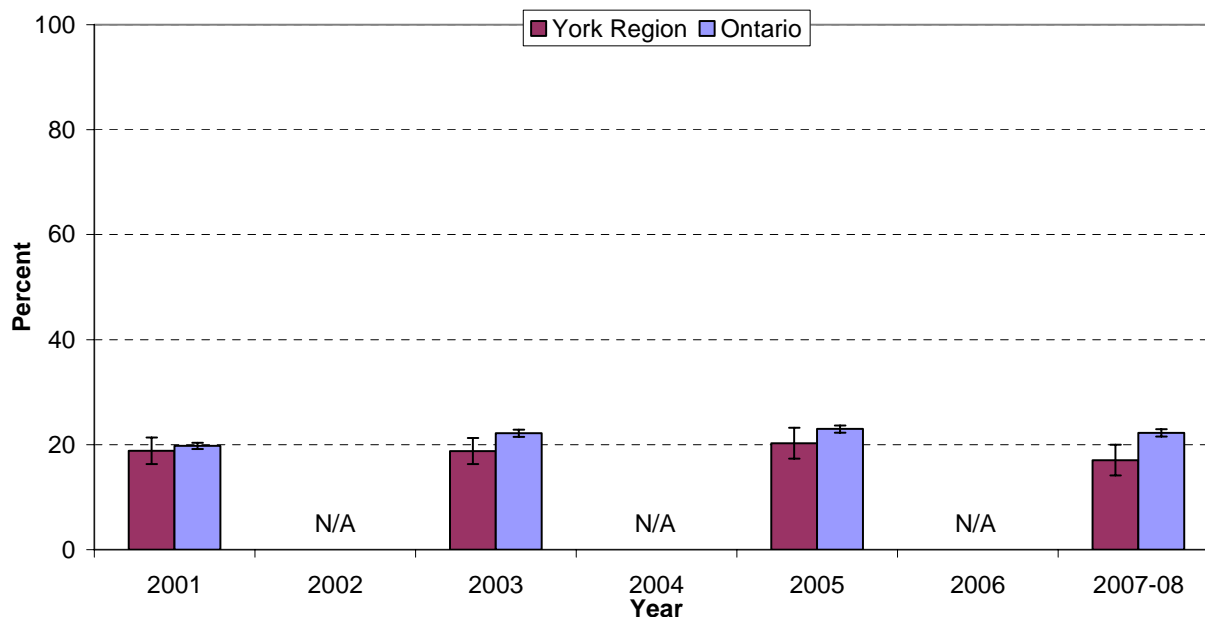


Drinking in Excess of the Low-Risk Drinking Guidelines

This summary focuses on the percent of the population, aged 19 years and over, that reported exceeding the low-risk drinking guidelines in the previous week.

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

Drinking in Excess of the Low-Risk Drinking Guidelines, 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:

- In 2007 and 2008 (combined), 17% (± 3) of York Region residents and 22% (± 1) of Ontario residents over the age of 19 reported drinking in excess of the low-risk guidelines.
- Since 2001, York Region men were more likely to report drinking in excess of the low-risk guidelines than York Region women (24% ± 5 and 10% ± 3 , respectively in 2007-08) (data not shown).
- At the provincial level, drinking in excess of the low-risk guidelines was highest among residents aged 19 to 44 years (28% ± 1 in 2007-08) and the lowest among those residents over the age of 65 years (10% ± 1 in 2007-08) (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/>

Exceeding the low-risk drinking guidelines is defined as males who drank more than 14 drinks per week, females who drank more than 9 drinks per week or people who drank more than 2 drinks on any day of the previous week.

The age specific rates for York Region residents could not be included due to a small sample size.

This indicator excludes pregnant women and breastfeeding woman.

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.