

Results from Survey on tobacco, alcohol and other drugs 2011-2012: Slovenia

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Outline

- Data collection and methodology
- Content of the questionnaire
- Time frames for questions on drug use
- Results
 - Smoking
 - Cannabis
 - Polysubstance use

Data collection and methodology

- Based on EMCDDA [Handbook for Surveys on Drug Use among the General Population](#) (2002) and national references and practices NIJZ prepared recommendations for implementation of the survey in Slovenia
- [Data collection](#): 2011 (Oct-Nov) and 2012 (Apr-Jun)
- [Target population](#): inhabitants of Slovenia aged 15–64 years, living in private households
- [Mixed mode of interview](#): web, telephone, face-to-face
- [Sample size](#): 7514 respondents
- [Response rate](#): 52,9 %

Content of the questionnaire

- Questions on **smoking** (EMCDDA);
- Questions on the use of **illicit drugs** (cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy, amphetamines, LSD, heroin, more drugs at one occasion), attitudes towards the use of drugs (EMCDDA), other (new) drugs;
- Questions on **alcohol** consumption, social consequences of own alcohol use, unrecorded alcohol supply, attitudes towards alcohol policy, etc (EMCDDA, AUDIT, SMART).
- **Socio-demographic questions** (EMCDDA and core social variables – EUROSTAT).

Time frames for questions on drug use

The international EMCDDA standards were used to establish the prevalence of drug use. Three standard time frames were used in the general population:

- **lifetime prevalence** (drug use at any point in one's life),
- **last year prevalence** (drug use in the last 12 months before the survey) and
- **last month prevalence** (drug use in the last 30 days before the survey).

Results

- Smoking
- Drug use
 - Life time prevalence
 - Cannabis use
 - New drugs (in a separate presentation tomorrow)
 - Polysubstance use
- Alcohol (in a separate presentation tomorrow)

Smoking

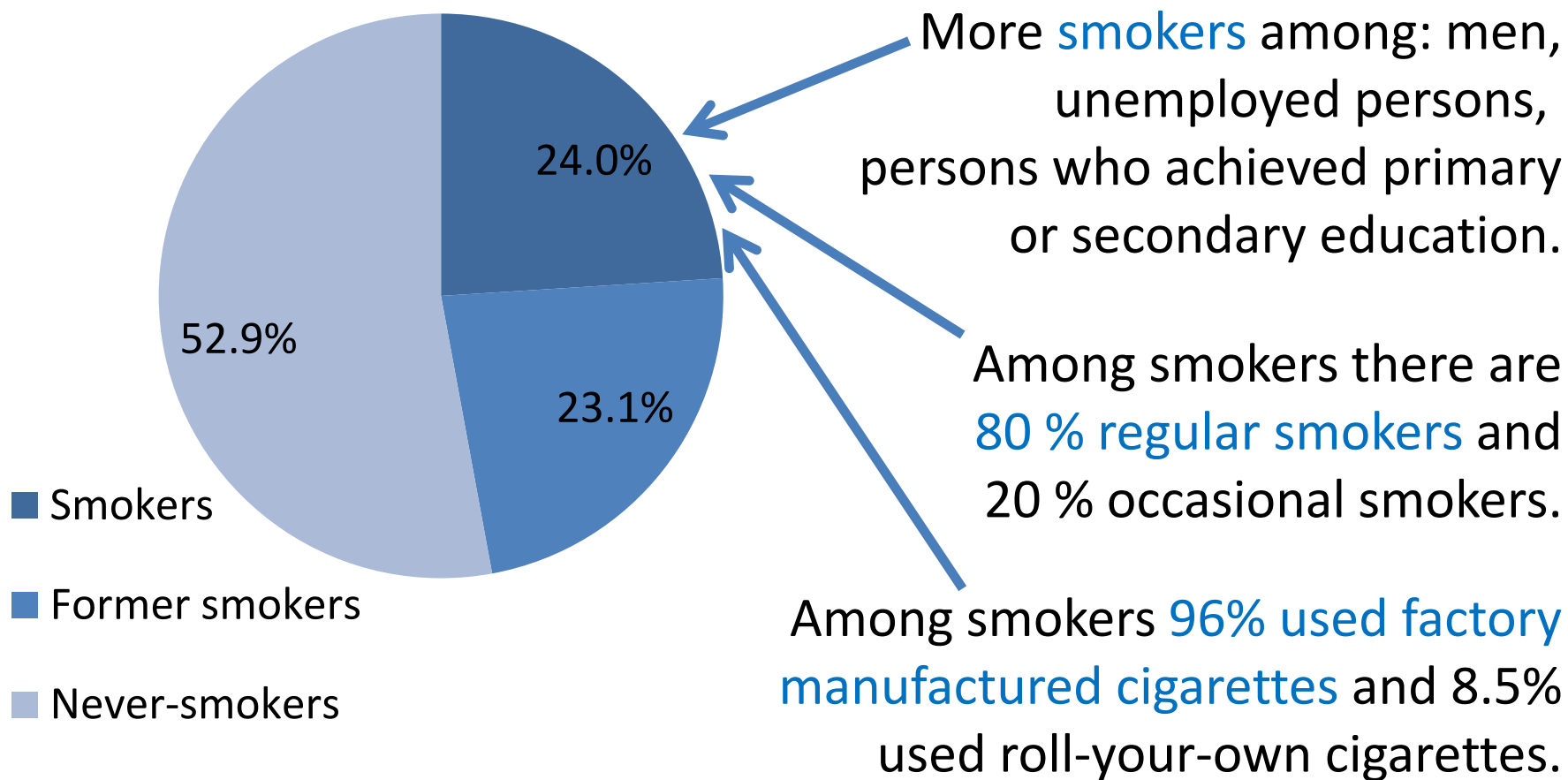


Figure 1: Smokers, former smokers and never-smokers among the Slovenian population aged 15–64 years

Life time prevalence of drug use

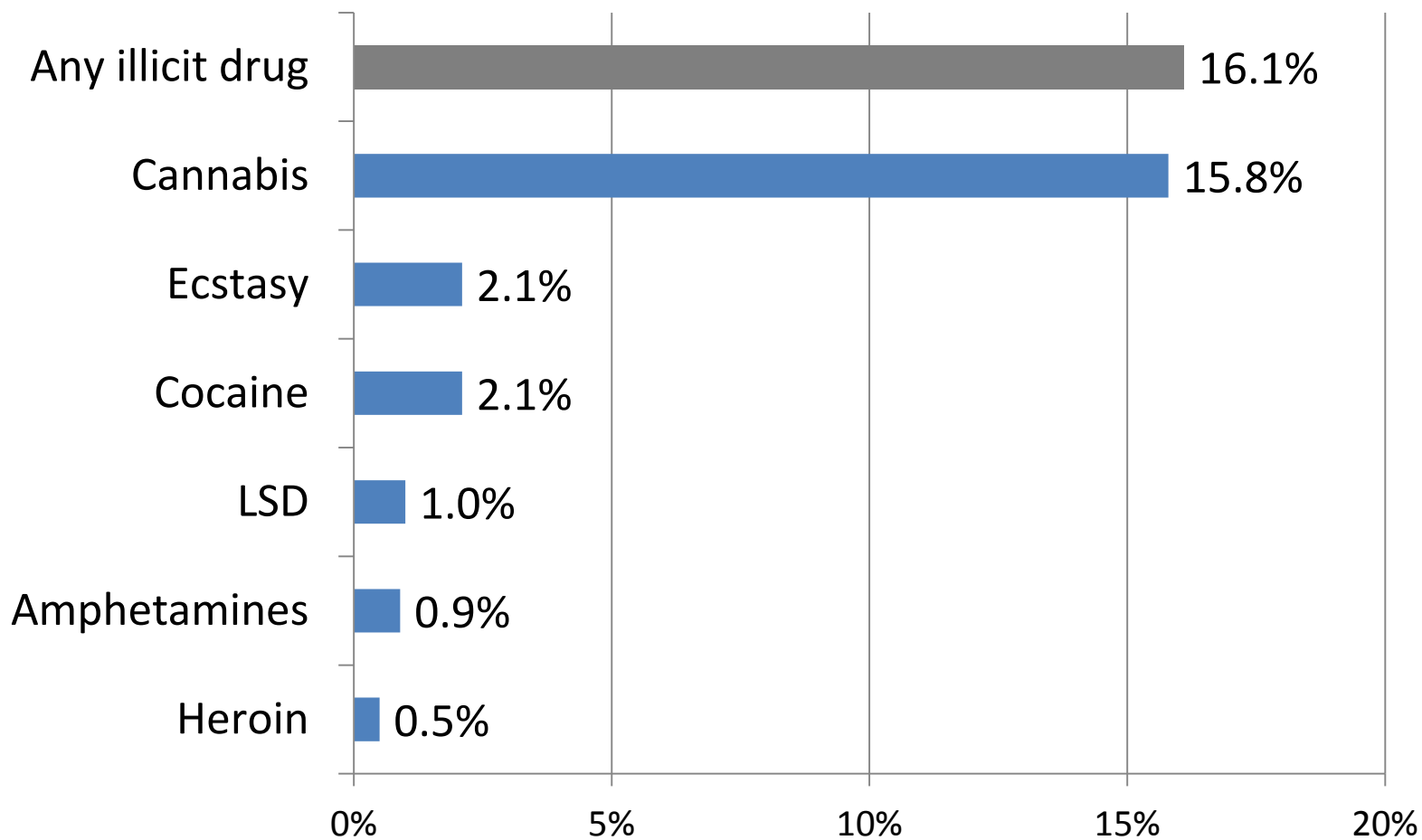


Figure 2: Lifetime prevalence of illicit drug use in the Slovenian population aged 15–64 by type of illicit drug

Cannabis use - prevalences

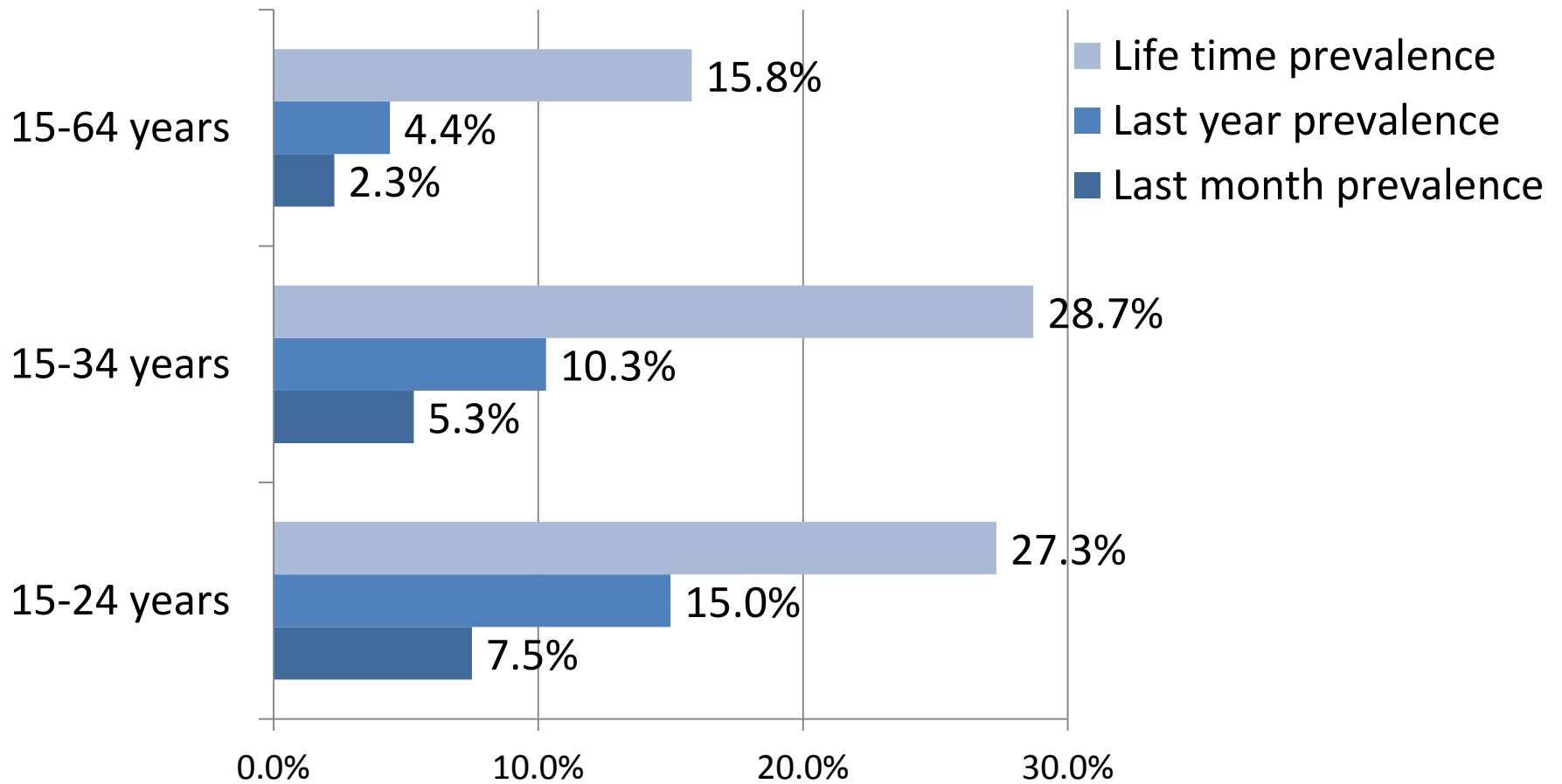


Figure 3: Comparison of lifetime, last year or last month prevalence of cannabis use among 15-64 years, 15-34 years and 15-24 years age groups

Cannabis use - users

- Average age at first cannabis use: 18 years old
- More cannabis users among:
 - men,
 - young adults (up to 34 years),
 - persons with tertiary education,
 - students.

Cannabis use – frequent users

- Daily or almost daily (cannabis use **20 days or more in the last month**) cannabis use was noted in **0,4 %** of the Slovenian population aged 15–64.
- More frequent users of cannabis among **men** and **unemployed**.
- This estimate is important because it indicates the number of persons seeking treatment in the future because of cannabis related problems.
- Among persons **seeking for treatment in programmes** (first time or readmission), cannabis related problems as primary drug are the second most prevalent (**10,4 %**) and the first **among young adults up to 24 years of age** (**45,9 %**).

Cannabis use in the context of Europe and youth

- **In the context of Europe:**
 - In Slovenia cannabis is the most prevalent drug (as in other countries);
 - Prevalence of cannabis use in Slovenia does not exceed the European average (position: in the middle).
- **In the context of youth surveys:**
 - GPS: the prevalence is the highest among young adults;
 - HBSC 2010: 23 % of 15-year-olds used cannabis at least once in their lives (above the average of countries included in the survey);
 - Eurobarometer Youth attitudes on drugs 2011: more than a half of youth think cannabis is easily accessible and a half believes that the occasional use of cannabis presents no or little risk

Inhalants

- ESPAD 2011: The most noticeable feature of the Slovenian results is the relatively high proportion reporting lifetime experience of **inhalants** (20% compared with the ESPAD average of 9%).
- The questions on prevalence of inhalants should be added to the next national survey on the use of drugs among adult population.

New drugs

- Less than one percent (0,6 %) of the Slovenian population aged between 15–64 have used new drug at some point in their lives.
- More results will be shown in a session on new psychoactive substances.

Polysubstance use

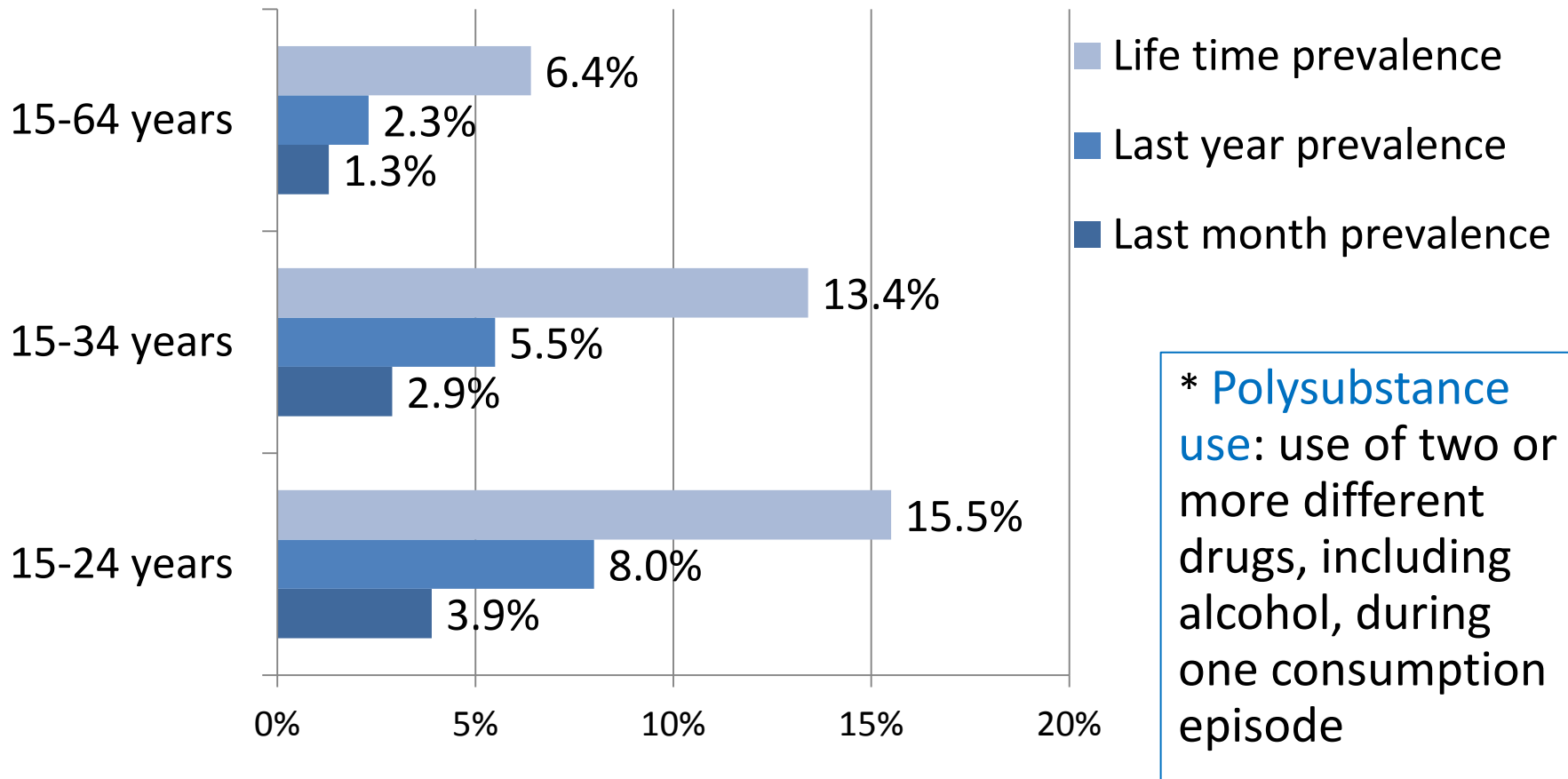


Figure 4: Comparison of lifetime, last year or last month prevalence of polysubstance use among 15-64 years, 15-34 years and 15-24 years age groups

Survey results

Results from the Slovenian Survey on tobacco, alcohol and other drugs 2011-2012 are:

- reported in [Standard table 1](#) (Fonte, EMCDDA)
- published in [Report on the Drug Situation 2013 of the Republic of Slovenia](#) (in Slovene and English), available at:

<http://www.nijz.si/Mp.aspx?ni=168&pi=5&id=2400&PageIndex=0&groupId=301&newsCategory=&action=ShowNewsFull&pl=168-5.0>

Thank you for your attention!

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