



POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

Background Data for Noncommunicable Diseases in Latin America and the Caribbean: Youth Are Key to Prevention

(June 2013) This background data accompany the PRB data sheet *Noncommunicable Diseases in Latin America and the Caribbean: Youth Are Key to Prevention*. The data sheet is available at www.prb.org.

Alcohol Use

The core indicator: percent with any alcohol use in the past 30 days.

The standard used for coding: high (red) $\geq 40\%$; medium (yellow) $=20\%-39.9\%$; and low (green) $<20\%$ among 14-17 year old students.

Data Source

CADUMS	Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey 2011 (Health Canada)
CAMDI	The Central America Diabetes Initiative (CAMDI): Survey of Diabetes, Hypertension and Chronic Disease Risk Factors, Belize 2009 (PAHO)
CCHS	Canadian Community Health Survey (Statistics Canada)
ENSANUT	Encuesta Nacional de Salud y Nutrición 2012, Mexico [National Survey of Health and Nutrition] (Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica)

GSHS	Global School-based Student Health Survey (varying survey years per country) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and World Health Organization (WHO))
PENSE	Pesquisa Nacional de Saúde do Escolar 2009 (National Survey of School Health 2009), Brazil (IBGE, Diretoria de Pesquisa, Coordenação de População e Indicadores Sociais)
RDUA	Report on Drug Use in the Americas 2011 (Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD))
STEPS	STEPwise Approach to Chronic Disease Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (varying survey years per country) (WHO)
YRBS	Youth Risk Behavior Survey (varying survey years per country) (CDC)

Alcohol Use Among Males

Country	Region	Year	Age	Prevalence	Sample Size	Source
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	(data pertain to both sexes, see notes)	2011	15-24	51.9	671	CADUMS, CCHS
United States		2011	14-18 ¹	39.5	6,861	YRBS
Puerto Rico		2011	14-18 ¹	29.2	591	YRBS
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Belize		2009	20-39	52.7	41,607	CAMDI
Costa Rica		2009	13-15	23.4	2,679	GSHS
El Salvador		2008	14-17	12.7		RDUA
Guatemala		2009	13-15	18.1	5,592	GSHS
Mexico	(see notes)	2012	10-19	28.8	10,824	ENSANUT
		2009	14-17	29.1		RDUA
CARIBBEAN						
Antigua and Barbuda		2009	13-15	43.8	1,266	GSHS
British Virgin Islands		2009	13-15	30.5	1,664	GSHS

Cayman Islands		2007	13-15	41.4	1,299	GSHS
Dominica		2009	13-15	54.9	1,642	GSHS
Grenada		2008	13-15	49.1	1,542	GSHS
Jamaica		2010	13-15	57.8	1,623	GSHS
St. Kitts-Nevis		2008	25-34	36.2	149	STEPS
Saint Lucia		2007	13-15	59.2	1,276	GSHS
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		2007	13-15	52.6	1,333	GSHS
Trinidad and Tobago		2011	13-15	38.0	2,811	GSHS
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina		2009	14-17	47.8		RDU
Brazil		2009	14-15 ⁵	26.5	30,487	PENSE
Chile		2009	14-17	35.6		RDU
Colombia	Santander	2010	15-24	64.0	290	STEPS
	Bogota, private schools	2007	13-15	60.5	567	GSHS
	Manizales	2007	13-15	58.9	2,037	GSHS
	Bogota	2007	13-15	56.8	1,737	GSHS
	Bogota, official schools	2007	13-15	55.8	1,170	GSHS
	Bucaramanga City	2007	13-15	55.6	2,093	GSHS
	Cali City	2007	13-15	52.9	1,945	GSHS
	Valledupar City	2007	13-15	35.6	2,095	GSHS
Ecuador	Guayaquil	2007	13-15	28.6	2,669	GSHS
	Quito	2007	13-15	33.3	2,215	GSHS
	Zamora	2007	13-15	42.4	640	GSHS
Guyana		2010	13-15	44.1	2,392	GSHS
Peru		2010	13-15	28.4	2,882	GSHS
Suriname		2009	13-15	35.6	1,698	GSHS
Uruguay		2009	14-17	53.0		RDU

Alcohol Use Among Females

Country	Region	Year	Age	Value	Sample Size	Source
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	(data pertain to both sexes, see notes)	2011	15-24	51.9	671	CADUMS, CCHS
United States		2011	14-18 ¹	37.9	7,032	YRBS
Puerto Rico		2011	14-18 ¹	31.4	707	YRBS
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Belize		2009	20-39	18.6	43,215	CAMDI
Costa Rica		2009	13-15	23.6	2,679	GSHS
El Salvador		2008	14-17	10.6		RDUA
Guatemala		2009	13-15	14.2	5,592	GSHS
Mexico	(see notes)	2012	10-19	21.1	10,695	ENSANUT
		2009	14-17	30.4		RDUA
CARIBBEAN						
Antigua and Barbuda		2009	13-15	45.7	1,266	GSHS
British Virgin Islands		2009	13-15	35.5	1,664	GSHS
Cayman Islands		2007	13-15	36.9	1,299	GSHS
Dominica		2009	13-15	54.0	1,642	GSHS
Grenada		2008	13-15	43.0	1,542	GSHS
Jamaica		2010	13-15	47.1	1,623	GSHS
St. Kitts-Nevis		2008	25-34	17.3	289	STEPS
Saint Lucia		2007	13-15	52.2	1,276	GSHS
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		2007	13-15	53.5	1,333	GSHS
Trinidad and Tobago		2011	13-15	34.7	2,811	GSHS

SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina		2009	14-17	45.3		RDUa
Brazil		2009	14-15 ⁵	28.1	30,487	PENSE
Chile		2009	14-17	35.5		RDUa
Colombia	Santander	2010	15-24	44.7	388	STEPS
	Manizales	2007	13-15	71.1	2,037	GSHS
	Bogota, private schools	2007	13-15	60.5	567	GSHS
	Bogota	2007	13-15	59.7	1,737	GSHS
	Bogota, official schools	2007	13-15	58.6	1,170	GSHS
	Cali City	2007	13-15	58.0	1,945	GSHS
	Bucaramanga City	2007	13-15	56.3	2,093	GSHS
	Valledupar City	2007	13-15	39.6	2,095	GSHS
Ecuador	Guayaquil	2007	13-15	29.8	2,669	GSHS
	Quito	2007	13-15	30.1	2,215	GSHS
	Zamora	2007	13-15	40.2	640	GSHS
Guyana		2010	13-15	34.3	2,392	GSHS
Peru		2010	13-15	26.0	2,882	GSHS
Suriname		2009	13-15	30.0	1,698	GSHS
Uruguay		2009	14-17	52.6		RDUa

Notes

CANADA: Prevalence of current alcohol use (51.9%) is available only for both sexes combined from CADUMS for youth (15-24 year olds). Only data on heavy drinking, defined as 5 or more drinks on one occasion at least once a month in the past year, are available by sex from CCHS for 12-19 year olds and are 15% for boys and 11.3% for girls. We used the US data on comparable indicators as reference in estimating sex differences in current drinking among Canadian youth. While the overall levels of heavy drinking differ between two countries (the US rates are higher at 23.8% for boys and 19.8% for girls partly due to the less stringent definition of heavy drinking used), the relative sex differences observed were relatively small and comparable across the two countries (3.7% for Canada and 4% for US). The US prevalence on current drinking, however, shows even smaller sex differences (1.6%). We therefore

also assume a smaller sex difference in the prevalence of current drinking than in the prevalence of heavy drinking among Canadian youth. We therefore code the risk of alcohol use in Canada to be high for both sexes.

MEXICO: Most recent data available on alcohol use among adolescents come from ENSANUT conducted in 2012. Prevalence is reported only for any use in the past year among 10-19 year olds, which include those who had alcoholic drinks daily, weekly, monthly, or occasionally. We thus also present monthly prevalence data reported in RDU for 14-17 year olds from 2009. Regardless of the data sources used, the risk of alcohol use in Mexico for both boys and girls are coded as medium.

Footnotes

*Sample sizes for Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) are for both sexes combined. Sample sizes for Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS) are for both sexes combined and for all ages included in the survey (not limited to 13-15 year olds).
¹grades 9-12, ²grade 9

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