yes



To those who claimed not to have all their natural teeth, base = 15896

A socio-demographic analysis of the results also reveals major differences between categories.

First, women are far more likely than men (9 percentage points more) to wear a removable denture. The results for the previous question revealed that they are also more likely than men to have lost more natural teeth.

The second observation, fairly logically, is that the oldest respondents are the most likely to wear a removable denture: 50% among those aged 55 or over compared with only 5% of those aged 25 to 39 and 4% of those in the 15-24 age group.

Among the people who do not have all their natural teeth and who find it difficult to eat food, 41% wear a denture compared with 29% who do not. The same applies to those who are embarrassed by their teeth (39%).

QB11 Do you wear any removable denture?
(To those who claimed not to have all their natural teeth - base = 15896)

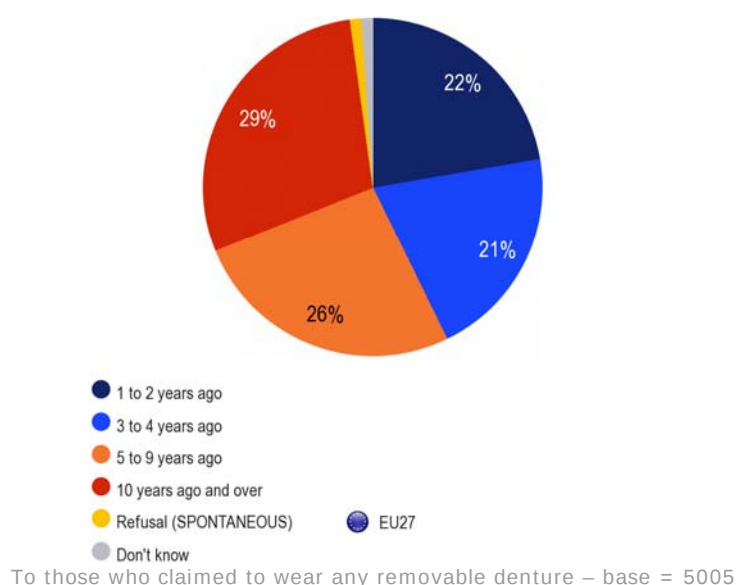
	Yes	No	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	31%	66%	2%	1%
Sex				
 Male	27%	71%	1%	1%
Female	36%	61%	2%	1%
Age				
 15-24	4%	92%	1%	3%
25-39	5%	93%	1%	1%
40-54	18%	80%	1%	1%
55 +	50%	47%	2%	1%
Experienced difficulties with eating food				
Yes	41%	56%	1%	2%
No	29%	68%	2%	1%
Felt embarrassed because of your teeth				
Yes	39%	58%	2%	1%
No	31%	67%	2%	0%

Almost a third of respondents have worn their denture for at least ten years

While 43% of people who wear a denture have done so for less than four years (22% say they got their removable denture 'one to two years ago'; 21% say 'three to four years ago'), almost a third (29%) have worn their denture for at least ten years. This proportion is particularly high in France and Luxembourg (48%), Finland (46%) Denmark (45%) and Belgium (42%).

On the other hand, citizens in Latvia and the United Kingdom (with 40% and 36% respectively) are the most likely to have worn a denture for only one to two years.

QB12. When did you get your last removable denture?



Women who wear a removable denture generally got their denture slightly earlier than men.

It is particularly interesting to cross-tabulate the results for this question with those concerning other socio-demographic criteria. Thus, among the respondents who consult a dentist the least frequently, the majority have been wearing a denture for at least 10 years (56% exactly), whereas the figure is only 24% among those who visited a dentist less than a year ago.

QB12 When did you get your last removable denture? (To those who claimed to wear any removable denture - base = 5005)						
	1 to 2 years ago	3 to 4 years ago	5 to 9 years ago	10 years ago and over	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	22%	21%	26%	29%	1%	1%
Sex						
 Male	24%	22%	25%	28%	0%	1%
 Female	21%	20%	27%	29%	1%	2%
Last visit at a dentist						
1 year ago	34%	20%	21%	24%	0%	1%
1-2 years ago	27%	27%	23%	22%	0%	1%
2-5 years ago	6%	38%	34%	20%	1%	1%
5 or more years ago	0%	3%	39%	56%	0%	2%
Never	4%	26%	25%	45%	0%	0%

1.3 Day-to-day pain and embarrassment

Only a small percentage of respondents have experienced difficulties or felt embarrassed because of teeth problems

Having examined the state of the teeth of Europeans and their use of dentures, it is now worth considering the day-to-day difficulties which they may experience. There are two types of difficulties: physical and psychological. Physically, they may have difficulties in chewing, biting or eating food, or they may suffer from toothache, painful gums or sore spots. Psychologically, they may feel tense because of teeth, mouth or denture problems, or they may feel embarrassed in their social life by these dental problems.

QB13 How often during the past 12 months have you...? - EU, % Total Yes



The first encouraging observation is that only a small minority of Europeans (14%) say that they have experienced, over the past twelve months, difficulties in chewing, biting or eating food because of teeth or mouth problems. Similarly, only a fairly small proportion of them have suffered from toothache, painful gums or sore spots (16%).

They are even less likely to have felt tense because of teeth, mouth or denture problems (10%) or to have felt embarrassed because of the appearance of their teeth or denture (7%).

Finally, only 4% of Europeans have avoided a conversation during the past twelve months because of the appearance of their teeth or denture, or have reduced their participation in social activities because of problems with their mouth or teeth.

Fairly logically, the results of this survey confirm that the correlation between the various aspects tested is very strong⁴: the more the respondents have difficulties in chewing or biting food, the more they experience difficulties in eating food. In the same way, the more they suffer from toothache, painful gums or sore spots, the more tense they feel. The more embarrassed they feel, the more they reduce their social activities, etc.

It is not surprising therefore that the results by country or by socio-demographic variables seem to be extremely consistent for each of the various aspects tested. We have therefore chosen to deal with these aspects in a consolidated way.

Geographically, there are first of all some differences since the Europeans who are the most likely to give a positive answer to the seven questions (those who have "often" experienced difficulties or felt embarrassed), are in general always the same. They usually live in countries located in the east of the European Union (Bulgaria, Lithuania and Romania in particular) or in Turkey or the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

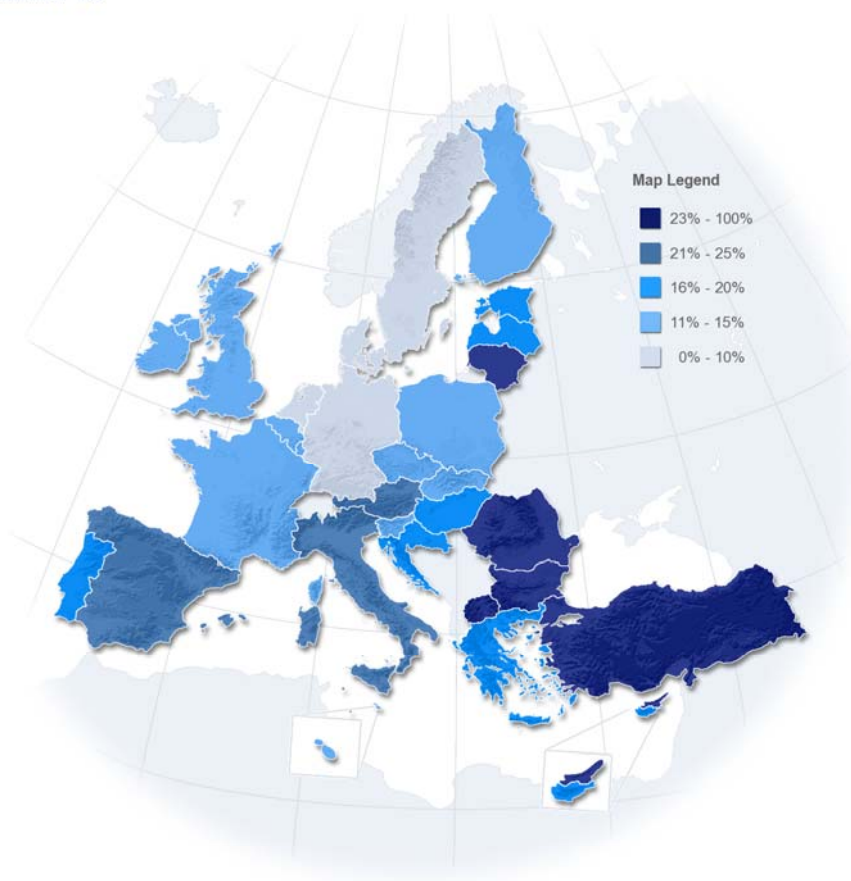
⁴ The Pearson coefficient calculated between the different pairs of variables relating to the same area tested (either difficulties in eating, or toothache or the embarrassment felt) is almost systematically higher than 0.9 which reflects an extremely strong positive correlation.

	RO	32%
	BG	28%
	LT	27%
	AT	21%
	IT	21%
	ES	21%
	PT	19%
	EL	17%
	CY	16%
	LV	16%
	EE	16%
	HU	16%
	LU	15%
	EU27	15%
	CZ	15%
	FI	13%
	FR	12%
	PL	12%
	UK	12%
	SI	11%
	BE	11%
	SK	11%
	MT	11%
	IE	11%
	DE	9%
	NL	7%
	DK	6%
	SE	4%
* CY (loc) 30%		
	MK	35%
	TR	33%
	HR	19%

Question: QB13.1. How often during the past 12 months have you...?

Option: Experienced difficulties with eating food due to mouth or teeth problems

Answers: Yes



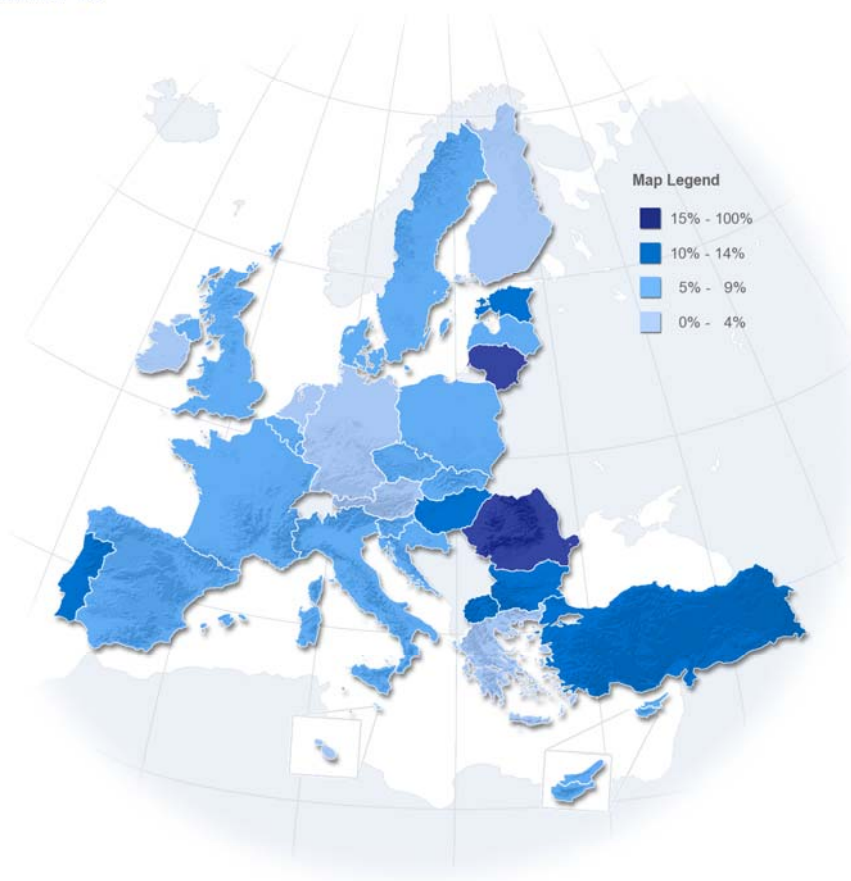
In these countries, approximately 30% of respondents answered in the affirmative when asked whether, over the past twelve months, they had experienced difficulties in chewing, biting or eating food because of mouth or tooth problems or whether they had suffered from toothache, painful gums or sore spots.

	RO	16%
	LT	15%
	BG	12%
	EE	11%
	PT	11%
	HU	10%
	IT	9%
	LV	9%
	PL	9%
	FR	8%
	EU27	7%
	UK	7%
	BE	7%
	CZ	7%
	ES	6%
	LU	5%
	CY	5%
	DK	5%
	SI	5%
	SK	5%
	SE	5%
	EL	4%
	FI	4%
	IE	4%
	AT	4%
	DE	3%
	MT	3%
	NL	3%
	* CY (loc)	8%
	MK	14%
	TR	10%
	HR	8%

Question: QB13.5. How often during the past 12 months have you...?

Option: Felt embarrassed because of the appearance of your teeth or dentures

Answers: Yes



Around 15-20% stated that they had felt tense because of teeth, mouth or denture problems. Approximately 10 to 15% said that they had felt embarrassed because of the appearance of their teeth or denture. Finally, approximately one tenth of interviewees said that they had avoided a conversation or reduced their participation in social activities for the same reasons.

QB13.1 How often during the past 12 months have you...?
Experienced difficulties with eating food due to mouth or teeth problems

	Total Yes	No
EU27	15%	85%
Sex		
 Male	14%	86%
Female	16%	84%
Age		
 15-24	9%	91%
25-39	11%	89%
40-54	15%	85%
55 +	20%	80%
Education (End of)		
 15-	22%	78%
16-19	14%	86%
20+	11%	89%
Still studying	9%	91%
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	27%	73%
From time to time	20%	80%
Almost never	11%	89%
Access to dentist's office or clinic		
Yes	14%	86%
No	32%	68%

For each of these seven aspects concerning day-to-day difficulties and embarrassment experienced, only a few respondents answered "yes" and the trends are more or less the same:

- Overall, women are slightly more likely than men to experience difficulties or feel embarrassed because of mouth or dental problems. The only exceptions are that men and women are equally unlikely to avoid a conversation because of the appearance of their teeth or denture or to reduce their social activities because of problems with their mouth or teeth.
- Logically, respondents aged 55 or over are more likely to experience difficulties or feel embarrassed because their teeth are by definition not as good as those of the youngest respondents.
- It is interesting to note that the most advantaged categories are also those that suffer the least from all these difficulties. Thus, the respondents who left school the earliest (before the age of fifteen) are those who the most frequently experience difficulties or feel embarrassed because of problems relating to their teeth, mouth or removable denture. They are often the oldest respondents.
- These difficulties are often correlated with the standard of living of the respondents. Thus 27% of those who struggle most of the time to make ends meet experience difficulties in eating because of mouth or teeth problems, compared with 11% of those who do not have financial problems.
- Finally, the difficulties or embarrassment due to mouth or teeth problems were the most frequently mentioned by people who do not have easy access to a dental practise. However, as we will see further on in this report, they represent a minority of the European population (see analysis of questions QB5 and QB6)

QB13.5 How often during the past 12 months have you...?
Felt embarrassed because of the appearance of your teeth or dentures

	Total Yes	No
EU27	7 %	92 %
Sex		
 Male	6 %	94 %
Female	8 %	91 %
Age		
 15-24	4 %	96 %
25-39	6 %	94 %
40-54	7 %	92 %
55 +	10 %	90 %
Education (End of)		
 15-	9 %	90 %
16-19	7 %	93 %
20+	7 %	93 %
Still studying	4 %	96 %
Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	16 %	83 %
From time to time	10 %	89 %
Almost never	5 %	94 %
Access to dentist's office or clinic		
Yes	7 %	93 %
No	20 %	80 %

2. DIETARY HABITS CONCERNING CERTAIN SWEET FOODS AND DRINKS

The oral health of Europeans depends among other things on their dietary habits. In particular regularly eating/drinking sweet foods and drinks has an effect on the state of their teeth. These habits may be cultural, geographical or even sociological.

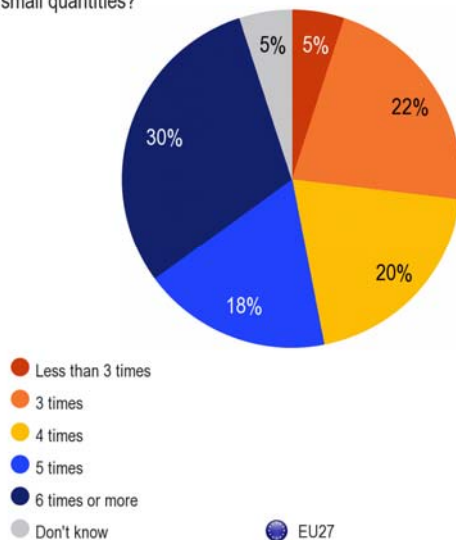
2.1 Eating and drinking occasions

On average Europeans eat or drink five times per day

The results of this survey seem to indicate that eating/drinking occasions are more fragmented than the three traditional meals, breakfast, lunch and dinner.

On average Europeans eat and drink approximately five times per day. These all represent occasions when their teeth may come into contact with sweet foods or drinks, which may accordingly have an impact on their oral health. Almost a third of respondents (30%) answered "6 or more times". Only 5% answered "less than 3 times".

QB8. How many eating/ drinking occasions do you have per day even in small quantities?

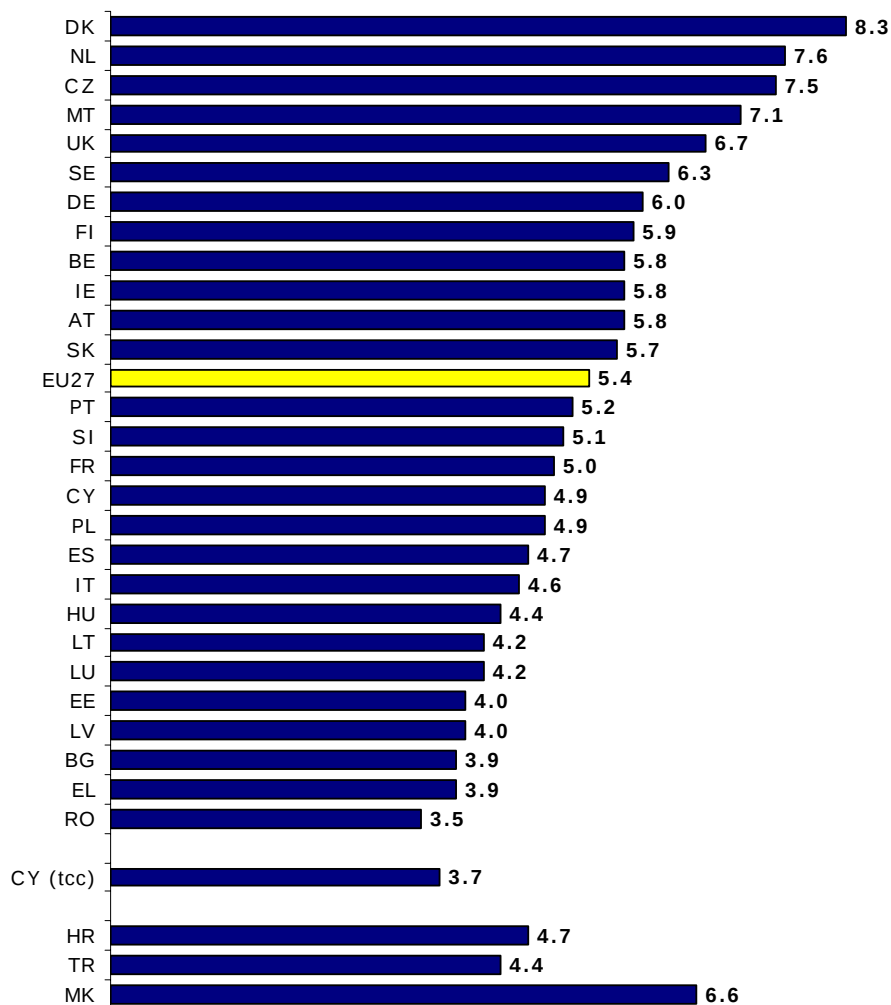


The cultural habits of Europeans play an essential role in their dietary habits, even when small quantities are involved. Countries in the north of the Union thus account for more of those in which eating patterns are most broken up across the day. The

Europeans who on average eat or drink most often during the day are found in Denmark (just over 8 times a day), the Netherlands, the Czech Republic and Malta (just over 7 times a day), followed by the United Kingdom, Sweden and Germany (approximately 6 times).

On the other hand, the respondents who say that they only eat or drink 3-4 times a day are mainly found in certain countries in south-eastern Europe: Romania, Bulgaria and Greece in particular.

QB8 How many eating/ drinking occasions do you have per day even in small quantities?



A socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals some new elements:

- First of all, there are no differences between men and women in terms of how often they eat and drink.
- On the other hand, the age differences are significant:
 - o the Europeans who eat and drink the most often during the day (5.7 times on average) are mainly young people aged between 15 and 24;
 - o on the other hand, those who eat and/or drink the least frequently are the respondents aged 55 or over (5.2 times a day).
- Dietary habits are also correlated with the socio-professional status of the people interviewed:
 - o students are the most likely to eat/drink most often (almost 6 times a day on average), as are senior executives (also almost 6 times a day on average);
 - o on the other hand, the people interviewed who eat/drink least often are mainly unemployed (5.3) and self-employed people (5.1).

**QB8 How many eating / drinking occasions
do you have per day even in small
quantities?**

Average	
EU27	5.4
Sex	
 Male	5.4
 Female	5.4
Age	
 15-24	5.7
25-39	5.5
40-54	5.5
55 +	5.2
Education (End of)	
 15-	5.1
16-19	5.5
20+	5.5
Still studying	5.9
Respondent occupation scale	
 Self- employed	5.1
Managers	5.8
Other white collars	5.5
Manual workers	5.3
House persons	5.4
Unemployed	5.3
Retired	5.2
Students	5.9

2.2 The frequency with which certain sweet foods and drinks are consumed

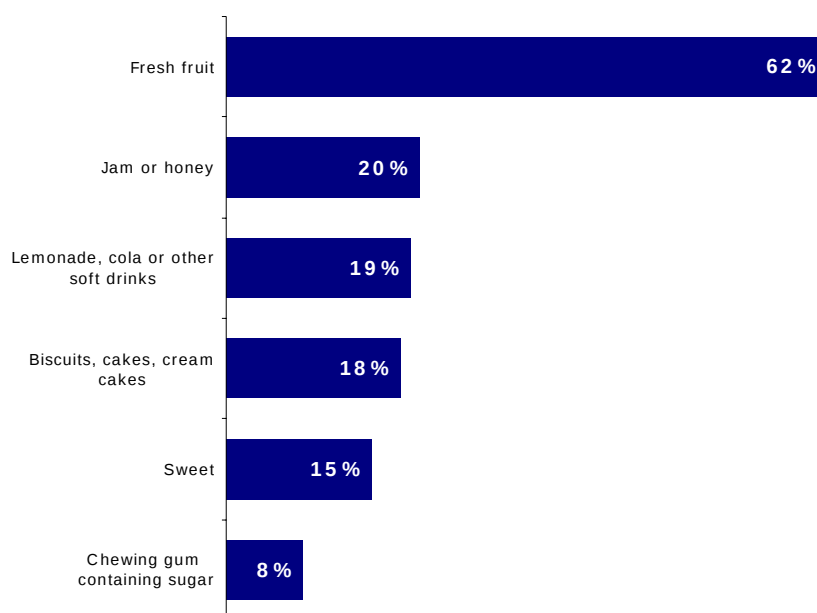
A preference for naturally sweet products

Having observed the number of occasions on which Europeans eat/drink during the day, we shall now look at what types of sweet foods and drinks form part of their diet.

The sweet products which Europeans eat and/or drink the most frequently are naturally sweet products: fruit as well as honey and jam.

Almost a fifth of the interviewees "often" take sweet drinks (lemonades, cola or other soft drinks) or eat biscuits and cakes. Finally, only a minority of respondents regularly eat sweets or chew gum.

QB9 How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?



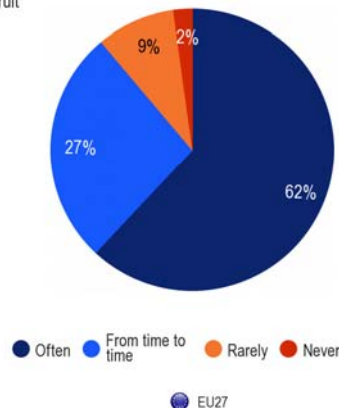
Sweet drinks (such as lemonade or cola) are drunk "rarely" (30% of respondents) or "from time to time" (26%). Respondents tend to eat biscuits and cakes "from time to time" (41% of the people interviewed).

Some 37% of Europeans rarely eat sweets. Equally, 62% of them never chew chewing gum containing sugar.

Fresh fruit, jam and honey

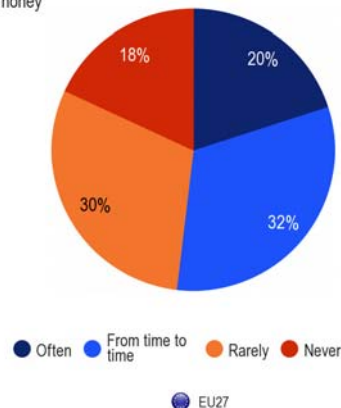
QB9.1. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Fresh fruit

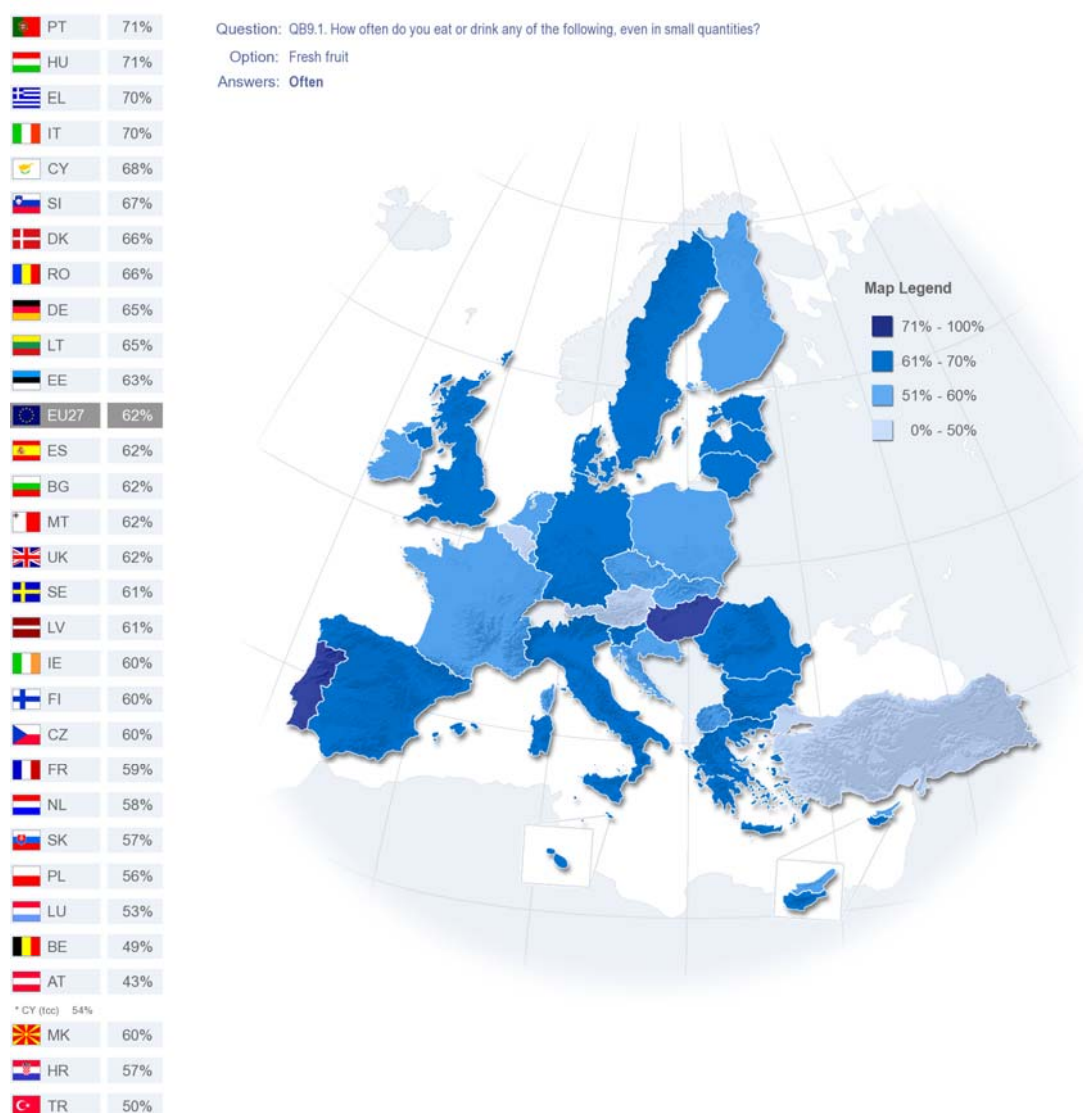


QB9.5. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Jam or honey



Almost 9 out of 10 respondents say that they eat fresh fruit at least from time to time. Respondents often eat fresh fruit (scores of around 70%) in several southern European countries, namely Portugal, Greece and Italy, but also in Hungary, Cyprus, Slovenia, Denmark, Romania, Germany and Lithuania.



Women are far more likely than men to eat fresh fruit (14 points more). In addition, the older the respondents are the more likely they are to eat fresh fruit regularly (72% of those aged 55 or over, compared with only 51% of those aged 15 to 24). In terms of occupation, pensioners, followed by housepersons and then managers, are the most likely to eat fruit "often".

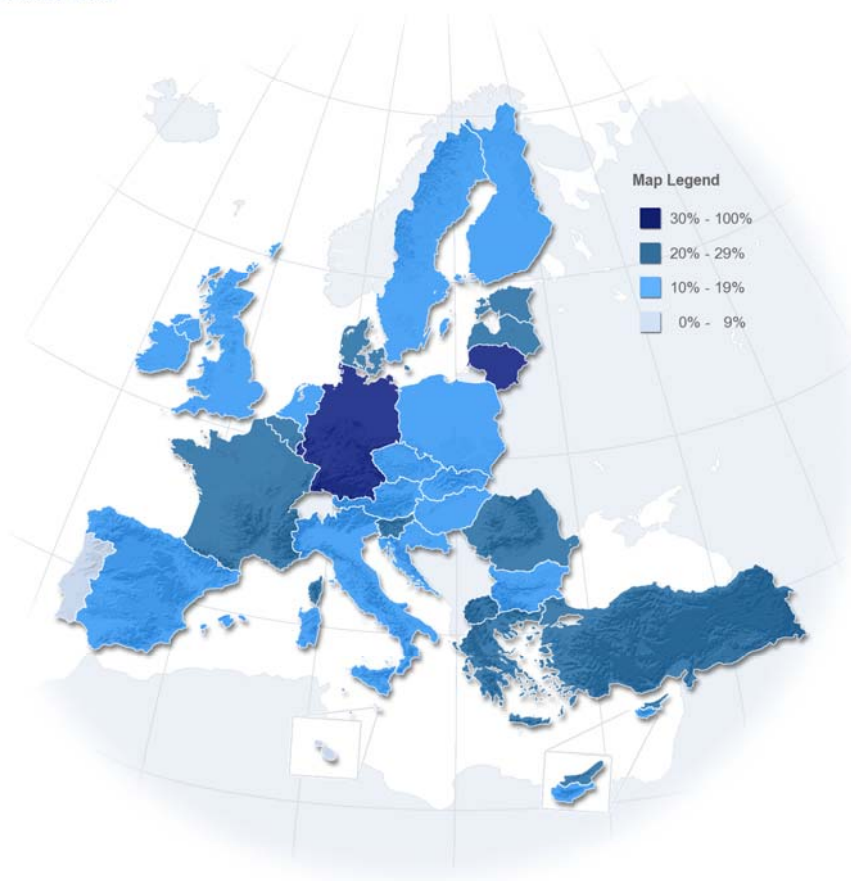
More than half the respondents say that they eat jam or honey at least from time to time. Approximately a third of respondents in Germany and Luxembourg (36%), Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, as well as in France and Belgium eat them 'often'.

	DE	36%
	LU	36%
	LT	30%
	LV	29%
	EE	29%
	FR	27%
	BE	25%
	DK	24%
	RO	23%
	EL	21%
	SI	20%
	EU27	20%
	NL	19%
	CZ	18%
	IE	18%
	HU	18%
	PL	17%
	SE	17%
	FI	16%
	SK	16%
	BG	16%
	AT	15%
	CY	15%
	ES	12%
	UK	12%
	IT	11%
	* MT	5%
	PT	3%
* CY (loc) 21%		
	MK	25%
	TR	23%
	HR	13%

Question: QB9.5. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Option: Jam or honey

Answers: Often

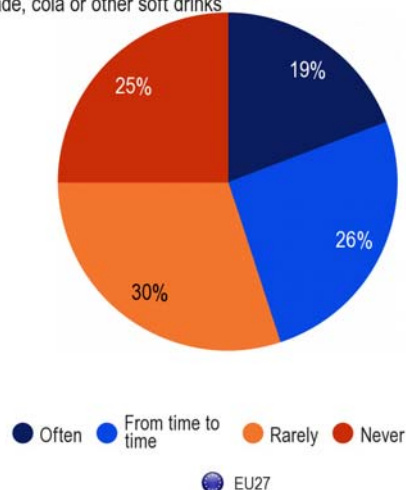


Women, the oldest respondents and those who studied beyond the age of 20 seem slightly more likely to eat jam or honey.

Sweet drinks

QB9.4. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Lemonade, cola or other soft drinks



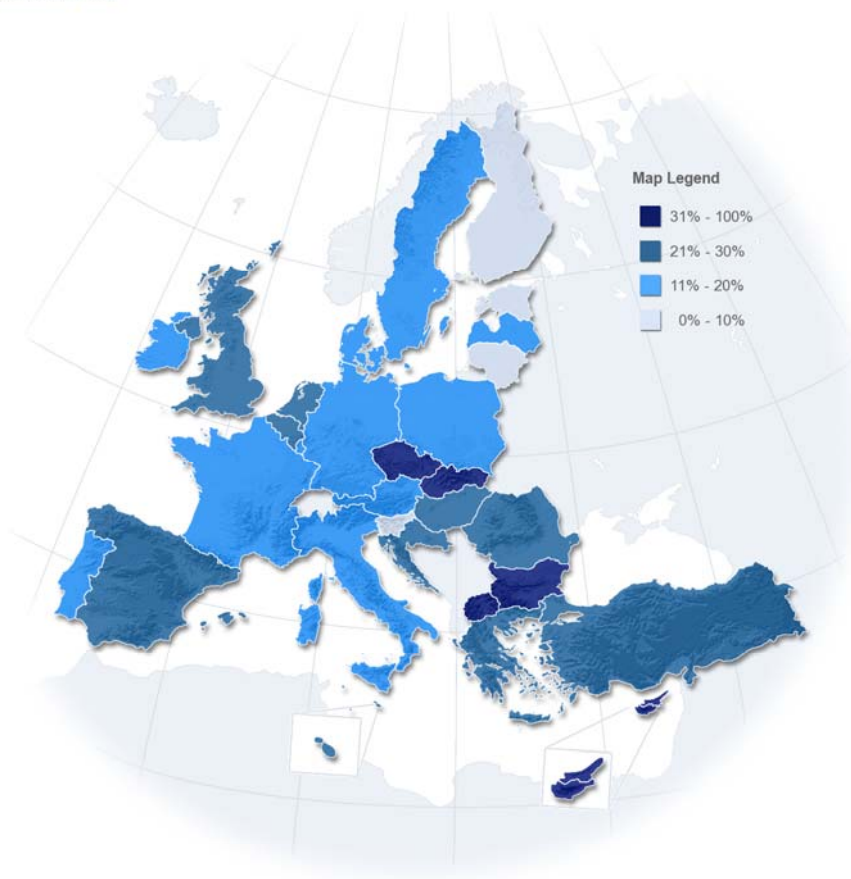
19% of Europeans are regular drinkers of sweet drinks (lemonade, cola or other soft drinks). But sweet drinks tend to be the most popular with respondents in eastern European Union countries: Bulgaria and Slovakia, Cyprus and the Czech Republic. 58% of interviewees in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia also said that they "often" consume sweet drinks. The corresponding percentage in the Turkish Cypriot Community is 47%.

	BG	40%
	CY	32%
	CZ	31%
	SK	31%
	BE	30%
	RO	29%
	HU	25%
	ES	25%
	NL	22%
	UK	22%
	MT	22%
	EL	21%
	IE	19%
	DK	19%
	PL	19%
	EU27	19%
	AT	18%
	LU	16%
	DE	15%
	PT	14%
	FR	14%
	IT	14%
	LV	13%
	SE	11%
	SI	10%
	FI	9%
	EE	9%
	LT	8%
* CY (loc)		47%
	MK	58%
	HR	24%
	TR	22%

Question: QB9.4. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Option: Lemonade, cola or other soft drinks

Answers: Often

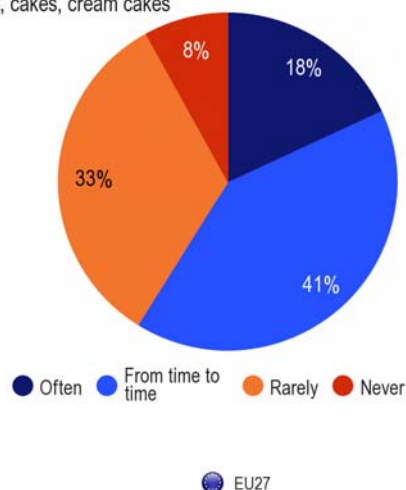


Men, young people aged between 15 and 24, students, manual workers and employees seem to be the most frequent drinkers of this type of sweet drinks.

Biscuits and cakes

QB9.2. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Biscuits, cakes, cream cakes



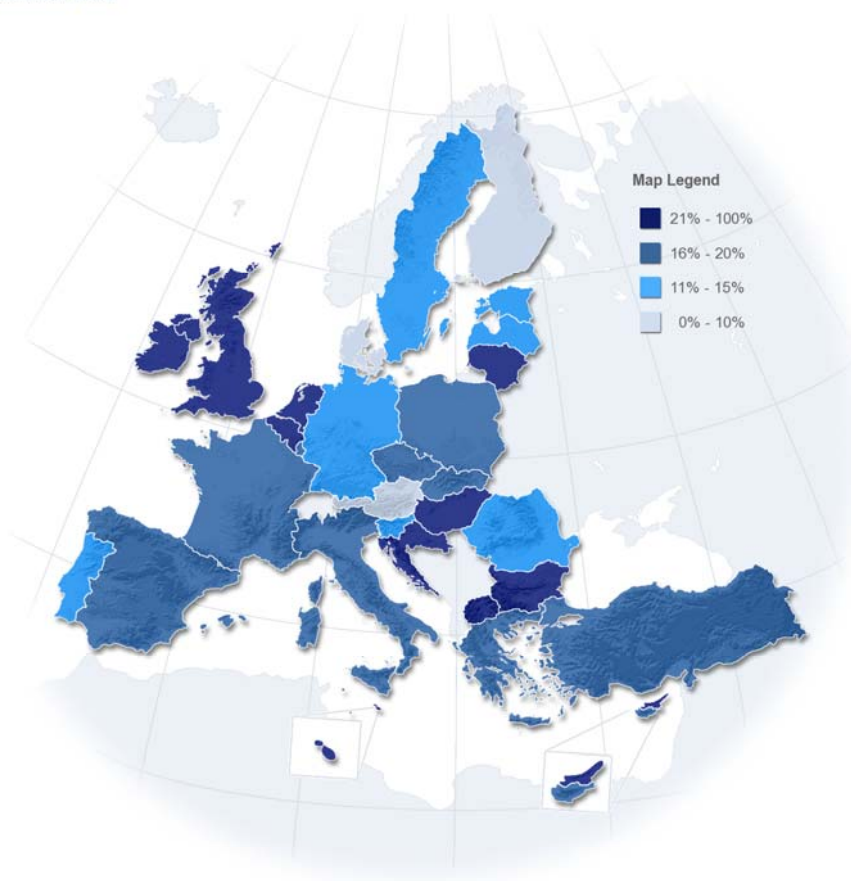
18% of Europeans "often" eat biscuits and cakes, which are particularly popular with respondents in the United Kingdom and Ireland (28% and 27% respectively). Citizens in Malta, Hungary and Lithuania also eat them regularly, but they are most popular outside the European Union, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ("often" eaten by 36% of interviewees).

 IE	28%
 UK	27%
 MT	23%
 HU	23%
 LT	22%
 BE	21%
 NL	21%
 BG	21%
 ES	19%
 EU27	18%
 CY	18%
 IT	18%
 LU	18%
 PL	18%
 EL	17%
 FR	17%
 SK	17%
 CZ	16%
 RO	15%
 DE	15%
 SI	15%
 LV	15%
 EE	12%
 SE	11%
 PT	11%
 FI	10%
 AT	9%
 DK	8%
* CY (loc) 21%	
 MK	36%
 HR	25%
 TR	17%

Question: QB9.2. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Option: Biscuits, cakes, cream cakes

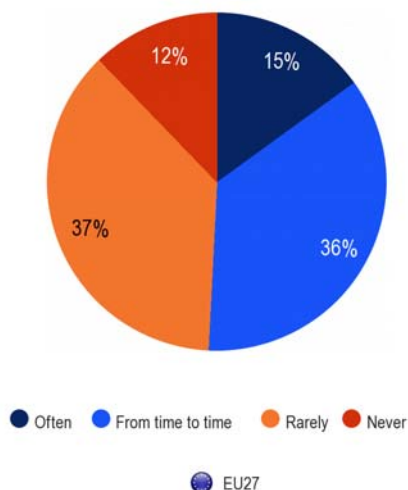
Answers: Often



Sweets and chewing gum

QB9.3. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Sweet



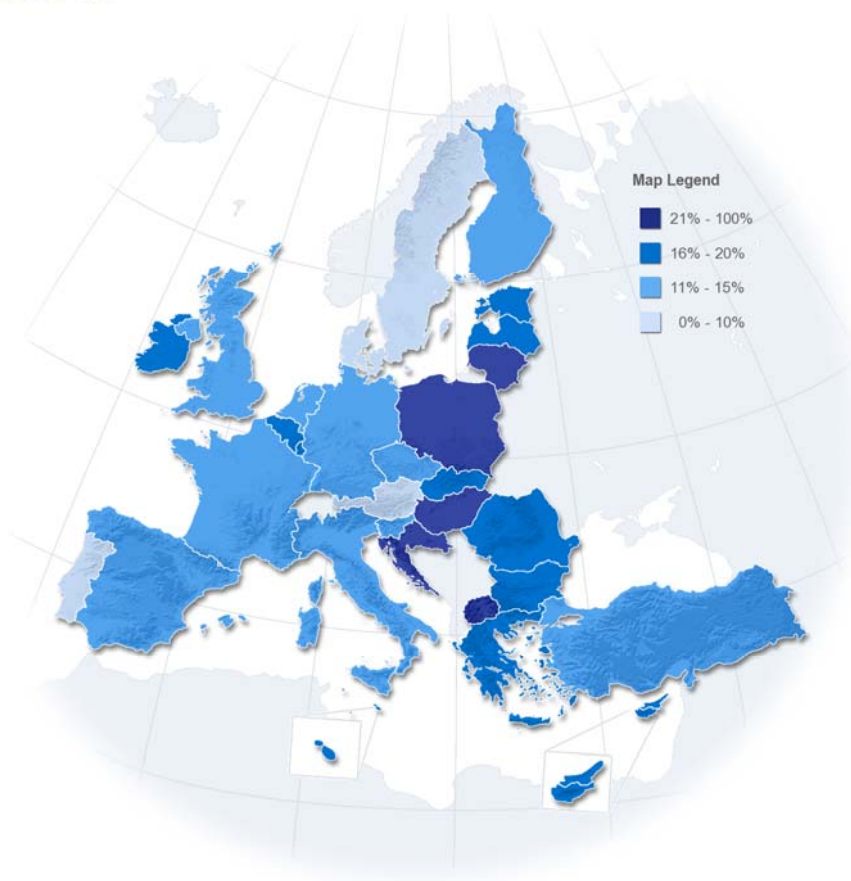
Sweets are only eaten "often" by 15% of Europeans, with some significant differences between countries. Citizens in Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Slovakia and Greece appear to be the most regular eaters of confectionery (approximately 20% eat sweets frequently). Some 30% of inhabitants of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia also consume them "often".

	HU	22%
	PL	22%
	LT	21%
	SK	20%
	EL	20%
	BE	19%
	BG	19%
	MT	18%
	LV	18%
	IE	16%
	LU	16%
	CY	16%
	RO	16%
	EE	16%
	SI	15%
	CZ	15%
	IT	15%
	DE	15%
	EU27	15%
	FR	14%
	UK	14%
	ES	12%
	FI	12%
	NL	12%
	SE	10%
	DK	10%
	AT	10%
	PT	7%
* CY (loc) 16%		
	MK	30%
	HR	21%
	TR	11%

Question: QB9.3. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

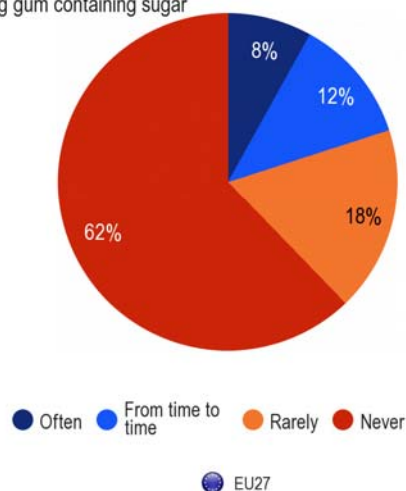
Option: Sweet

Answers: Often



QB9.6. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Chewing gum containing sugar



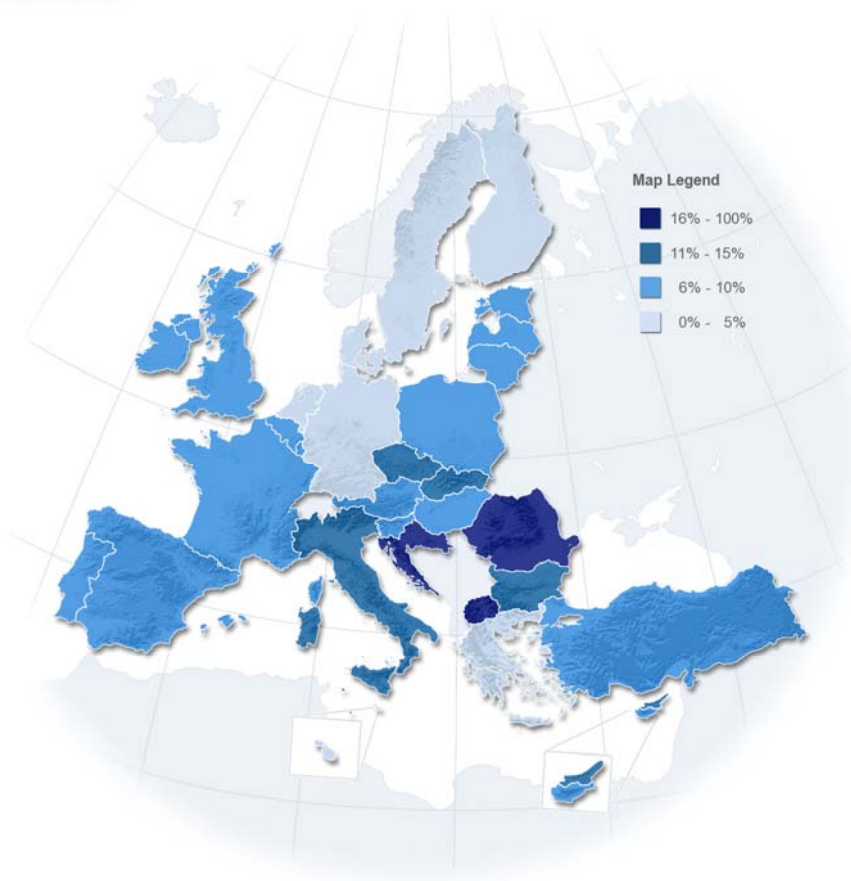
Finally, Europeans do not seem to particularly fond of chewing gum: only 8% of the people interviewed "often" chew gum. Once again there are some significant differences: citizens in Romania (19%), Italy (15%), Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (13%) are the most partial to chewing gum. Once again, the biggest fans of this type of confectionary are found in a non-EU country: more than a third of respondents in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia regularly chew gum (30%).

 RO	19%
 IT	15%
 BG	13%
 CZ	13%
 SK	12%
 LT	9%
 UK	9%
 PL	9%
 LU	8%
 EU27	8%
 IE	8%
 LV	8%
 CY	7%
 BE	7%
 SI	7%
 FR	6%
 ES	6%
 AT	6%
 HU	6%
 EE	6%
 PT	6%
 EL	5%
 MT	5%
 DK	5%
 DE	4%
 FI	3%
 SE	2%
 NL	1%
* CY (loc) 14%	
 MK	30%
 HR	16%
 TR	6%

Question: QB9.6. How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Option: Chewing gum containing sugar

Answers: **Often**



From a socio-demographic point of view, it will be seen that men and women eat biscuits and cakes, as well as sweets and chewing gum, with the same frequency, but young people are more likely to eat these products than older respondents. Students, unemployed people and employees are the most partial to these products. Perhaps somewhat surprisingly, the fact that respondents have difficulties eating or feel embarrassed because of their teeth has no influence on their dietary habits when it comes to sweets. The breakdown of answers between those who have dental problems and those who do not is more or less identical.

**QB9 How often do you eat or drink any of the following,
even in small quantities?**

Often

	Sweet	Chewing gum containing sugar
EU27	15%	8%
Sex		
 Male	15%	8%
Female	15%	8%
Age		
 15-24	27%	21%
25-39	18%	11%
40-54	13%	6%
55 +	10%	2%
Education (End of)		
 15-	12%	4%
16-19	15%	8%
20+	14%	6%
Still studying	27%	23%
Respondent occupation scale		
 Self- employed	13%	6%
Managers	14%	5%
Other white collars	17%	10%
Manual workers	16%	11%
House persons	13%	6%
Unemployed	18%	11%
Retired	10%	1%
Students	27%	23%
Experienced difficulties with eating food		
Yes	16%	7%
No	15%	8%
Felt embarrassed because of your teeth		
Yes	18%	7%
No	15%	8%

3. DENTAL CHECK-UPS AND TREATMENT

We saw in the first two parts of this report that the oral health of Europeans depends, on the one hand, on the state of their teeth and, on the other hand, on their dietary habits, in particular as regards sweet products.

But dental check-ups and treatment are, of course, equally essential, since regular visits to a dentist not only enable citizens to treat any dental problems they may have but also help to prevent such problems.

We shall now examine the habits of Europeans when it comes to visiting a dentist (proximity, accessibility, their choice of dental facilities, the frequency of consultations, reasons for visiting a dentist and obstacles).

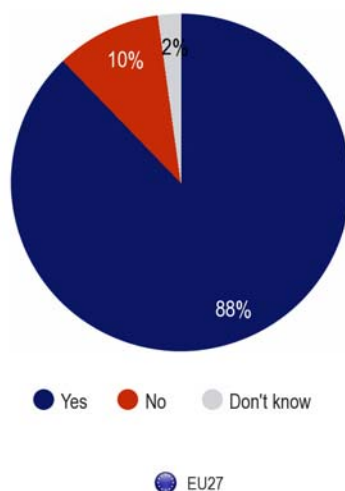
3.1 The proximity of a dentist

A very large majority of Europeans have a dentist nearby

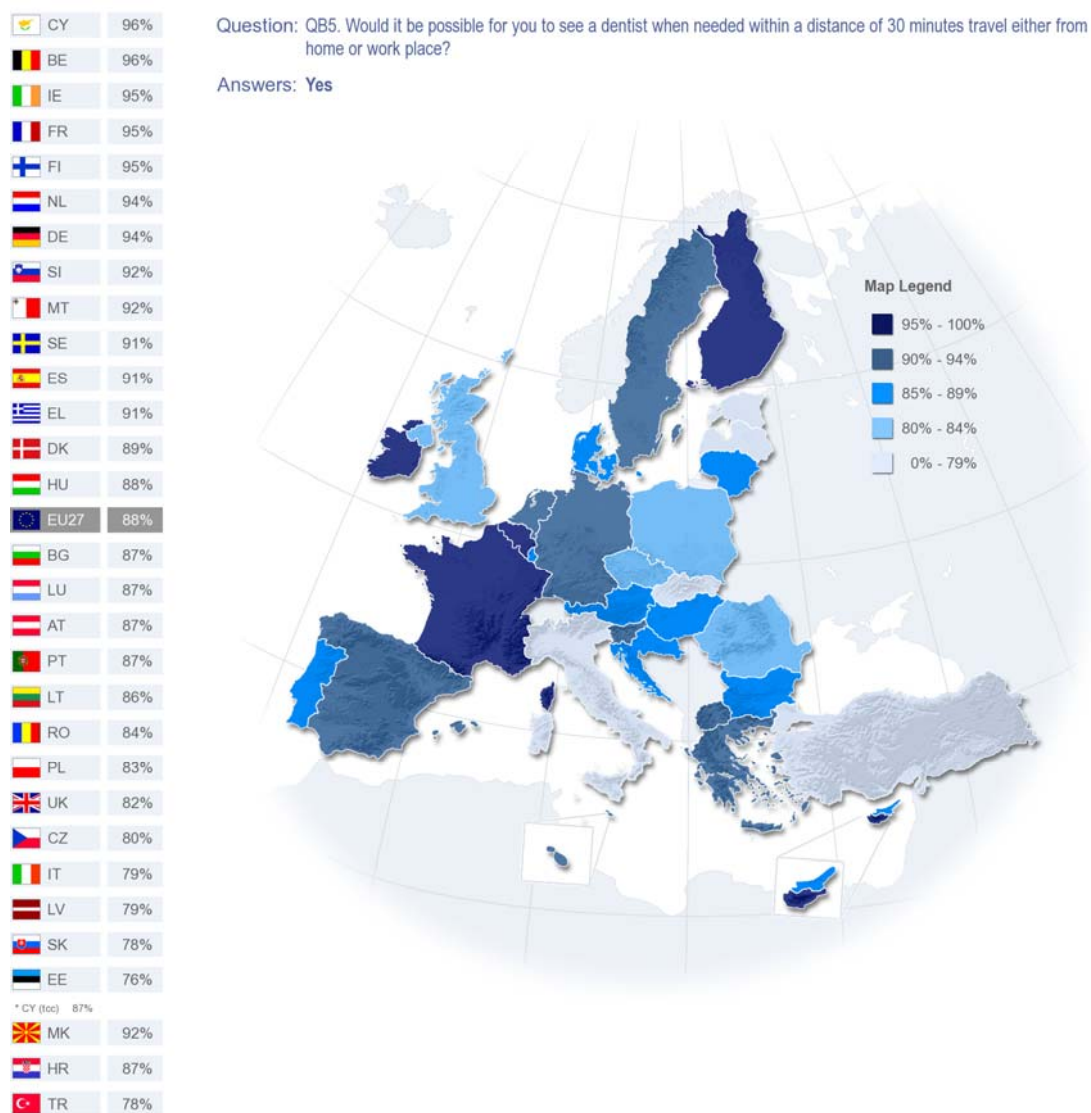
It is legitimate to think that proximity is a key factor when it comes to consulting a dentist. The vast majority of Europeans (88%) consider that it would be possible for them to see a dentist when needed within a distance of 30 minutes from their home or place of work. Moreover, this confidence is shared by more than 9 out of 10 respondents in Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Malta and Slovenia and, to a lesser extent, Greece, Spain and Sweden.

Relatively speaking, the least "advantaged" citizens in this area (fewer than 8 out of 10 answered "yes") are those in Estonia, Slovakia, Italy and Latvia.

QB5. Would it be possible for you to see a dentist when needed within a distance of 30 minutes travel either from home or work place?



Given the emphatic nature of the answers, the differences between the socio-demographic variables are marginal. It should be noted, however, that the oldest respondents are slightly less likely to respond in the affirmative to this question (86% compared with 88% on average).



Similarly, the availability of dental professionals does not seem to be an issue for Europeans since 89% of inhabitants of small and medium-sized towns declared that they could find a dentist within thirty minutes of their home or place of work; this confidence is shared by 87% of inhabitants of rural villages and large cities. These results suggest that territorial coverage in this area is equally satisfactory in both privileged areas and more disadvantaged areas.

QB5 Would it be possible for you to see a dentist when needed within a distance of 30 minutes travel either from home or work place?

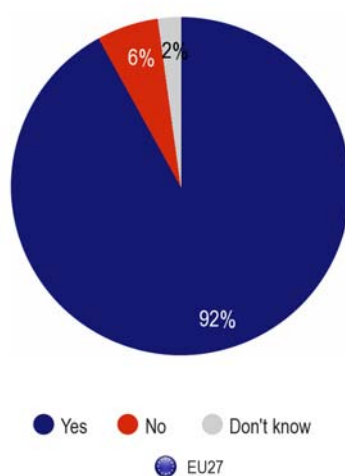
	Yes	No	DK
EU27	88%	10%	2%
Age			
 15-24	88%	9%	3%
25-39	88%	10%	2%
40-54	90%	8%	2%
55 +	86%	11%	3%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	88%	11%	1%
Managers	91%	8%	1%
Other white collars	89%	9%	2%
Manual workers	90%	8%	2%
House persons	87%	11%	2%
Unemployed	86%	12%	2%
Retired	86%	11%	3%
Students	87%	10%	3%
Subjective urbanization			
 Rural village	87%	11%	2%
Small/ mid size town	89%	9%	2%
Large town	87%	10%	3%

3.2 Access to dental care

The vast majority of Europeans have access to a dentist

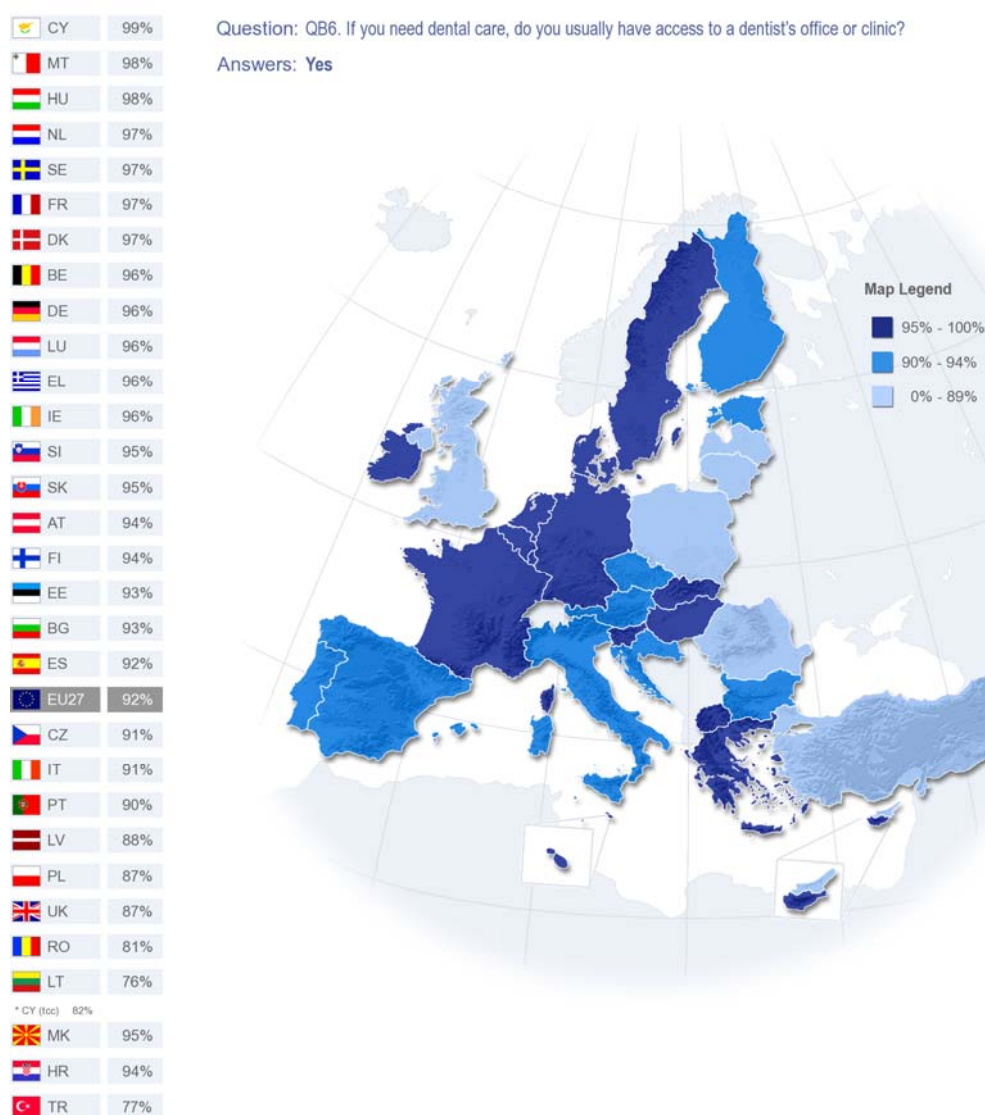
When asked whether they usually have access to a dental practice or clinic if they need dental care, Europeans answer 'yes' almost unanimously (92%).

QB6. If you need dental care, do you usually have access to a dentist's office or clinic?



The most "advantaged" countries in this regard seem to be Cyprus (99%), Hungary and Malta (98%), followed by the Netherlands, Sweden, France and Denmark (97%).

The respondents who are the least likely to answer "yes" are mainly in Lithuania (76%), Romania (81%), the United Kingdom and Poland (87%), Latvia (88%), but are also found in Turkey (77%) and the Turkish Cypriot Community (82%).



As was noted for the question relating to the proximity of a dental practice, and although the emphatic nature of the result leaves little room for major differences, a socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals a new element: the most privileged people are also the most likely to answer in the affirmative. Thus, 95% of senior executives and 94% of employees say that they have access to a dental practice in case of need, compared with 89% of unemployed people. On the other hand, the area where the respondent lives does not seem to be a discriminant.

QB6 If you need dental care, do you usually have access to a dentist's office or clinic?

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	92%	6%	2%
Age			
 15-24	94%	4%	2%
25-39	93%	5%	2%
40-54	92%	6%	2%
55 +	91%	6%	3%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	93%	5%	2%
Managers	95%	3%	2%
Other white collars	94%	4%	2%
Manual workers	92%	6%	2%
House persons	91%	6%	3%
Unemployed	89%	8%	3%
Retired	91%	6%	3%
Students	94%	4%	2%
Subjective urbanisation			
 Rural village	91%	7%	2%
Small/ mid size town	92%	5%	3%
Large town	93%	5%	2%

3.3 The preferred type of dental facilities

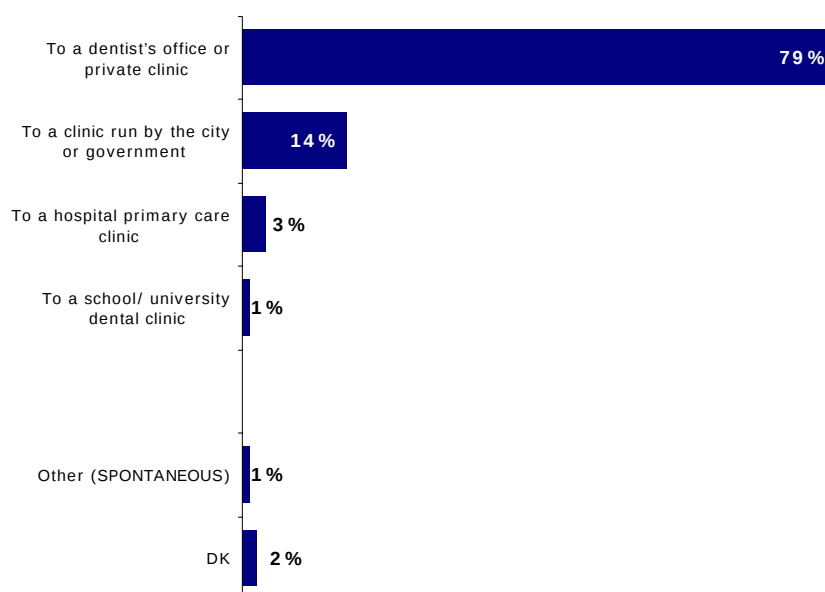
Over and above the proximity and accessibility of a dental practice, it seems important to examine citizens' choices as regards the type of structure they use if they need dental care.

Dental practices or private clinics are by far the preferred choice of Europeans

When they need dental care, the vast majority of Europeans (79%) go to a dental practice or a private clinic. Some 14% also say that they go to a clinic run by the city or government.

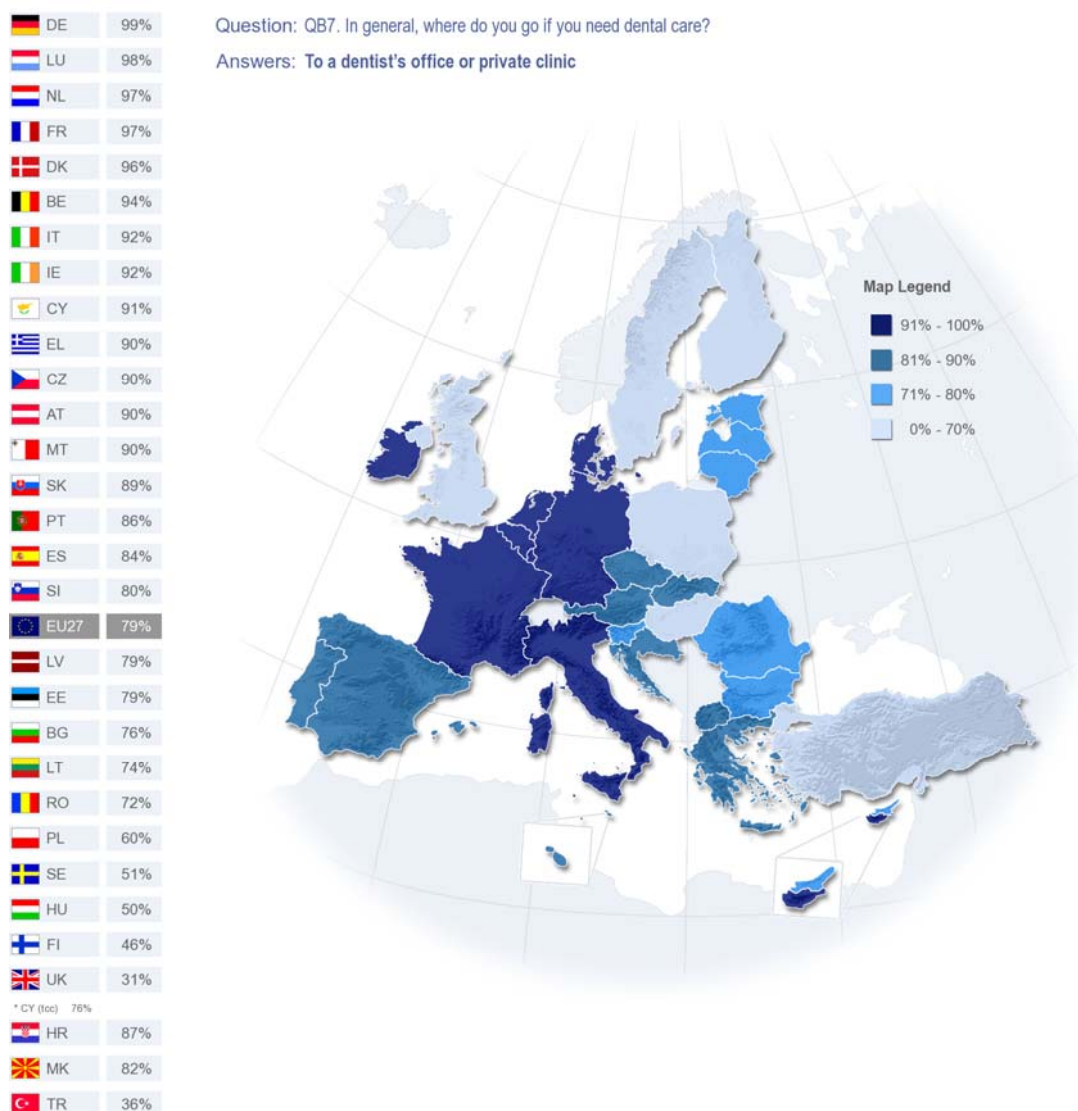
On the other hand, only 3% go to a hospital emergency clinic and 1% to a dental school/university clinic.

QB7 In general, where do you go if you need dental care?



The countries in which respondents traditionally opt for to a dental practice or a private clinic include five of the six EU founding states: Germany (99%), Luxembourg (98%), the Netherlands and France (97%), followed by Belgium (94%). It is also the choice of the vast majority of respondents in Denmark (96%).

On the other hand, only 31% of respondents in the United Kingdom, 46% in Finland, 50% in Hungary, 51% in Sweden and 60% in Poland chose that option. In these countries, citizens very often opt for a clinic managed by the city or government. This is the choice of a majority of respondents in the United Kingdom (62% of respondents, compared with 31% who go to a dental practice or a private clinic) and Finland (49% versus 46%). These differences in the national results undoubtedly reflect specific national policies in this area.



The choice of dental facilities seems unaffected by the gender and age of respondents. On the other hand, the standard of living of the people interviewed does appear to have some influence on their choice: the most advantaged citizens, such as managers, as well as self-employed people and employees, are more likely than unemployed people, pensioners and housepersons to choose this type of structure. Similarly, the respondents who have the least difficulty in paying their bills tend to be more likely to use a dental practice or a private clinic.

QB7 In general, where do you go if you need dental care?						
	To a dentist's office or private clinic	To a hospital primary care clinic	To a school / university dental clinic	To a clinic run by the city or government	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	79%	3%	1%	14%	1%	2%
Sex						
 Male	79%	3%	1%	14%	1%	2%
 Female	79%	3%	1%	15%	1%	1%
Age						
 15024	78%	3%	1%	16%	0%	2%
25039	81%	4%	1%	13%	0%	1%
40054	80%	3%	1%	14%	1%	1%
55 +	77%	4%	1%	15%	1%	2%
Education (End of)						
 150	76%	4%	1%	15%	1%	3%
16019	78%	3%	1%	16%	0%	2%
20+	84%	3%	1%	11%	1%	0%
Still studying	80%	3%	2%	13%	1%	1%
Respondent occupation scale						
 Self0 employed	84%	3%	1%	11%	0%	1%
Managers	85%	1%	1%	12%	0%	1%
Other white collars	83%	3%	1%	12%	0%	1%
Manual workers	81%	4%	1%	13%	0%	1%
House persons	79%	3%	1%	14%	1%	2%
Unemployed	69%	5%	1%	21%	1%	3%
Retired	74%	4%	1%	18%	1%	2%
Students	80%	3%	2%	13%	1%	1%
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	72%	5%	1%	16%	2%	4%
From time to time	79%	5%	1%	12%	1%	2%
Almost never	80%	2%	1%	15%	1%	1%

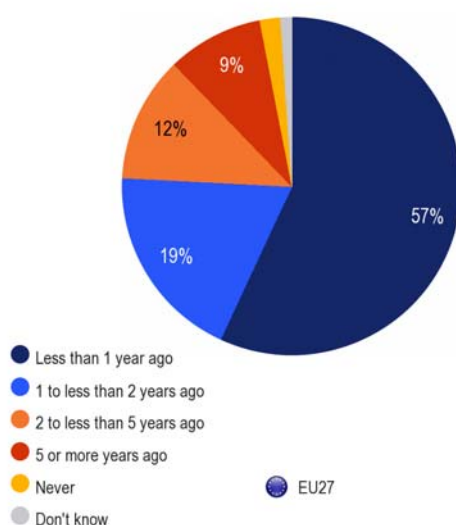
Having looked at the choice of dental facilities, it is interesting to examine how often Europeans visit a dentist and their reasons for consulting or not consulting a dentist.

3.4 The last visit to the dentist

A recent last visit

Europeans as a whole (57%) last visited their dentist (for their teeth, denture or gums) less than one year ago. Only a minority (9%) last visited their dentist five or more years ago and 2% have never visited a dentist.

QB1. When did you last visit a dentist about your teeth, dentures or gums?



The respondents the most likely to have visited a dentist during the past twelve months tend to be inhabitants of northern European Union countries: the Netherlands (83%), Denmark (78%), Germany and Luxembourg (77%), followed by Slovakia (73%) and Sweden (71%). It should be borne in mind that in some of these countries, it is compulsory for inhabitants to go to their dentist once a year or even every six months in order to continue to benefit from medical insurance cover for their teeth⁵.

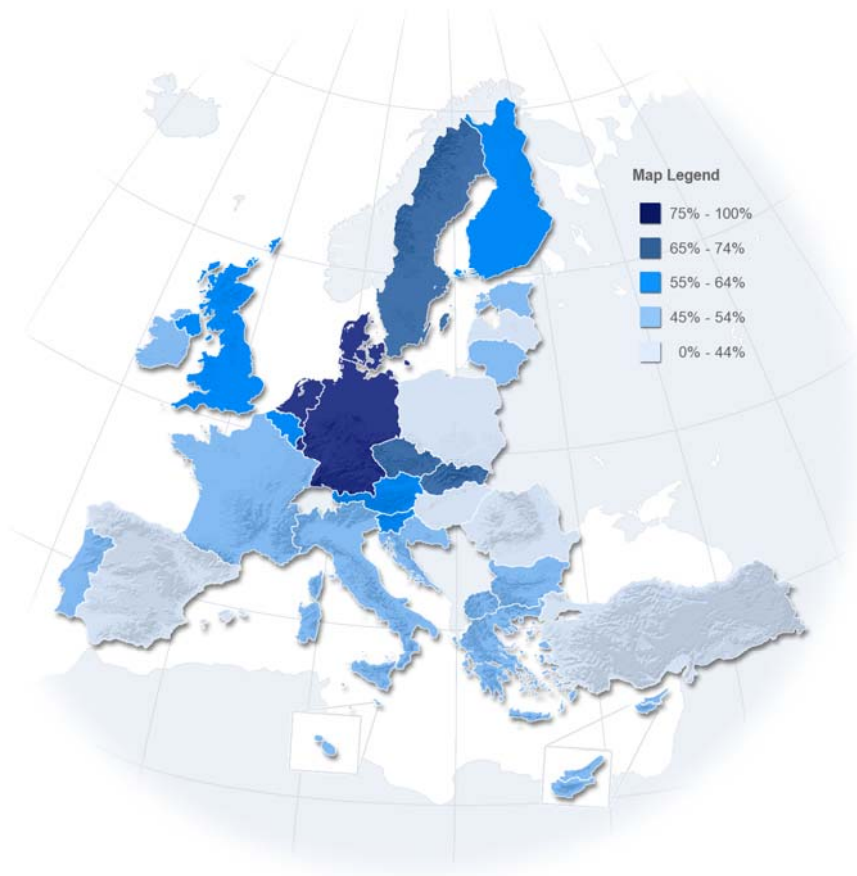
On the other hand, the inhabitants of several countries in the east of the European Union are the least likely to have visited a dentist during the past year: Romania (34%), Hungary (35%), Latvia (41%), Poland (44%), Estonia and Bulgaria (45%), Lithuania (46%) and Greece (49%). It is also the case of respondents in Spain (43%) and Portugal (46%).

⁵ See Special Eurobarometer 329 on Health Determinants, QA1.1: 54% of Europeans stated that they had gone for a dental check-up on their own initiative, 5% on the initiative of their doctor and 4% as part of a screening programme.

	NL	83%
	DK	78%
	LU	77%
	DE	77%
	SK	73%
	SE	71%
	CZ	69%
	UK	64%
	FI	58%
	EU27	57%
	BE	57%
	AT	56%
	SI	55%
	CY	54%
	IE	54%
	IT	52%
	FR	52%
	MT	50%
	EL	49%
	LT	46%
	PT	46%
	BG	45%
	EE	45%
	PL	44%
	ES	43%
	LV	41%
	HU	35%
	RO	34%
	* CY (Ioc)	52%
	MK	53%
	HR	50%
	TR	34%

Question: QB1. When did you last visit a dentist about your teeth, dentures or gums?

Answers: Less than 1 year ago



A socio-demographic analysis of the results provides some interesting information:

- first, women are more likely than men to have visited a dentist during the past twelve months (59% versus 54%);
- secondly, respondents in the 40-54 age group are the most likely to have consulted a dentist over the last year (60% compared with 52% of those aged 55 or over, for example).

Finally, it is noteworthy that 48% of the people who felt embarrassed about their teeth had visited a dentist during the past twelve months, but 58% of respondents visited a dentist even though they felt no embarrassment. There are two possible assumptions: either the embarrassment that some of them feel in society also applies when they come face-to-face with a health care professional; or they demonstrate a certain

degree of negligence in considering that their problem is not serious enough. We shall revert to this question further on in the report.

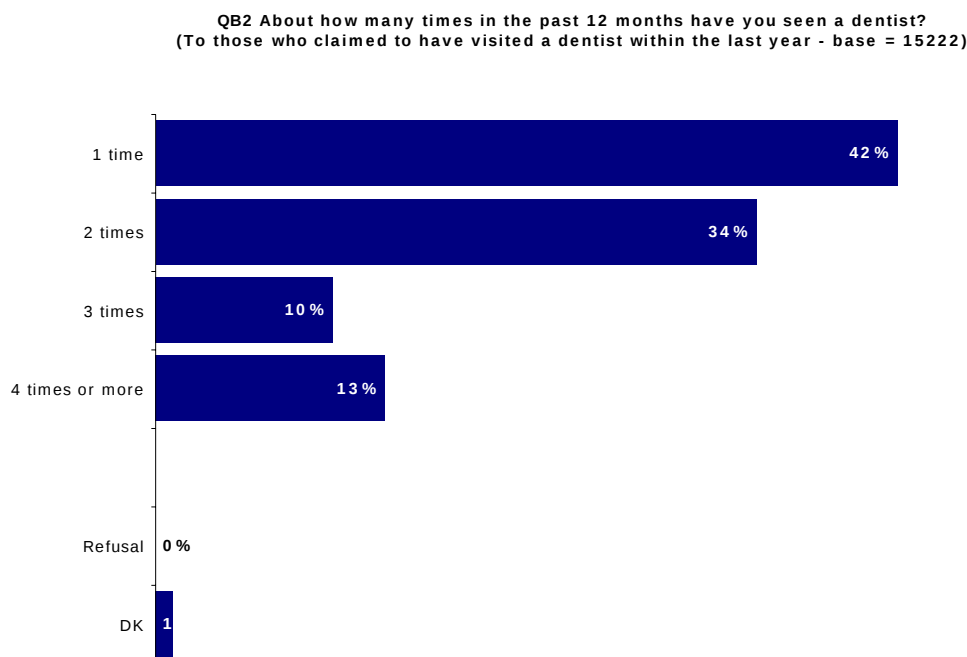
QB1 When did you last visit a dentist about your teeth, dentures or gums?

	Less than 1 year ago	1 to less than 2 years ago	2 to less than 5 years ago	5 or more years ago	Never	DK
EU27	57%	19%	12%	9%	2%	1%
Sex						
 Male	54%	20%	13%	10%	2%	1%
 Female	59%	19%	11%	8%	2%	1%
Age						
 15-24	59%	21%	11%	5%	3%	1%
25-39	58%	21%	12%	6%	2%	1%
40-54	60%	18%	12%	7%	2%	1%
55 +	52%	18%	13%	14%	2%	1%
Experienced difficulties with eating food						
Yes	54%	20%	12%	11%	2%	1%
No	57%	19%	12%	9%	2%	1%
Felt embarrassed because of your teeth						
Yes	48%	19%	16%	13%	3%	1%
No	58%	19%	12%	8%	2%	1%

3.5 The frequency of visits during the past year

Europeans visit a dentist twice a year on average

An analysis of the results at European level reveals that the EU citizens who visited a dentist during the past year did so just over twice on average. However, 4 out of 10 respondents went only once.

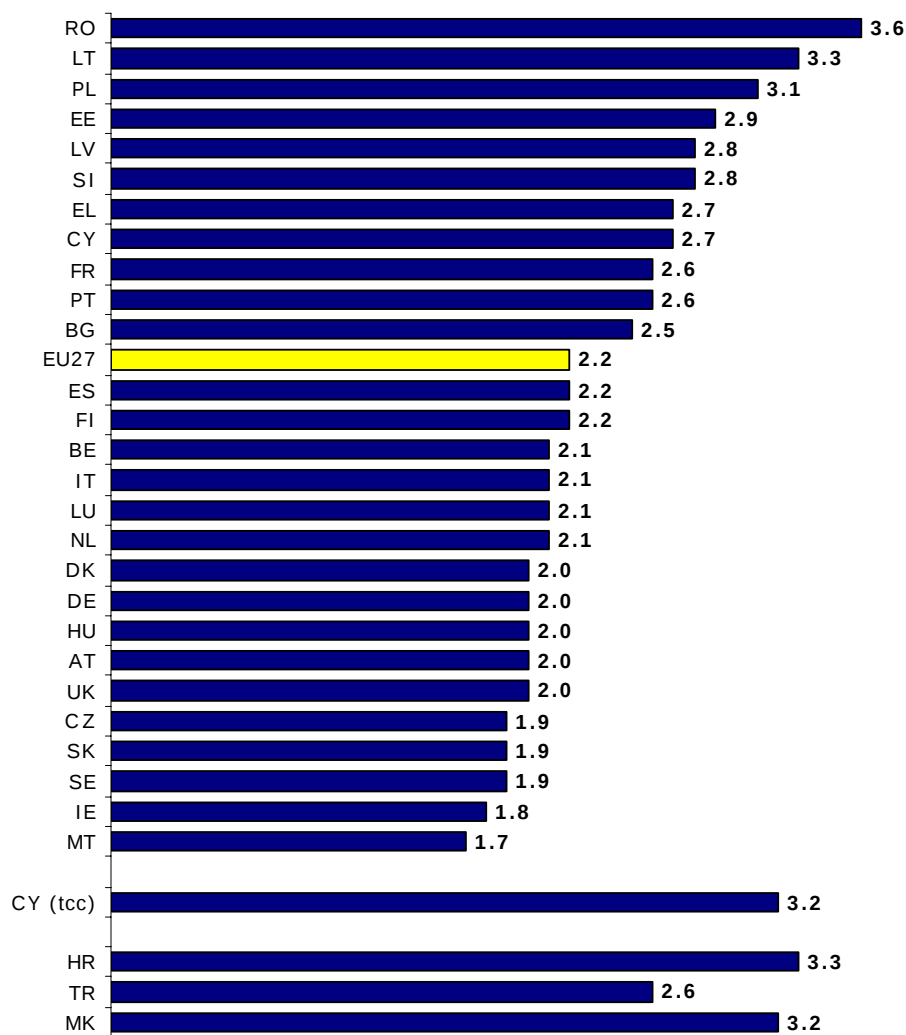


Those who visited a dentist more than three times on average are mainly inhabitants of countries located in the east of the European Union, namely citizens in Romania (3.6 times), followed by Lithuania (3.3 times) and then Poland (3.1 times), most of whom undoubtedly have to have regular treatment.

On the other hand, respondents in Malta (1.7 times) and Ireland (1.8 times) visited a dentist less than twice a year on average.

**QB2 About how many times in the past 12 months have you
seen a dentist?**

(To those who claimed to have visited a dentist within the
last year - base = 15222)



Socio-demographic comparisons on this question do not reveal any significant divisions. We note simply and fairly logically that people who have difficulties in eating or feel embarrassed go the most frequently to a dentist.

**QB2 About how many times in the past 12 months
have you seen a dentist?**

**(To those who claimed to have visited a dentist
within the last year - base = 15222)**

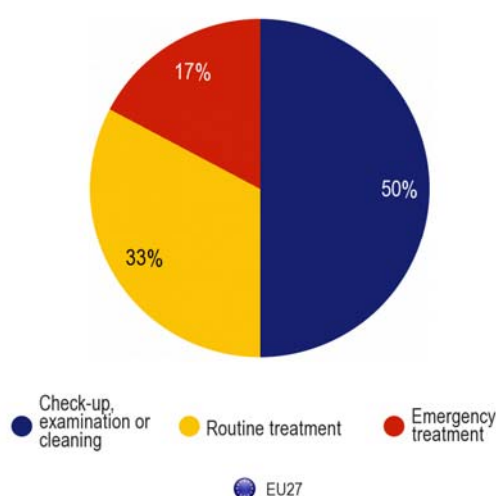
Average	
EU27	2.2
Sex	
 Male	2.2
Female	2.3
Age	
 15-24	2.4
25-39	2.3
40-54	2.2
55 +	2.2
Education (End of)	
 15-	2.1
16-19	2.3
20+	2.2
Still studying	2.2
Household composition	
1	2.3
2	2.2
3	2.3
4+	2.2
Respondent occupation scale	
 Self- employed	2.2
Managers	2.2
Other white collars	2.1
Manual workers	2.3
House persons	2.3
Unemployed	2.5
Retired	2.2
Students	2.2
Felt embarrassed because of your teeth	
Yes	3.6
No	2.2

3.6 Reasons for seeing a dentist

Europeans mainly visit a dentist for a check-up, examination or cleaning

The majority (50%) of Europeans interviewed for the survey stated that the last time they visited a dentist it was for a check-up, examination or cleaning. A third went to see a dentist for routine treatment and almost one in five went for emergency treatment.

QB3. What was the reason for the last visit to the dentist?



To those who claimed to have visited a dentist within the last year, base = 15222

During their last visit to a dentist, the respondents who were the most likely to have gone for a check-up were inhabitants of the Netherlands (79%), followed by those of the United Kingdom (72%), Denmark (69%), Italy (67%), Ireland (62%) and Sweden (60%).

The interviewees whose last visit to a dentist was for routine treatment were inhabitants of the following countries: Lithuania (54%), Poland (53%), Germany (49%), Portugal (46%), Austria (43%), Latvia (42%), Estonia (41%) and Bulgaria (40%). On the other hand, more people in Cyprus, (45%), Bulgaria and Romania (40%) and Slovenia (33%) went to a dentist for emergency treatment.

QB3 What was the reason for the last visit to the dentist?
 (To those who claimed to have visited a dentist within the last year - base = 15222)

		Check-up, examination or cleaning	Routine treatment	Emergency treatment
	EU27	50%	33%	17%
	NL	79 %	13%	8%
	UK	72 %	20%	8%
	DK	69 %	18%	13%
	IT	67 %	20%	13%
	IE	62 %	25%	12%
	SE	60 %	22%	18%
	CZ	59 %	29%	12%
	LU	59 %	27%	14%
	BE	57 %	25%	18%
	SK	57 %	29%	13%
	MT	55 %	17%	28%
	FI	50 %	28%	22%
	HU	49 %	33%	18%
	ES	46 %	32%	22%
	AT	44 %	43%	13%
	EL	42 %	33%	25%
	CY	40%	15%	45%
	DE	39%	49%	12%
	FR	37 %	31%	31%
	SI	37 %	29%	33%
	EE	34%	41%	24%
	PL	32%	53%	14%
	LV	30%	42%	27%
	PT	29%	46%	25%
	RO	27%	31%	40%
	LT	21%	54%	24%
	BG	20%	40%	40%
	CY (tcc)	34%	19%	47%
	MK	47%	18%	35%
	HR	44%	38%	17%
	TR	40%	28%	31%
Highest percentage by country		<i>Lowest percentage by country</i>		
Highest percentage by item		Lowest percentage by item		

Women seem more likely than men (3 points more) to visit a dentist for a check-up and therefore as a preventative measure (rather than consulting a dentist for treatment for an existing problem).

Similarly, the younger the respondents are the more likely they are to visit a dentist for this reason (whereas the oldest respondents are more likely to go a dentist for emergency treatment).

The fact of belonging to a more advantaged social category also plays a role: the Europeans who studied the longest are the most likely to have visited a dentist for a check-up (8 points more for the respondents who studied beyond the age of 20 compared with those who left school at the age of 15). Similarly, senior executives, students, employees and self-employed people are more likely to visit a dentist for a check-up than the other categories (unemployed people, pensioners, housepersons and manual workers).

Finally, while 17% of patients visited a dentist for emergency treatment, this proportion is as high as 37% among those who have had difficulties in eating food and 31% among those who have felt embarrassed because of their teeth over the past twelve months, clearly because they felt forced to do so.

QB3 What was the reason for the last visit to the dentist?
(To those who claimed to have visited a dentist within the last year -
base = 15222)

	Check-up, examination or cleaning	Routine treatment	Emergency treatment
EU27	50%	33%	17%
Sex			
 Male	49%	33%	17%
Female	52%	32%	16%
Age			
 15-24	55%	32%	12%
25-39	51%	31%	18%
40-54	50%	33%	17%
55 +	49%	34%	17%
Education (End of)			
 15-	44%	34%	22%
16-19	51%	33%	16%
20+	52%	32%	16%
Still studying	56%	33%	11%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	55%	29%	16%
Managers	56%	32%	12%
Other white collars	58%	29%	13%
Manual workers	48%	32%	20%
House persons	48%	34%	18%
Unemployed	42%	31%	26%
Retired	45%	36%	18%
Students	56%	33%	11%
Access to dentist's office or clinic			
Yes	51%	33%	16%
No	40%	38%	22%
Experienced difficulties with eating food			
Yes	30%	33%	37%
No	54%	33%	13%
Felt embarrassed because of your teeth			
Yes	35%	33%	31%
No	52%	33%	15%

Having examined the reasons why Europeans visit a dentist, we shall now examine their reasons for not visiting a dentist regularly.

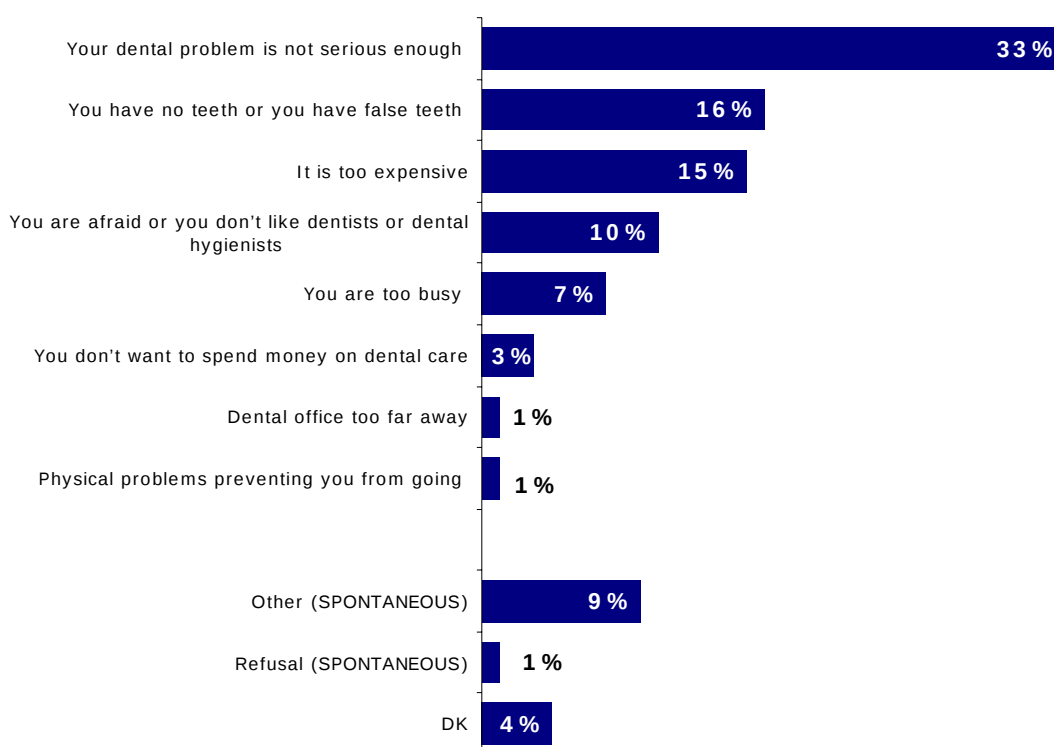
3.7 Obstacles to consulting a dentist

Apart from considering that their dental problem is not serious, Europeans often believe that cost of consulting a dentist and dental treatment is too high

Fairly legitimately, when all is said and done, the main reason given by the people interviewed during the survey for not having consulted a dentist in the last two years is that their dental problem was not serious enough (33%).

The second most frequently mentioned reason was that the respondents said that they had no teeth or had false teeth (16%), closely followed by the cost of consulting a dentist and dental treatment (15%). The other reasons were mentioned significantly less frequently.

QB4 What was the main reason you did not visit a dentist in the last two years? EU
(To those who claimed not to have visited a dentist within the last year - base = 6136)



While men and women have a similar perception of the cost of visiting a dentist and dental treatment, the older the respondents are the more the cost of dental treatment seems to be a real obstacle to consulting a dentist (5 points higher among people aged at least 55 than among young people aged between 15 and 24).

The least advantaged categories (unemployed people, manual workers, housepersons and pensioners) and those who studied the least are more likely to mention cost as

their reason for not consulting a dentist. Logically, the same applies to the people who have difficulties in paying their bills 'most of the time' since they obviously have to make a choice (31% compared with 15% on average).

QB4 What was the main reason you did not visit a dentist in the last two years?
(To those who claimed not to have visited a dentist within the last year - base = 6136)

	Your dental problem is not serious enough	You have no teeth or you have false teeth	It is too expensive	You are afraid or you don't like dentists or dental hygienists
EU27	33%	16%	15%	10%
Sex				
 Male	36%	14%	16%	9%
Female	30%	19%	15%	10%
Age				
 15-24	46%	1%	9%	13%
25-39	37%	1%	18%	13%
40-54	36%	7%	19%	11%
55 +	26%	34%	14%	6%
Education (End of)				
 15-	28%	28%	18%	7%
16-19	33%	13%	16%	11%
20+	41%	7%	12%	11%
Still studying	47%	1%	9%	10%
Respondent occupation scale				
 Self- employed	46%	5%	12%	10%
Managers	31%	1%	10%	14%
Other white collars	43%	5%	11%	12%
Manual workers	37%	5%	20%	13%
House persons	32%	15%	17%	11%
Unemployed	34%	5%	25%	9%
Retired	25%	36%	13%	6%
Students	47%	1%	9%	10%
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	24%	10%	31%	14%
From time to time	31%	11%	20%	11%
Almost never	36%	21%	10%	9%
Access to dentist's office or clinic				
Yes	36%	17%	13%	10%
No	19%	14%	30%	9%

CONCLUSION

Several observations and conclusions can be drawn from this survey:

- o First, although only a minority of Europeans still have all their natural teeth, and while almost a third of those who have lost some of their natural teeth wear a removable denture, **the vast majority of Europeans experience almost no difficulties or embarrassment concerning their teeth**: most of them do not experience difficulties in chewing, biting or eating food. They seem to have few problems of toothache, painful gums or sore spots; they are not particularly tense because of their teeth and feel very little embarrassment because of the appearance of their teeth or their denture. Finally, only a tiny minority of them feel embarrassed in society. These results are fairly similar across the European Union. However, some differences do nevertheless exist: the respondents who say that they still have all their teeth live mainly in the Scandinavian countries, but also in Ireland and in the countries in the extreme the south-east of the European Union.
- o Secondly, on average, Europeans eat or drink five times a day: five occasions on which their teeth may come into contact with sweet foods or drinks. However **the fact of having difficulties in eating or feeling embarrassed about their teeth has no influence when it comes to eating sweets, etc.** The breakdown of answers between those who have dental problems and those who do not is more or less identical. **In this case a fondness for sweet-tasting food seems to outweigh embarrassment...**
- o The third major lesson of this survey: **Europeans as whole visit a dentist regularly**, since 57% last went to see a dentist (for their teeth, denture or gums) less than one year ago. Moreover, 79% of them prefer to go to a dental practice or a private clinic if they need dental care, while 14% go to a clinic run by the city or government. The differences in the national results can undoubtedly be explained by specific national policies in this area.
- o **Most Europeans seem to consult a dentist for preventative reasons and not for emergency treatment**: 50% of the people interviewed during the survey say that the last time they visited a dentist was for a check-up, an examination or cleaning. A third went for routine treatment and only one in five went for emergency treatment.
- o Finally, a relative majority of Europeans consider that if they do not go to see a dentist it is mainly because they do not have serious dental problems. However, apart from this most frequently mentioned reason, **respondents who say that they do not go to see a dentist mention the high costs of consulting a dentist and dental treatment rather than problems of accessibility.**

ANNEXES

ANNEXES

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 330

“Oral health”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 2nd and the 19th of October 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 330 is part of the wave 72.3 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The EUROBAROMETER 72.3 has also been conducted in the three candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.001	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	02/10/2009 12/10/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.066	02/10/2009 15/10/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.040	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.550	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.011	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.008	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	03/10/2009 19/10/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.003	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.000	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.032	02/10/2009 17/10/2009	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	02/10/2009 17/10/2009	651.400
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	02/10/2009 16/10/2009	143.226
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.018	03/10/2009 18/10/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.026	02/10/2009 16/10/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	513	05/10/2009 16/10/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.044	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	02/10/2009 17/10/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.007	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.005	02/10/2009 16/10/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	03/10/2009 19/10/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.031	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.010	02/10/2009 15/10/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.031	02/10/2009 19/10/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.006	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.017	02/10/2009 19/10/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.012	02/10/2009 19/10/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.354	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	51.081.866
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.004	02/10/2009 18/10/2009	52.728.513
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.000	02/10/2009 12/10/2009	1.678.404
TOTAL			30.292	02/10/2009 19/10/2009	465.127.191

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

Now let's talk about another topic.

ASK QB TO EU27+ CY(tcc) + HR + MK + TR

QB1 When did you last visit a dentist about your teeth, dentures or gums?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Less than 1 year ago	1
1 to less than 2 years ago	2
2 to less than 5 years ago	3
5 or more years ago	4
Never	5
DK	6

NEW

ASK QB2 AND QB3 IF "VISIT A DENTIST WITHIN THE PAST YEAR", CODE 1 IN QB1 - IF QB1=3-5 GO TO QB4 - OTHERS GO TO QB5

QB2 About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a dentist?

(WRITE DOWN - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '98' - IF "DK" CODE '99')

Number of times

NEW

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

POSER QB EN UE27+ CY(tcc) + HR + MK + TR

QB1 Quand avez-vous été chez un dentiste pour la dernière fois pour vos dents, vos prothèses dentaires ou vos gencives ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Il y a moins d'un an	1
Il y a entre 1 et moins de 2 ans	2
Il y a entre 2 et moins de 5 ans	3
Il y a 5 ans ou plus	4
Jamais	5
NSP	6

NOUVEAU

POSER QB2 ET QB3 SI "EST ALLE CHEZ LE DENTISTE AU COURS DE L'ANNEE PASSEE", CODE 1 EN QB1 - SI QB1=3-5 ALLER EN QB4 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB5

QB2 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous été chez le dentiste ?

(NOTER EN CLAIR - SI "REFUS" CODER '98' - SI "NSP" CODER '99')

Nombre de fois

NOUVEAU

--

QB3 What was the reason for the last visit to the dentist?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Check-up, examination or cleaning	1
Routine treatment	2
Emergency treatment	3
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

NEW

ASK QB4 IF "DID NOT VISIT A DENTIST DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS", CODE 3 TO 5
IN QB1 - OTHERS GO TO QB5

--

QB4 What was the main reason you did not visit a dentist in the last two years?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

It is too expensive	1
You don't want to spend money on dental care	2
You are afraid or you don't like dentists or dental hygienists	3
You are too busy	4
Your dental problem is not serious enough	5
Dental office too far away	6
You have no teeth or you have false teeth	7
Physical problems preventing you from going	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	10
DK	11

NEW

--

QB3 Quelle était la raison de votre dernière visite chez le dentiste ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Un check-up, un examen ou un nettoyage	1
Un traitement de routine	2
Un traitement d'urgence	3
Refus (SPONTANE)	4
NSP	5

NOUVEAU

POSER QB4 SI "N'EST PAS ALLE CHEZ UN DENTISTE DURANT LES DEUX DERNIERES
ANNEES", CODE 3 A 5 EN QB1 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB5

--

QB4 Quelle était la principale raison pour laquelle vous n'êtes pas allé(e) chez le dentiste au cours
des deux dernières années ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

C'est trop cher	1
Vous ne voulez pas dépenser de l'argent pour des soins dentaires	2
Vous avez peur ou vous n'aimez pas les dentistes ou spécialistes de l'hygiène dentaire	3
Vous êtes trop occupé(e)	4
Votre problème dentaire n'est pas assez sérieux	5
Le cabinet dentaire est trop loin	6
Vous n'avez pas de dent ou vous avez de fausses dents	7
Des problèmes physiques vous empêchent de vous y rendre	8
Autre (SPONTANE)	9
Refus (SPONTANE)	10
NSP	11

NOUVEAU

ASK ALL	
QB5	Would it be possible for you to see a dentist when needed within a distance of 30 minutes travel either from home or work place?
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3
NEW	
QB6	If you need dental care, do you usually have access to a dentist's office or clinic?
Yes	1
No	2
DK	3
NEW	
QB7	In general, where do you go if you need dental care?
(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
To a dentist's office or private clinic	1
To a hospital primary care clinic	2
To a school/ university dental clinic	3
To a clinic run by the city or government	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7
NEW	

A TOUS	
QB5	Si vous en aviez besoin, vous serait-il possible d'aller chez un dentiste dont le cabinet se trouve à moins de 30 minutes de votre domicile ou de votre lieu de travail ?
Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3
NOUVEAU	
QB6	Quand vous avez besoin de soins dentaires, avez-vous généralement accès à un cabinet ou à une clinique dentaire ?
Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3
NOUVEAU	
QB7	En général, où allez-vous quand vous avez besoin de soins dentaires ?
(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)	
Chez un dentiste ou dans une clinique privée	1
Dans un hôpital de premier soin	2
Dans la clinique d'une école/ université dentaire	3
Dans une clinique gérée par la ville ou le gouvernement	4
Autre (SPONTANE)	6
NSP	7
NOUVEAU	

--

QB8	How many eating\ drinking occasions do you have per day even in small quantities?
-----	---

(WRITE DOWN – "00" IS NOT ACCEPTED – IF "REFUSAL" CODE '98' – IF "DK" CODE '99')
--

	Number of times
--	-----------------

NEW

--

QB9	How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
--

	(READ OUT)	Often	From time to time	Rarely	Never	DK
--	------------	-------	-------------------	--------	-------	----

1	Fresh fruit	1	2	3	4	5
2	Biscuits, cakes, cream cakes	1	2	3	4	5
3	Sweet	1	2	3	4	5
4	Lemonade, cola or other soft drinks	1	2	3	4	5
5	Jam or honey	1	2	3	4	5
6	Chewing gum containing sugar	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QB8	Combien de fois avez-vous l'occasion de manger\ boire par jour, même si c'est en petite quantité ?
-----	--

(NOTER EN CLAIR – "00" N'EST PAS ACCEPTE – SI "REFUS" CODER '98' – SI "NSP" CODER '99')

	Nombre de fois
--	----------------

NOUVEAU

--

QB9	A quelle fréquence mangez-vous ou buvez-vous l'un des aliments suivants, même si c'est en petite quantité ?
-----	---

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)
--

	(LIRE)	Souvent	De temps en temps	Rarement	Jamais	NSP
--	--------	---------	-------------------	----------	--------	-----

1	Des fruits frais	1	2	3	4	5
2	Des biscuits, des gâteaux, des gâteaux à la crème	1	2	3	4	5
3	Des sucreries	1	2	3	4	5
4	De la limonade, du cola ou d'autres boissons softs	1	2	3	4	5
5	De la confiture ou du miel	1	2	3	4	5
6	Du chewing-gum contenant du sucre	1	2	3	4	5

NOUVEAU

--

QB10 How many of your natural teeth do you have?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

All	1
20 or more natural teeth, but not all	2
10 to 19 natural teeth	3
1 to 9 natural teeth	4
No natural teeth	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

NEW

DO NOT ASK QB11 AND QB12 IF "HAS ALL HIS NATURAL TEETH", CODE 1 IN QB10 - IF QB10=1 GO TO QB13

--

QB11 Do you wear any removable denture?

--

Yes	1
No	2
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

--

QB10 Combien de vos dents naturelles avez-vous ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Toutes	1
20 dents naturelles ou plus, mais pas toutes	2
10 à 19 dents naturelles	3
1 à 9 dents naturelles	4
Pas de dent naturelle	5
Refus (SPONATNE)	6
NSP	7

NOUVEAU

NE PAS POSER QB11 ET QB12 SI "A TOUTES SES DENTS NATURELLES", CODE 1 IN QB10 - IF QB10=1 GO TO QB13

--

QB11 Portez-vous une prothèse dentaire amovible ?

--

Oui	1
Non	2
Refus (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NOUVEAU

ASK QB12 IF "WEAR ANY REMOVABLE DENTURE", CODE 1 IN QB11 - OTHERS GO TO QB13

--

QB12 When did you get your last removable denture?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 to 2 years ago	1
3 to 4 years ago	2
5 to 9 years ago	3
10 years ago and over	4
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW

POSER QB12 SI "PORTE UNE PROTHESE DENTAIRE AMOVIBLE", CODE 1 EN QB11 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB13

--

QB12 Quand avez-vous eu votre prothèse dentaire amovible ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Il y a 1 à 2 ans	1
Il y a 3 à 4 ans	2
Il y a 5 à 9 ans	3
Il y a 10 ans ou plus	4
Refus (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

NOUVEAU

ASK ALL

QB13 How often during the past 12 months have you...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Often	From time to time	Rarely	Never	DK
1	Experienced difficulties with eating food due to mouth or teeth problems	1	2	3	4	5
2	Experienced difficulties in chewing\ biting food due to mouth or teeth problems	1	2	3	4	5
3	Experienced toothache\ painful gums\ sore spots	1	2	3	4	5
4	Felt tense because of teeth, mouth or denture problems	1	2	3	4	5
5	Felt embarrassed because of the appearance of your teeth or dentures	1	2	3	4	5
6	Avoided conversation because of the appearance of your teeth or dentures	1	2	3	4	5
7	Reduced your participation in social activities because of problems with your mouth or teeth	1	2	3	4	5

A TOUS

QB13 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous ...?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Souvent	De temps en temps	Rarement	Jamais	NSP
1	Rencontré des difficultés à manger de la nourriture à cause de problèmes de bouche ou de dents	1	2	3	4	5
2	Rencontré des difficultés à mâcher\ mordre de la nourriture à cause de problèmes de bouche ou de dents	1	2	3	4	5
3	Eu un mal de dents\ des gencives douloureuses\ une irritation	1	2	3	4	5
4	Été tendu(e) à cause de problèmes de dents, de bouche ou de prothèse dentaire	1	2	3	4	5
5	Ressenti de l'embarras à cause de l'apparence de vos dents ou de votre prothèse dentaire	1	2	3	4	5
6	Évité une conversation à cause de l'apparence de vos dents ou de votre prothèse dentaire	1	2	3	4	5
7	Diminué votre participation à des activités sociales à cause de problèmes de bouche ou de dents	1	2	3	4	5

TABLES

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health



QB1 Quand avez-vous été chez un dentiste pour la dernière fois pour vos dents, vos prothèses dentaires ou vos gencives ?
 QB1 When did you last visit a dentist about your teeth, dentures or gums?
 QB1 Wann sind Sie das letzte Mal wegen Ihrer Zähne, Ihrer Zahnprothese oder Ihres Zahnfleisches beim Zahnarzt gewesen?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Il y a moins d'un an	57	57	45	69	78	75	77	82	45	54	49	43
Il y a entre 1 et moins de 2 ans	19	19	18	17	10	15	14	11	26	17	26	28
Il y a entre 2 et moins de 5 ans	12	10	16	9	8	6	6	5	16	13	12	17
Il y a 5 ans ou plus	9	13	15	4	4	3	3	2	12	14	10	9
Jamais	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2
NSP	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Less than 1 year ago	52	52	54	52	41	46	77	35	50	83	56
1 to less than 2 years ago	23	25	19	21	26	23	11	24	27	8	29
2 to less than 5 years ago	15	12	19	8	15	16	5	21	14	3	11
5 or more years ago	9	7	7	15	13	11	5	17	7	5	2
Never	1	3	1	3	5	4	1	3	1	1	1
DK	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Vor weniger als einem Jahr	44	46	34	55	73	58	71	64	50	34	53
Vor mehr als einem aber weniger als zwei Jahren	19	19	16	21	14	24	19	14	19	16	18
Vor mehr als zwei aber weniger als fünf Jahren	19	15	18	14	7	11	6	9	16	15	12
Vor mehr als fünf Jahren	15	14	19	10	5	7	3	10	14	17	14
Noch nie	2	4	9	0	0	0	1	2	1	17	3
WN	1	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health

QB2 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous été chez le dentiste ?

QB2 About how many times in the past 12 months have you seen a dentist?

QB2 Wie oft sind Sie in den vergangenen 12 Monaten beim Zahnarzt gewesen?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
1 fois	42	50	32	44	38	46	45	41	34	54	37	51
2 fois	34	29	32	38	45	38	37	34	25	28	30	27
3 fois	10	9	16	8	7	7	8	10	14	8	13	9
4 fois ou plus	13	12	19	9	10	9	10	14	26	8	20	12
Refus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NSP	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
1 time	48	39	40	32	41	34	46	54	57	34	40
2 times	20	33	26	28	21	21	36	22	26	47	38
3 times	14	12	16	12	14	13	5	11	9	9	12
4 times or more	18	13	18	26	22	29	12	12	8	10	9
Refusal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK	0	3	0	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	1

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
1 mal	32	38	28	36	48	43	54	34	31	38	23
2 Male	27	30	20	26	34	32	27	50	25	25	27
3 Male	13	10	15	15	9	11	10	7	14	13	21
4 fois ou plus	25	17	28	22	8	13	9	9	28	24	28
Verweigert	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
WN	3	4	9	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health



QB3 Quelle était la raison de votre dernière visite chez le dentiste ?

QB3 What was the reason for the last visit to the dentist?

QB3 Was war der Grund für Ihren letzten Besuch beim Zahnarzt?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Un check-up, un examen ou un nettoyage	50	57	20	59	69	40	39	34	34	62	42	46
Un traitement de routine	33	25	40	29	18	48	49	53	41	25	33	32
Un traitement d'urgence	17	18	40	12	13	11	12	13	24	12	25	22
Refus (SPONTANE)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Check-up, examination or cleaning	37	67	40	34	30	21	59	49	55	79	44
Routine treatment	31	20	15	19	42	54	27	33	17	13	43
Emergency treatment	31	13	45	47	27	24	14	18	28	8	13
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
DK	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Nachuntersuchung, Vorsorge oder Zahnreinigung	32	29	27	37	57	50	60	72	44	40	47
Routinebehandlung	53	46	31	29	29	28	22	20	38	28	18
Notfallbehandlung	14	25	40	33	13	22	18	8	17	31	35
Verweigert (SPONTAN)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WN	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health



QB4 Quelle était la principale raison pour laquelle vous n'êtes pas allé(e) chez le dentiste au cours des deux dernières années ?

QB4 What was the main reason you did not visit a dentist in the last two years?

QB4 Was ist der Hauptgrund dafür, dass Sie in den vergangenen zwei Jahren nicht beim Zahnarzt gewesen sind?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
C'est trop cher	15	5	24	6	26	7	7	8	29	15	11	23
Vous ne voulez pas dépenser de l'argent pour des soins dentaires	3	1	5	3	2	2	2	0	2	4	3	4
Vous avez peur ou vous n'aimez pas les dentistes ou spécialistes de l'hygiène dentaire	10	7	4	17	19	15	13	7	3	13	5	10
Vous êtes trop occupé(e)	7	7	2	9	9	4	6	15	3	5	5	8
Votre problème dentaire n'est pas assez sérieux	33	32	36	31	17	34	34	34	38	30	44	29
Le cabinet dentaire est trop loin	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Vous n'avez pas de dent ou vous avez de fausses dents	16	33	19	28	20	22	19	7	19	18	22	14
Des problèmes physiques vous empêchent de vous y rendre	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	15	1	1	1	0
Autre (SPONTANE)	9	10	4	3	6	12	12	14	1	7	7	12
Refus (SPONTANE)	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
NSP	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	0

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
It is too expensive	8	16	6	8	30	22	5	14	3	4	8
You don't want to spend money on dental care	2	4	1	3	2	5	0	6	1	0	5
You are afraid or you don't like dentists or dental hygienists	11	6	4	9	5	10	5	11	23	7	18
You are too busy	11	6	4	2	5	3	22	2	8	1	8
Your dental problem is not serious enough	27	50	62	68	35	33	18	34	19	20	44
Dental office too far away	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
You have no teeth or you have false teeth	15	7	11	3	7	10	22	19	13	59	7
Physical problems preventing you from going	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	21	6	8	0	9	11	11	11	25	8	7
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	2	1	0	1
DK	2	2	0	5	7	3	9	1	7	1	0

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Es ist zu teuer	8	46	26	6	12	4	24	15	4	12	13
Sie wollen kein Geld für Zahnpflege ausgeben	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2
Sie haben Angst vor Zahnärzten oder Zahn Technikern oder Sie mögen keine Zahnärzte oder Zahn Techniker	13	2	9	7	16	4	8	11	12	5	8
Sie haben zu viel zu tun	8	1	3	4	12	3	13	8	10	2	7
Ihre Zahnprobleme sind nicht schwerwiegend genug	31	23	29	36	17	43	33	35	37	58	29
Die Zahnarztpraxis ist zu weit entfernt	1	2	1	1	4	0	0	4	1	1	1
Sie haben keine Zähne oder ein Gebiss	26	14	4	30	33	19	4	17	20	4	21
Sie haben körperliche Beschwerden, die Sie daran hindern, zum Zahnarzt zu gehen	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	2
Andere (SPONTAN)	6	8	2	13	4	21	12	6	6	9	10
Verweigert (SPONTAN)	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	0
WN	4	2	22	0	0	1	1	1	7	3	7

QB5 Si vous en aviez besoin, vous serait-il possible d'aller chez un dentiste dont le cabinet se trouve à moins de 30 minutes de votre domicile ou de votre lieu de travail ?

QB5 Would it be possible for you to see a dentist when needed within a distance of 30 minutes travel either from home or work place?

QB5 Hätten Sie im Bedarfsfall die Möglichkeit, von zu Hause oder von Ihrer Arbeit aus einen Zahnarzt innerhalb von 30 Minuten zu erreichen?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Oui	88	96	87	80	89	94	94	93	76	95	91	91
Non	10	4	11	19	10	5	5	6	23	3	9	8
NSP	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Yes	95	79	96	87	79	86	87	88	92	94	87
No	4	16	3	12	18	10	11	11	7	5	12
DK	1	5	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	1

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Ja	83	87	84	92	78	95	91	82	87	78	92
Nein	15	11	7	7	22	4	8	15	12	21	8
WN	2	2	9	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health

QB6 Quand vous avez besoin de soins dentaires, avez-vous généralement accès à un cabinet ou à une clinique dentaire ?

QB6 If you need dental care, do you usually have access to a dentist's office or clinic?

QB6 Haben Sie im Bedarfsfall in der Regel Zugang zu einem Zahnarzt oder einer Zahnklinik?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Oui	92	96	93	91	97	95	96	99	93	96	96	92
Non	6	3	6	8	2	3	2	1	6	2	4	7
NSP	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	1

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Yes	97	91	99	82	88	76	96	98	98	97	94
No	3	6	1	13	9	20	3	2	1	1	6
DK	0	3	0	5	3	4	1	0	1	2	0

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Ja	87	90	81	95	95	94	97	87	94	77	95
Nein	10	8	10	4	5	4	2	8	4	21	4
WN	3	2	9	1	0	2	1	5	2	2	1

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health



QB7 En général, où allez-vous quand vous avez besoin de soins dentaires ?

QB7 In general, where do you go if you need dental care?

QB7 Wohin gehen Sie in der Regel, wenn Sie Zahnprobleme haben?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Chez un dentiste ou dans une clinique privée	79	94	76	90	96	99	99	99	79	92	90	84
Dans un hôpital de premier soin	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	5
Dans la clinique d'une école/ université dentaire	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dans une clinique gérée par la ville ou le gouvernement	14	2	16	7	2	0	1	1	13	2	7	7
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
NSP	2	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	0	2

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
To a dentist's office or private clinic	97	92	91	76	79	74	98	50	90	97	90
To a hospital primary care clinic	1	5	6	15	3	4	0	4	4	1	7
To a school/ university dental clinic	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	3	0	1	1
To a clinic run by the city or government	1	0	3	5	12	13	0	41	5	0	1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	1	1	0
DK	0	1	0	2	3	3	0	1	0	0	1

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
In eine Zahnarztpraxis oder private Klinik	60	86	72	80	89	46	51	31	87	36	82
In die allgemeine Ambulanz eines Krankenhauses	9	7	5	4	7	0	4	2	8	29	13
In eine universitäre Zahnklinik	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	2	1
In eine staatliche oder städtische Klinik	27	2	11	12	3	49	44	62	3	31	3
Andere (SPONTAN)	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
WN	2	3	10	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	1

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health

QB8 Combien de fois avez-vous l'occasion de manger/ boire par jour, même si c'est en petite quantité ?

QB8 How many eating/ drinking occasions do you have per day even in small quantities?

QB8 Wie häufig nehmen Sie am Tag Essen oder Getränke zu sich, selbst wenn es kleinste Mengen sind?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Moins de 3 fois	5	6	9	2	2	3	3	4	9	2	11	4
3 fois	22	24	35	7	8	18	19	21	35	11	36	19
4 fois	20	18	28	9	11	20	22	29	28	21	27	25
5 fois	18	14	14	21	13	17	18	23	17	20	15	29
6 fois ou plus	30	37	10	46	66	38	34	22	10	41	11	21
Refus	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSP	5	1	4	14	0	4	4	1	1	5	0	2

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Less than 3 times	6	6	10	14	8	7	9	7	6	1	3
3 times	38	23	32	43	38	32	37	29	14	10	14
4 times	18	26	18	20	28	27	18	25	9	9	20
5 times	10	19	16	13	14	20	12	23	10	14	22
6 times or more	26	20	24	10	11	11	14	15	54	65	32
Refusal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DK	2	6	0	0	1	3	10	1	7	1	8

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Unter 3 male	2	2	15	5	1	2	1	4	9	5	6
3 Male	18	13	43	26	17	6	10	18	27	40	20
4 Male	20	33	17	23	18	16	15	12	19	20	11
5 male	25	21	8	24	27	31	25	12	19	14	12
6 male oder mehr	20	26	6	22	32	41	48	53	20	19	46
Verweigert	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1
WN	14	5	11	0	5	3	1	1	3	2	4

Des fruits frais

Fresh fruit

Frisches Obst

[illegible][illegible]

Des biscuits, des gâteaux, des gâteaux à la crème

QB9.2 How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Biscuits, cakes, cream cakes

QB9.2 Wie häufig konsumieren Sie die folgenden Lebensmittel, selbst wenn es kleinste Mengen sind?

Kekse, Kuchen, Torten

[illegible]

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health

QB9.3 A quelle fréquence mangez-vous ou buvez-vous l'un des aliments suivants, même si c'est en petite quantité ?

Des sucreries

QB9.3 How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Sweet

QB9.3 Wie häufig konsumieren Sie die folgenden Lebensmittel, selbst wenn es kleinste Mengen sind?

Süßigkeiten

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	15	19	19	15	10	16	15	12	16	16	20	12
De temps en temps	36	37	33	43	42	41	40	38	37	36	35	37
Rarement	37	32	42	37	38	35	37	45	41	37	38	35
Jamais	12	12	6	5	10	8	8	5	6	11	7	16
NSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	14	15	16	16	18	21	16	22	18	12	10
From time to time	25	42	27	23	34	33	27	36	31	35	40
Rarely	38	38	47	33	40	37	42	36	38	36	44
Never	23	5	10	28	8	9	15	6	13	17	6
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	22	7	16	15	20	12	10	14	21	11	30
Gelegentlich	35	37	36	26	44	36	38	33	36	28	30
Selten	38	45	40	46	32	41	42	32	33	35	29
Niemals	5	11	7	13	4	11	10	21	10	26	10
WN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health

QB9.4 A quelle fréquence mangez-vous ou buvez-vous l'un des aliments suivants, même si c'est en petite quantité ?

De la limonade, du cola ou d'autres boissons softs

QB9.4 How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Lemonade, cola or other soft drinks

QB9.4 Wie häufig konsumieren Sie die folgenden Lebensmittel, selbst wenn es kleinste Mengen sind?

Limonade, Cola oder andere Erfrischungsgetränke

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	19	30	40	31	19	15	15	15	9	19	21	25
De temps en temps	26	25	30	30	26	20	20	19	18	25	32	34
Rarement	30	22	21	24	31	34	33	30	30	31	35	23
Jamais	25	23	9	15	24	31	32	36	43	25	12	18
NSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	14	14	32	47	13	8	16	25	22	22	18
From time to time	18	33	27	24	17	14	15	24	33	30	35
Rarely	26	37	28	17	28	33	29	31	26	24	34
Never	42	16	13	12	42	45	40	20	19	24	13
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	19	14	29	10	31	9	11	22	24	22	58
Gelegentlich	25	30	31	21	30	23	20	24	33	37	24
Selten	29	34	28	30	27	40	41	27	26	25	14
Niemals	27	22	11	38	12	27	28	27	16	16	4
WN	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health

QB9.5 A quelle fréquence mangez-vous ou buvez-vous l'un des aliments suivants, même si c'est en petite quantité ?

De la confiture ou du miel

QB9.5 How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Jam or honey

QB9.5 Wie häufig konsumieren Sie die folgenden Lebensmittel, selbst wenn es kleinste Mengen sind?

Marmelade oder Honig

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	20	25	16	18	24	36	36	34	29	18	21	12
De temps en temps	32	33	33	40	28	34	33	32	38	33	33	24
Rarement	30	24	40	33	31	20	21	25	27	29	34	34
Jamais	18	18	10	9	17	10	10	9	6	20	12	30
NSP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	27	11	15	21	29	30	36	18	5	19	15
From time to time	26	35	27	27	37	40	25	33	11	26	49
Rarely	21	35	37	27	28	24	21	37	28	28	30
Never	26	19	21	24	6	6	18	12	56	27	6
DK	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	17	3	23	20	16	16	17	12	13	23	25
Gelegentlich	41	26	36	37	40	28	27	28	36	34	32
Selten	33	45	32	31	37	44	44	29	34	27	29
Niemals	9	26	8	12	7	12	12	31	17	16	14
WN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health

QB9.6 A quelle fréquence mangez-vous ou buvez-vous l'un des aliments suivants, même si c'est en petite quantité ?

Du chewing-gum contenant du sucre

QB9.6 How often do you eat or drink any of the following, even in small quantities?

Chewing gum containing sugar

QB9.6 Wie häufig konsumieren Sie die folgenden Lebensmittel, selbst wenn es kleinste Mengen sind?

Zuckerhaltiges Kaugummi

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	8	7	13	13	5	4	4	2	6	8	5	6
De temps en temps	12	10	9	18	5	6	6	6	11	15	10	11
Rarement	18	17	24	23	19	16	16	17	19	17	29	19
Jamais	62	66	53	46	71	74	74	75	64	59	56	64
NSP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	6	15	7	14	8	9	8	6	5	1	6
From time to time	9	24	10	13	11	11	11	7	5	6	17
Rarely	16	21	20	15	24	21	16	16	15	13	23
Never	69	40	63	57	56	59	65	71	75	80	54
DK	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	9	6	19	7	12	3	2	9	16	6	30
Gelegentlich	15	16	20	12	16	5	4	9	17	14	16
Selten	20	21	22	18	26	18	17	15	19	17	17
Niemals	55	57	38	63	46	74	77	67	47	63	37
WN	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health



QB10 Combien de vos dents naturelles avez-vous ?
 QB10 How many of your natural teeth do you have?
 QB10 Wie viele Ihrer natürlichen Zähne haben Sie noch?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Toutes	41	33	40	43	57	40	38	29	27	51	50	47
20 dents naturelles ou plus, mais pas toutes	32	37	27	30	27	32	34	42	41	27	26	32
10 à 19 dents naturelles	12	11	17	13	8	12	12	13	15	10	10	8
1 à 9 dents naturelles	6	8	7	6	3	7	7	7	10	4	6	6
Pas de dent naturelle	7	11	8	7	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	6
Refus (SPONATNE)	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	1
NSP	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
All	34	49	57	65	29	31	40	19	57	46	35
20 or more natural teeth, but not all	41	28	26	16	42	36	39	37	23	32	35
10 to 19 natural teeth	12	13	8	7	16	16	10	20	8	9	15
1 to 9 natural teeth	6	4	5	4	7	10	5	13	5	4	6
No natural teeth	6	4	4	8	4	5	6	10	5	9	7
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2
DK	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Alle	28	32	30	32	29	53	55	50	26	66	34
20 oder mehr natürliche Zähne, aber nicht alle	32	35	25	34	42	26	35	28	36	12	31
10 bis 19 natürliche Zähne	14	12	20	15	15	10	6	11	16	7	14
1 bis 9 natürliche Zähne	11	9	14	9	7	4	2	3	14	7	11
Keine natürlichen Zähne	11	9	6	9	7	7	2	7	7	7	10
Verweigert (SPONTAN)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WN	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health



QB11 Portez-vous une prothèse dentaire amovible ?

QB11 Do you wear any removable denture?

QB11 Tragen Sie herausnehmbare Zahnprothesen?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Oui	31	37	28	28	29	34	34	36	33	36	31	33
Non	66	62	71	71	71	62	63	62	67	59	68	65
Refus (SPONTANE)	2	1	1	0	0	4	3	2	0	2	1	2
NSP	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Yes	34	24	24	82	24	21	32	24	36	32	34
No	66	71	76	18	74	78	57	75	64	68	61
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	0	5	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	5
DK	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Ja	37	37	14	31	27	36	10	38	36	76	30
Nein	61	62	73	68	71	64	90	62	54	23	69
Verweigert (SPONTAN)	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
WN	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	0

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health



QB12 Quand avez-vous eu votre prothèse dentaire amovible ?
 QB12 When did you get your last removable denture?
 QB12 Wann haben Sie Ihre letzte herausnehmbare Zahnprothese erhalten?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Il y a 1 à 2 ans	22	16	17	27	15	16	18	23	33	17	15	19
Il y a 3 à 4 ans	21	17	30	36	16	21	21	23	25	26	19	27
Il y a 5 à 9 ans	26	25	36	22	24	31	30	27	27	29	32	28
Il y a 10 ans ou plus	29	42	15	15	45	29	28	24	14	27	31	24
Refus (SPONTANE)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
NSP	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	3	1	1	3	1

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
1 to 2 years ago	17	28	22	35	40	19	15	18	30	28	14
3 to 4 years ago	13	31	23	15	24	26	12	30	25	15	44
5 to 9 years ago	21	24	27	19	23	24	23	33	19	23	29
10 years ago and over	48	15	27	27	13	30	48	18	25	33	12
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
DK	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Vor 1 bis 2 Jahren	20	20	32	22	22	15	28	36	32	41	23
Vor 3 bis 4 Jahren	18	21	18	23	29	12	10	18	19	18	22
Vor 5 bis 9 Jahren	32	22	16	26	32	26	30	22	28	23	25
Vor 10 Jahren oder früher	28	34	30	29	16	46	30	23	20	16	28
Verweigert (SPONTAN)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
WN	2	2	4	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	2

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health

QB13.1 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous ...?

Rencontré des difficultés à manger de la nourriture à cause de problèmes de bouche ou de dents

QB13.1 How often during the past 12 months have you...?

Experienced difficulties with eating food due to mouth or teeth problems

QB13.1 Wie oft haben Sie in den vergangenen 12 Monaten ...?

Aufgrund von Mund- oder Zahnproblemen Schwierigkeiten beim Essen gehabt

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	4	3	10	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	4	4
De temps en temps	11	8	18	13	5	7	7	5	13	9	13	17
Rarement	17	15	23	32	13	13	14	18	14	16	19	19
Jamais	68	74	48	53	81	78	77	74	69	73	64	60
NSP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oui	15	11	28	15	6	9	9	8	16	11	17	21
Non	85	89	71	85	94	91	91	92	83	89	83	79

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	4	3	4	12	4	10	4	4	2	2	1
From time to time	8	18	12	18	12	17	11	12	9	5	20
Rarely	13	19	16	18	15	20	11	20	16	10	30
Never	75	60	68	52	68	53	74	64	73	83	49
DK	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	12	21	16	30	16	27	15	16	11	7	21
No	88	79	84	70	83	73	85	84	89	93	79

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	2	4	10	3	2	2	1	3	6	14	12
Gelegentlich	10	15	22	8	9	11	3	9	13	19	23
Selten	18	23	32	16	24	19	9	12	18	17	24
Niemals	69	58	34	73	65	68	87	76	62	50	41
WN	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ja	12	19	32	11	11	13	4	12	19	33	35
Nein	87	81	66	89	89	87	96	88	80	67	65

Special Eurobarometer 330 – Oral Health

QB13.2 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous ...?

Rencontré des difficultés à mâcher/ mordre de la nourriture à cause de problèmes de bouche ou de dents

QB13.2 How often during the past 12 months have you...?

Experienced difficulties in chewing/ biting food due to mouth or teeth problems

QB13.2 Wie oft haben Sie in den vergangenen 12 Monaten ...?

Aufgrund von Mund- oder Zahnproblemen Schwierigkeiten beim Kauen/Zubeißen gehabt

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	4	4	11	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	3	4
De temps en temps	10	7	16	10	5	6	6	6	12	7	12	14
Rarement	16	12	20	31	9	13	14	16	13	14	19	17
Jamais	70	77	52	57	84	79	78	76	69	76	66	65
NSP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Oui	14	11	27	12	7	8	8	8	17	9	15	18
Non	86	89	72	88	93	92	92	92	82	90	85	82

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	4	3	4	12	4	11	3	6	2	2	2
From time to time	7	17	12	16	12	16	7	11	7	4	18
Rarely	10	19	16	15	12	17	10	19	13	8	28
Never	79	61	68	57	71	56	80	64	78	86	52
DK	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	11	20	16	28	16	27	10	17	9	6	20
No	89	80	84	72	83	73	90	83	91	94	80

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	2	5	11	4	3	2	1	3	6	12	12
Gelegentlich	9	14	19	8	7	9	3	7	12	17	18
Selten	16	21	31	15	23	18	10	10	16	17	25
Niemals	72	60	37	73	67	71	86	80	65	54	45
WN	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ja	11	19	30	12	10	11	4	10	18	29	30
Nein	88	81	68	88	90	89	96	90	81	71	70

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QB13.3 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous ...?

Eu un mal de dents/ des gencives douloureuses/ une irritation

QB13.3 How often during the past 12 months have you...?

Experienced toothache/ painful gums/ sore spots

QB13.3 Wie oft haben Sie in den vergangenen 12 Monaten ...?

Zahnschmerzen/ schmerzendes Zahnfleisch/ wunde Stellen im Mund gehabt

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	3	3	6	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	4
De temps en temps	13	11	19	13	5	7	7	9	17	9	14	20
Rarement	21	20	29	38	19	17	18	23	23	18	23	19
Jamais	63	66	45	47	75	74	73	66	56	71	60	57
NSP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Oui	16	14	25	15	6	9	9	11	20	10	17	24
Non	84	86	74	85	94	91	91	89	79	89	83	76

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	3	3	4	12	2	6	1	4	2	3	2
From time to time	12	20	14	17	12	16	13	11	12	8	17
Rarely	19	23	19	19	21	24	16	25	17	19	34
Never	66	54	63	52	64	54	70	60	69	70	47
DK	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	15	23	18	29	14	22	14	15	14	11	19
No	85	77	82	71	85	78	86	85	86	89	81

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	2	4	9	3	2	1	1	2	5	13	10
Gelegentlich	12	13	21	11	13	14	7	11	14	17	22
Selten	22	23	35	21	33	25	18	14	23	20	27
Niemals	64	60	33	65	52	60	74	73	57	50	41
WN	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ja	14	17	30	14	15	15	8	13	19	30	32
Nein	86	83	68	86	85	85	92	87	80	70	68

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QB13.4 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous ...?
 Été tendu(e) à cause de problèmes de dents, de bouche ou de prothèse dentaire
 QB13.4 How often during the past 12 months have you...?
 Felt tense because of teeth, mouth or denture problems
 QB13.4 Wie oft haben Sie in den vergangenen 12 Monaten ...?
 Aufgrund von Zahn-, Mund- oder Prothesenproblemen Verspannungen gehabt

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3
De temps en temps	8	7	13	9	3	3	3	3	10	4	10	15
Rarement	12	9	20	20	9	6	7	7	11	9	19	17
Jamais	77	82	61	69	87	90	89	89	75	85	69	64
NSP	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Oui	10	9	18	11	4	4	4	4	13	5	12	18
Non	89	91	81	89	96	96	96	96	86	94	88	81

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	3	3	4	6	2	6	3	3	2	1	1
From time to time	4	13	10	11	9	12	4	9	7	3	8
Rarely	9	17	12	9	9	13	8	16	11	6	17
Never	84	67	74	73	76	68	85	72	80	90	73
DK	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Yes	7	16	14	17	11	18	7	12	9	4	9
No	93	84	86	82	85	81	93	88	91	96	90

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	2	3	7	2	2	1	2	2	3	6	7
Gelegentlich	9	11	12	6	8	6	8	5	9	13	15
Selten	15	15	25	9	18	9	11	7	14	14	17
Niemals	73	71	52	83	72	84	79	86	72	67	61
WN	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ja	11	14	19	8	10	7	10	7	12	19	22
Nein	88	86	77	92	90	93	90	93	86	81	78

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QB13.5 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous ...?

Ressenti de l'embarras à cause de l'apparence de vos dents ou de votre prothèse dentaire

QB13.5 How often during the past 12 months have you...?

Felt embarrassed because of the appearance of your teeth or dentures

QB13.5 Wie oft haben Sie in den vergangenen 12 Monaten ...?

Aufgrund des Aussehens Ihrer Zähne oder Zahnprothesen das Gefühl gehabt, sich schämen zu müssen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	2	2	4	1	1	0	1	1	4	1	2	1
De temps en temps	5	5	8	6	4	3	2	2	7	3	2	5
Rarement	8	6	11	13	4	4	4	4	8	6	7	7
Jamais	84	87	75	80	91	93	93	93	79	89	89	86
NSP	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Oui	7	7	12	7	5	3	3	3	11	4	4	6
Non	92	93	86	93	95	97	97	97	87	95	96	93

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	3	2	1	3	3	6	2	3	1	1	0
From time to time	5	7	4	5	6	9	3	7	2	2	4
Rarely	5	13	5	5	5	10	5	11	4	4	10
Never	87	77	90	86	82	74	89	79	93	93	85
DK	0	1	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	1
Yes	8	9	5	8	9	15	5	10	3	3	4
No	92	90	95	91	87	84	94	90	97	97	95

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	2	3	7	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	4
Gelegentlich	7	8	9	3	4	3	4	6	6	6	10
Selten	11	12	18	5	12	6	6	6	9	9	12
Niemals	79	77	62	89	83	90	89	87	81	80	73
WN	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Ja	9	11	16	5	5	4	5	7	8	10	14
Nein	90	89	80	94	95	96	95	93	90	89	85

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QB13.6 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous ...?
 Evité une conversation à cause de l'apparence de vos dents ou de votre prothèse dentaire
 QB13.6 How often during the past 12 months have you...?
 Avoided conversation because of the appearance of your teeth or dentures
 QB13.6 Wie oft haben Sie in den vergangenen 12 Monaten ...?
 Aufgrund des Aussehens Ihrer Zähne oder Zahnprothesen Unterhaltungen vermieden

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
De temps en temps	3	2	6	4	0	1	1	1	4	2	2	4
Rarement	6	5	8	8	3	2	2	2	4	4	5	6
Jamais	90	92	82	88	97	96	96	96	90	93	92	88
NSP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Oui	4	3	9	4	0	2	2	2	5	2	3	5
Non	96	97	90	96	100	98	98	98	94	97	97	94

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	1	2	1	4	1	4	1	2	0	0	1
From time to time	2	6	2	2	4	6	1	5	1	1	3
Rarely	2	10	5	6	3	8	3	8	2	1	9
Never	95	82	92	87	88	81	95	85	97	98	87
DK	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	3	8	3	6	5	10	2	7	1	1	4
No	97	92	97	93	91	89	98	93	99	99	96

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	3
Gelegentlich	6	5	6	2	2	3	1	2	3	6	8
Selten	7	12	15	3	9	4	2	3	7	9	9
Niemals	85	81	72	94	88	93	97	94	87	81	80
WN	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ja	7	7	10	3	3	3	1	3	5	9	11
Nein	92	93	87	97	97	97	99	97	94	90	89

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QB13.7 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous ...?

Diminué votre participation à des activités sociales à cause de problèmes de bouche ou de dents

QB13.7 How often during the past 12 months have you...?

Reduced your participation in social activities because of problems with your mouth or teeth

QB13.7 Wie oft haben Sie in den vergangenen 12 Monaten ...?

Aufgrund von Mund- oder Zahnproblemen nicht an sozialen Aktivitäten teilgenommen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Souvent	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
De temps en temps	3	1	4	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	4
Rarement	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
Jamais	92	95	86	92	98	97	97	97	92	94	94	91
NSP	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Oui	4	1	6	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	2	4
Non	96	99	92	98	100	99	99	99	95	98	98	95

	FR	IT	CY	CY (tcc)	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Often	1	2	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
From time to time	1	6	1	3	2	5	1	4	1	0	3
Rarely	1	9	5	6	2	5	2	7	1	1	8
Never	97	83	93	87	91	86	97	87	98	99	88
DK	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	1
Yes	2	8	2	6	3	7	1	5	1	0	3
No	98	92	98	93	93	91	99	94	99	100	96

	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	TR	MK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Häufig	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2
Gelegentlich	5	4	6	1	1	2	0	1	3	7	6
Selten	7	10	13	3	5	3	1	2	6	8	8
Niemals	88	84	75	95	92	95	99	96	88	82	83
WN	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Ja	5	5	10	2	2	2	0	2	4	9	8
Nein	95	94	88	98	97	98	100	98	94	90	91