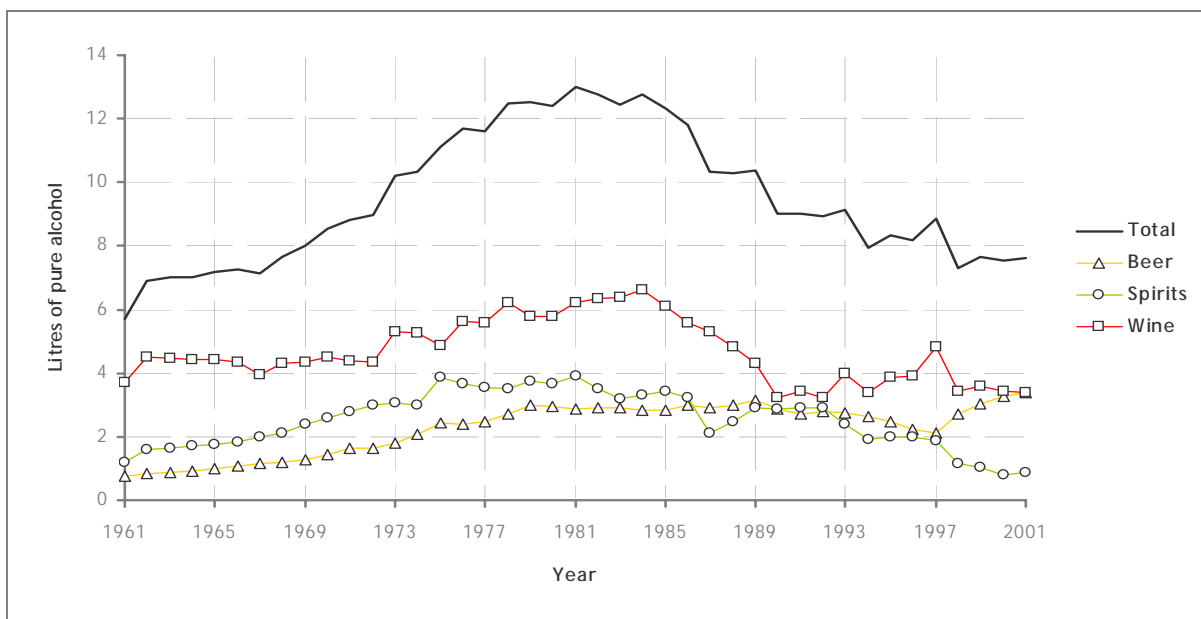


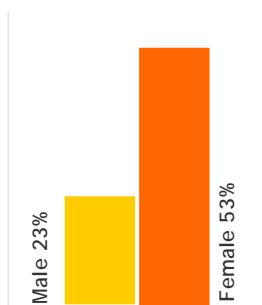
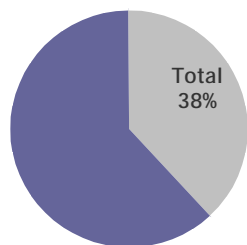
# ROMANIA

## Recorded adult per capita consumption (age 15+)



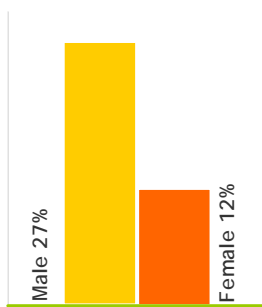
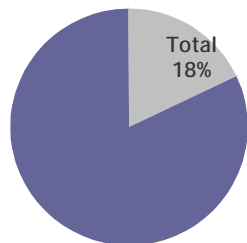
Sources: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), World Drink Trends 2003

## Last year abstainers



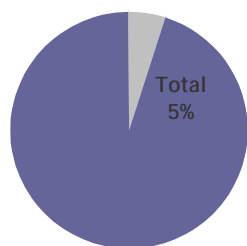
Estimates from key alcohol experts showing proportion of adult males and females who had been abstaining (last year before the survey). Data is for after year 1995.<sup>1</sup>

## Youth drinking (alcohol consumers)



Data from the 1999 ESPAD survey. Total sample size  $n = 2393$ , males  $n = 960$  and females  $n = 1433$ ; age group 15 to 16 years. Alcohol consumer was defined as lifetime use of 40 times or more.<sup>2</sup>

Youth drinking (binge drinkers)



Data from the 1999 ESPAD survey. Total sample size  $n = 2393$ , males  $n = 960$  and females  $n = 1433$ ; age group 15 to 16 years. Binge drinking was defined as consuming five or more drinks in a row three times or more in the last 30 days.<sup>2</sup>

Youth drinking (drunkenness)

In the 1999 ESPAD study of subjects 15 to 16 years old (total sample size  $n = 2393$ ; males  $n = 960$  and females  $n = 1433$ ) the proportion of subjects who reported being drunk three times or more in the last 30 days was 3% (total), 5% (males) and 1% (females).<sup>2</sup>

Traditional alcoholic beverages

The alcohol that is homemade is called *plinca* or *switka* which is a distilled brandy of about 40% alcohol content. It is made from fruits such as apples, pears, plums and pears.<sup>3</sup>

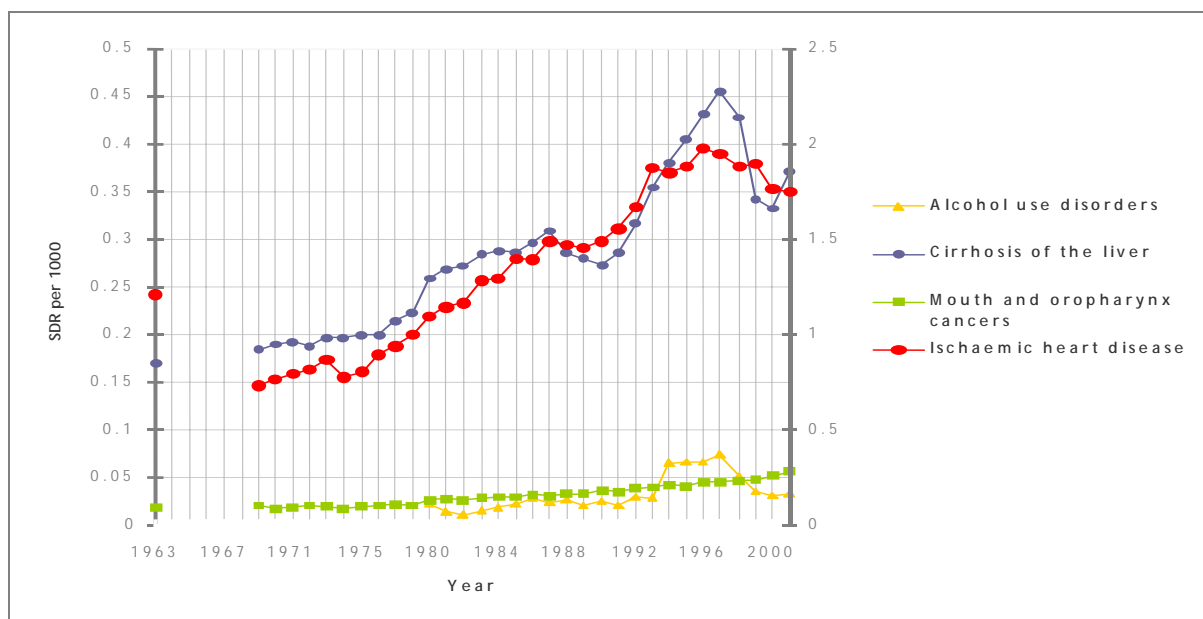
Unrecorded alcohol consumption

The unrecorded alcohol consumption in Romania is estimated to be 4.0 litres pure alcohol per capita for population older than 15 for the years after 1995 (estimated by a group of key alcohol experts).<sup>1</sup>

Mortality rates from selected death causes where alcohol is one of the underlying risk factors

The data represent all the deaths occurring in a country irrespective of whether alcohol was a direct or indirect contributor.

Chronic mortality



Note: Chronic mortality time-series measured on two axes, ischaemic heart disease on right axis and the other causes on the left.

## Acute mortality



Source: WHO Mortality Database

## Morbidity, health and social problems from alcohol use

Doctors who work in the villages report that up to 60% of their patients have alcohol-related medical issues, and the local clergy report similar percentages of problem drinkers in their parishes. This would of course not translate to saying that 60% of villagers have drinking problems but rather it highlights the fact that there is a much higher incidence of alcohol abuse in the villages and rural areas than in the larger cities. Most of the alcohol in these areas is of the 'homemade' variety, meaning that it would not be reported in the official consumption statistics.<sup>4</sup>

The rate of alcoholic psychosis incidence per 100 000 population was 36.33 in 2001 and 37.55 in 2002.<sup>5</sup>

The SDR per 100 000 population for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was 49.43 in 2001 and 50.58 in 2002.<sup>5</sup>

The number of alcohol-related road traffic accidents per 100 000 population was 2.57 in 1999 and 2.42 in 2000.<sup>5</sup>

## Country background information

<b>Total population 2003</b>	22 334 000	<b>Life expectancy at birth (2002)</b>	Male	68.0
Adult (15+)	18 537 220		Female	75.0
% under 15	17	<b>Infant mortality rate (2002)</b>	Male	22
<b>Population distribution 2001 (%)</b>			Female	19
Urban	55	<b>Gross National Income per capita 2002</b>	US\$	1850
Rural	45			

Sources: Population and Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, World Bank World Development Indicators database, The World Health Report 2004

## References

1. Alcohol per capita consumption, patterns of drinking and abstention worldwide after 1995. Appendix 2. *European Addiction Research*, 2001, 7(3):155–157.
2. Hibell B et al. *The 1999 ESPAD Report. The European School Survey on Alcohol and Other Drugs: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students in 30 European Countries*. Stockholm, Council of Europe, 2000.
3. Frantz F. Addictions Counselor. Personal communication. 10 March 2004.

4. Frantz F. Addictions Counselor. Personal communication. 2 March 2004.
5. European health for all database. World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe (<http://hfadb.who.dk/hfa>, accessed 26 February 2004).