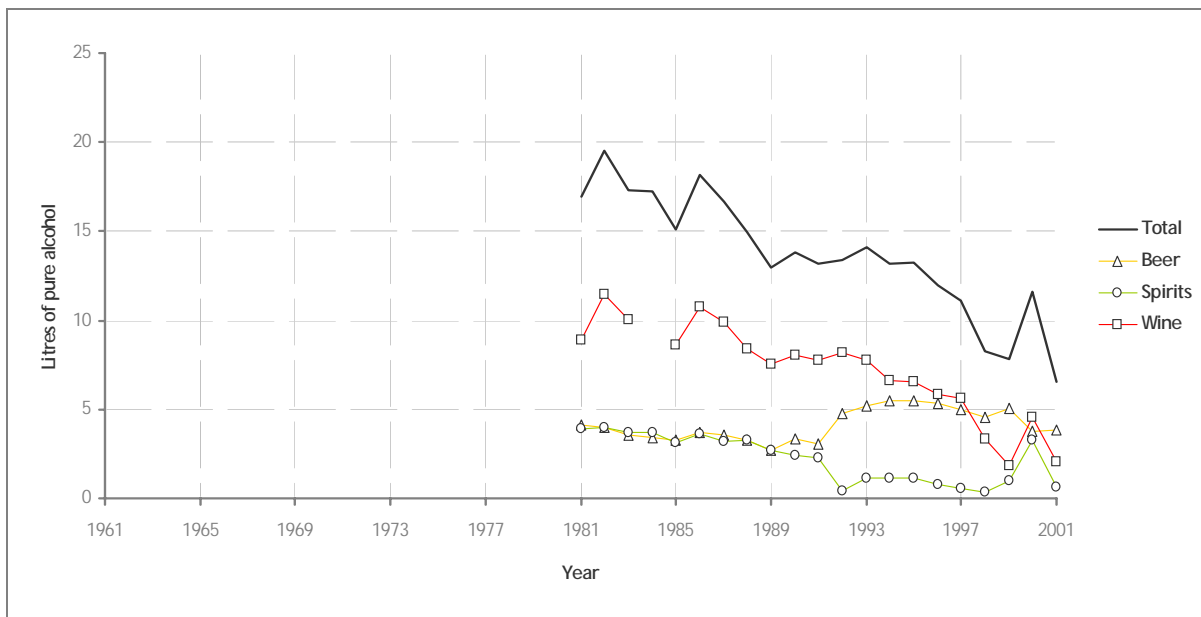


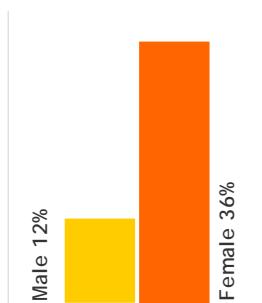
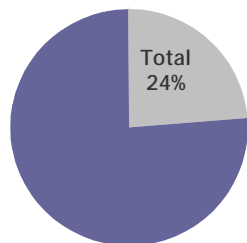
# SLOVENIA

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



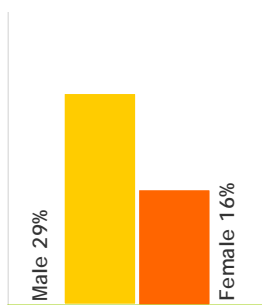
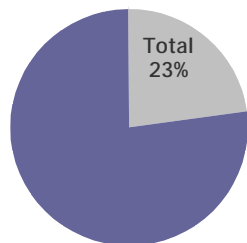
Sources: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), World Drink Trends 2003

## Last year abstainers



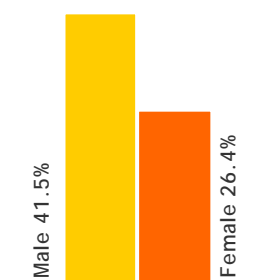
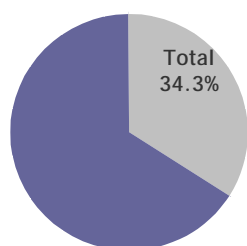
Estimates from key alcohol experts showing proportion of adult males and females who had been abstaining (last year before the survey). Data is for after year 1995.<sup>1</sup>

## Youth drinking (alcohol consumers)



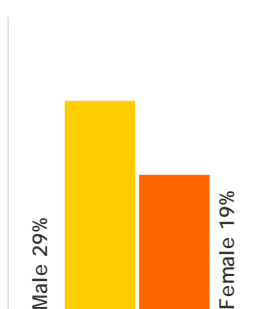
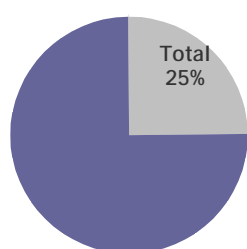
Data from the 1999 ESPAD survey. Total sample size  $n = 3184$ , males  $n = 1791$  and females  $n = 1393$ ; age group 15 to 16 years. Alcohol consumer was defined as lifetime use of 40 times or more.<sup>2</sup>

## Youth drinking (drink at least weekly)



HBSC survey 2001/2002. Data shows proportion of 15-year-olds who report drinking beer, wine or spirits at least weekly. Total sample size  $n = 1069$ .<sup>3</sup>

## Youth drinking (binge drinkers)



Data from the 1999 ESPAD survey. Total sample size  $n = 3184$ , males  $n = 1791$  and females  $n = 1393$ ; 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)

According to the 2001/2002 HBSC survey (total sample size  $n = 1069$ ), the proportion of 15-year-olds who reported ever having been drunk two or more times was 44.3% for boys and 33.7% for girls.<sup>3</sup>

In the 1999 ESPAD study of subjects 15 to 16 years old (total sample size  $n = 3184$ ; males  $n = 1791$  and females  $n = 1393$ ) the proportion of subjects who reported being drunk three times or more in the last 30 days was 11% (total), 13% (males) and 9% (females).<sup>2</sup>

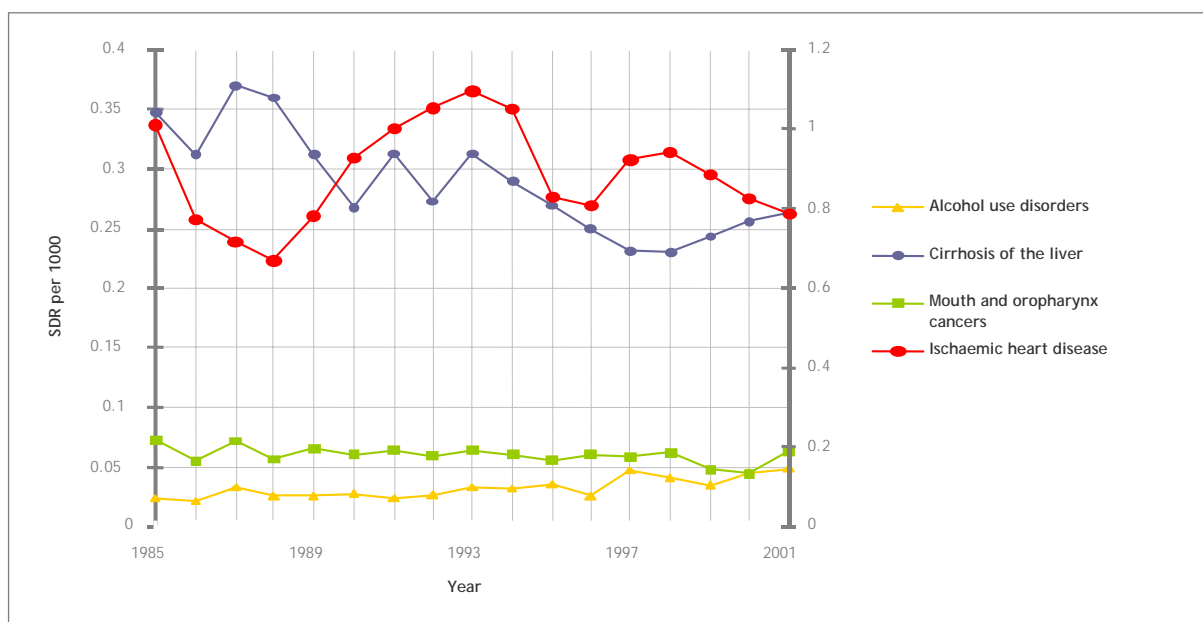
## Unrecorded alcohol consumption

The unrecorded alcohol consumption in Slovenia is estimated to be 1.3 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

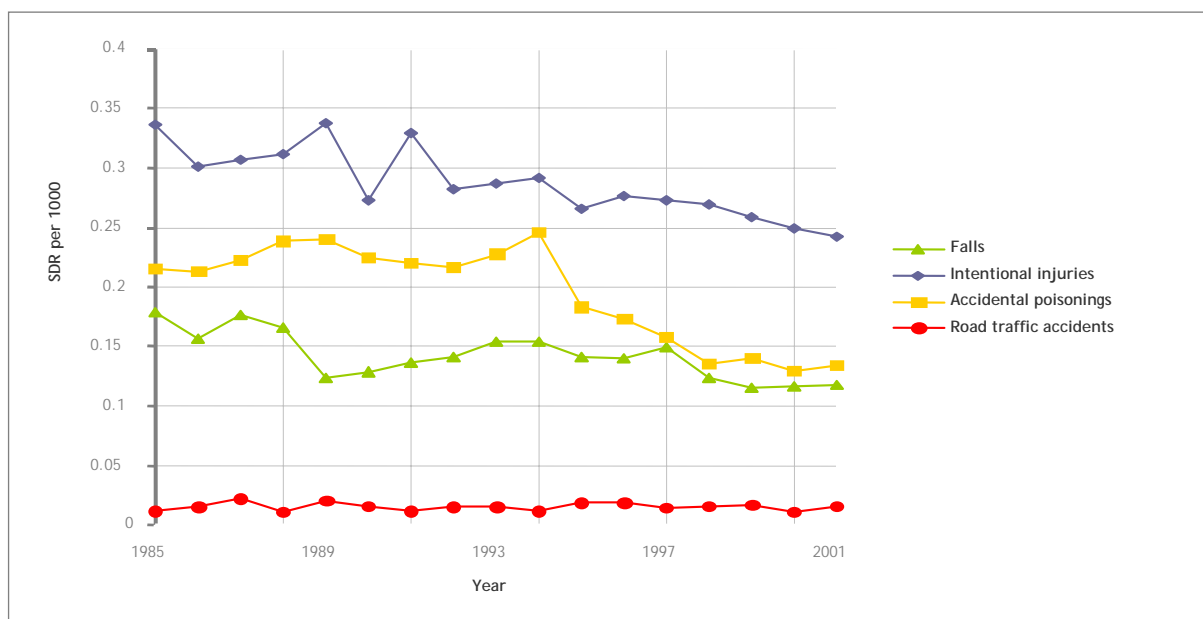
The data represent all the deaths occurring in a country irrespective of whether alcohol was a direct or indirect contributor.

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

A study reported that 8.6% of road traffic accidents in Slovenia were caused by drunk drivers.<sup>4</sup>

There were 40 801 people causing road accidents in Slovenia in 2000. 640 of those (9%) had exceeded the permitted level of blood alcohol concentration (0.5‰). The average level of blood alcohol concentration observed was 1.65‰.<sup>5</sup>

The SDR per 100 000 population for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was 34.08 in 2001 and 29.51 in 2002.<sup>6</sup>

The number of alcohol-related road traffic accidents per 100 000 population was 77.43 in 2000 and 77.26 in 2001.<sup>6</sup>

## Country background information

<b>Total population 2003</b>	1 984 000	<b>Life expectancy at birth (2002)</b>	Male	72.8
Adult (15+)	1 686 400		Female	80.5
% under 15	15	<b>Probability of dying under age 5 per 1000 (2002)</b>	Male	5
<b>Population distribution 2001 (%)</b>			Female	4
Urban	49	<b>Gross National Income per capita 2002</b>	US\$	9810
Rural	51			

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. Currie C et al., eds. *Young people's health in context. Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study: international report from the 2001/2002 survey*. Copenhagen, WHO Health Policy for Children and Adolescents (HEPCA), 2004.
4. Bilban M, Jakopin CB. Alcoholic drinkers and road safety in the Republic of Slovenia. *Collegium Antropologicum*, 2000, 24(2):357–366.
5. Mujkić E, Rován J. *Statistical analysis of road accidents in Slovenia in period 1996–2000* (<http://mrvar.fdv.uni-lj.si/pub/mz19/mujkic.pdf>, accessed 18 May 2004).
6. European health for all database. World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe (<http://hfadb.who.dk/hfa>, accessed 26 February 2004).