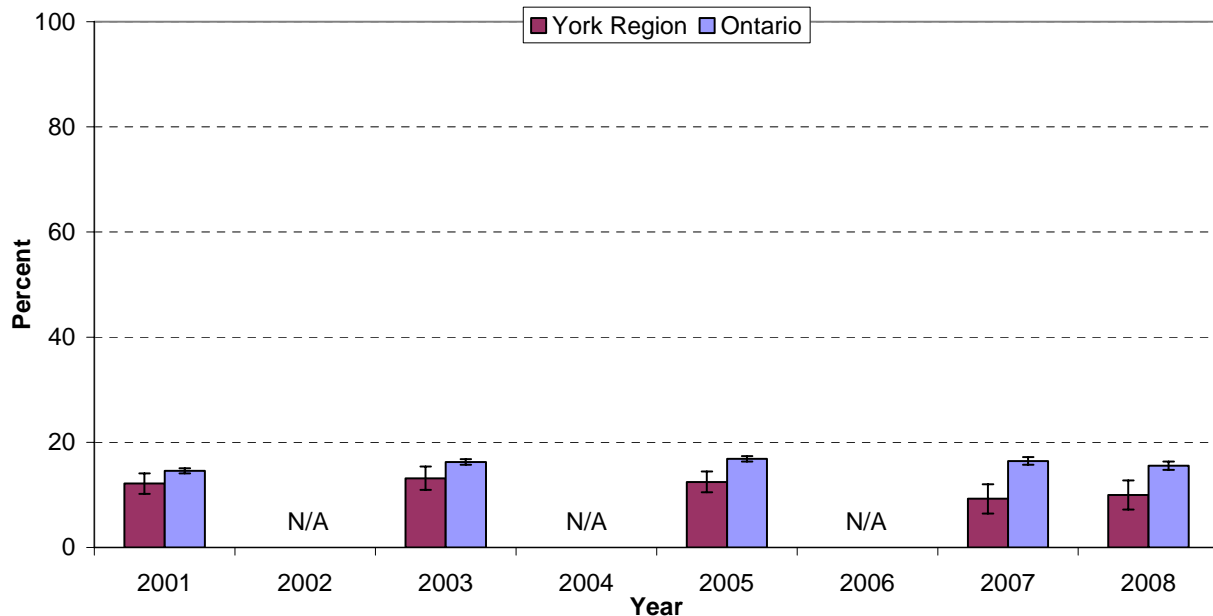


Heavy Drinking Episodes

This summary focuses on the percent of the population, aged 12 years and over, that reported drinking five or more drinks on at least one occasion per month in the past year.

Ontario Public Health Standards, Chronic Diseases and Injuries Program Standard, Prevention of Injury and Substance Misuse – Req 1.

Heavy Drinking Episodes, York Region and Ontario, 2001- 2008



Data Source: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2001-2008, Statistics Canada, Ontario Share File, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care.

Interpretation:

- Every year York Region residents over the age of 12 years were significantly less likely than Ontario residents over the age of 12 years to report heavy drinking episodes (10% (±3) and 16% ±1, respectively in 2008).
- At the Ontario level, heavy drinking episodes were highest among those aged 20 to 44 years (23% ±2 in 2008) and the lowest among those residents over the age of 65 years (4% ±1 in 2008) (data not shown).
- Since 2001, Ontario men were more likely to report heavy drinking episodes than Ontario women (22% ±1 and 9% ±1, respectively in 2008) (data not shown).

Data Notes: Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 2001-2008, Alcohol Use Module. For more information on CCHS, visit <http://www.statcan.ca/>

The CCHS is a federal survey of residents aged 12 years and older in all provinces and territories, excluding populations on Indian Reserves, Canadian Forces Bases and some remote areas. Data collection is done by a combination of computer assisted personal and telephone interviewing.

The indicators from the survey are based on self-reported information and may be subject to biases, such as recall bias or social desirability bias, or result in high non-response. As such, the estimates may be an underestimate or overestimate of the true prevalence in the population.

┌ and ± represents the 95% confidence interval, meaning 19 times out of 20 the results will fall within this range.