THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Recorded adult per capita consumption (age 15+)

![Graph showing recorded adult per capita consumption](image)

Note: No beverage specific data available after 1992, only total alcohol consumption.

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

Last year abstainers

- Total: 24%
  - Male: 12%
  - Female: 36%

Frequent drinkers (focal point data)

- Male: 3%
- Female: 1%

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 1995.¹

WHO focal point data. Frequent drinking was defined as drinking on five or more days each week.²
Youth drinking (lifetime abstainers)

The same survey also found that the rate of last year abstainers was 30% among Macedonians, 83% among Albanians and 76% among Turks. The rate of last month abstainers was 54% among Macedonians, 88% among Albanians and 85% among Turks. 33% of the total students responded that they have been drunk at least once in their life (51% among Macedonians, 11% among Albanians and 14% among Turks) and 20% indicated that they have been drunk at least once in the last month.

According to the 1999 ESPAD survey (total sample size $n = 5199$, males $n = 2586$ and females $n = 2613$; age group 15 to 16 years), the rate of alcohol consumers was 9% (total), 14% (males) and 5% (females). Alcohol consumer was defined as lifetime use of 40 times or more.

Youth drinking (drink at least weekly)

Youth drinking (binge drinkers)

Youth drinking (drunkenness)

According to the 2001/2002 HBSC survey (total sample size $n = 1412$), the proportion of 15-year-olds who reported ever having been drunk two or more times was 16.9% for boys and 5.9% for girls.

In the 1999 ESPAD study of subjects 15 to 16 years old (total sample size $n = 5199$; males $n = 2586$ and females $n = 2613$) the proportion of subjects who reported being drunk three times or more in the last 30 days was 5% (total), 9% (males) and 2% (females).
Unrecorded alcohol consumption

The unrecorded alcohol consumption in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is estimated to be 2.9 litres pure alcohol per capita for population older than 15 for the years after 1995 (estimated by a group of key alcohol experts).¹

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

![Chronic mortality time-series graph](image)

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

Acute mortality

![Acute mortality time-series graph](image)

Source: WHO Mortality Database
Morbidity, health and social problems from alcohol use

The SDR per 100 000 population for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was 7.38 in 1999 and 7.19 in 2000.6

The number of alcohol-related road traffic accidents per 100 000 population was 4.98 in 2000 and 4.08 in 2001.6

Country background information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population 2003</th>
<th>Life expectancy at birth (2002)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 056 000</td>
<td></td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>75.1</td>
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<td>Adult (15+)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>% under 15</td>
<td>Probability of dying under age 5 per 1000 (2002)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
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References