Variable | HA | GP | SO | DO | NU | Sig
---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Women (%) | 55 | 51.2 | 63.5 | 24.3 | 33 | .000
Age (SD) | 42.3 (13.1) | 41.9 (13.1) | 40.1 (12.2) | 39.4 (11.4) | 43.3 (12.9) | .000*
Alcohol abuse (%) | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | n.s.
Alcohol dependence (%) | 2.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.1 | .009
Tobacco consumption (%) | 13.5 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 16.0 | .001
Current smoker (%) | 40.0 | 37.3 | 28.6 | 37.6 | 49.5 | .000
Unemployed (%) | 7.6 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 9.6 | .048
Married (%) | 65.4 | 59.4 | 60.3 | 55.9 | 54.8 | .029

*Significant Differences: DO<NU, HA and GP<NU

**Results**
- Of the population, 75% had been to a hospital or their general practitioner in the previous year, a further 18.3% visited a specialist or a dentist only and 4.8% did not contact medical services.
- Women significantly more often utilized services of the primary health care setting.

**Conclusions**
- The majority of smokers and subjects with risky alcohol consumption can be attained via medical services.
- Additionally, early interventions in dentist practices and employment offices might reach further substantial groups of at-risk drinkers and smokers.