

Awareness of the link between alcohol access and consumption

Health indicator report

Background

- The purpose of this health indicator report is to provide information about the awareness of the link between alcohol access and consumption among Halton adults aged 18 and over.
- Alcohol consumption is a leading risk factor for disease, disability, and premature death in Canada.¹ Research shows that increased availability of alcohol is associated with increased alcohol use and related harms.²
- For more information on Halton residents' attitudes towards alcohol access and policy, see the [Public support for policies related to alcohol](#) and the [Public support for changes in alcohol availability](#) indicator reports at halton.ca.
- This health indicator report uses data from the Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System (RRFSS).

Key findings

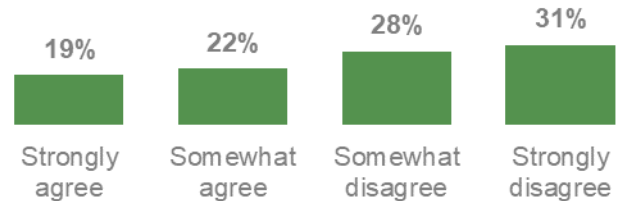
- In 2018, 19% of Halton adults strongly agreed that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink; 22% somewhat agreed with this statement, 28% somewhat disagreed, and 31% strongly disagreed.
- Adults aged 18-24 were most likely to agree that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink.



Agreement that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink

Overview

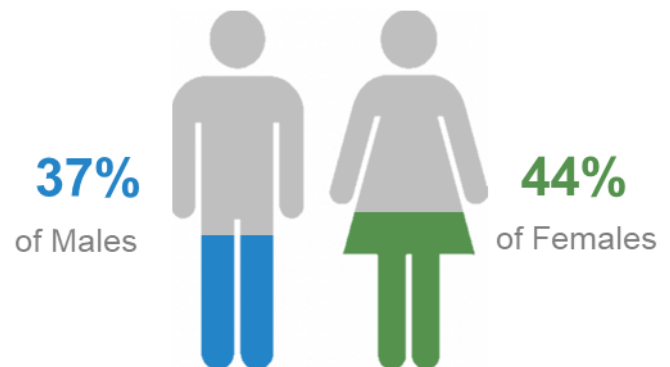
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Agreement that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink, adults aged 18 and over, Halton Region, 2018

Sex

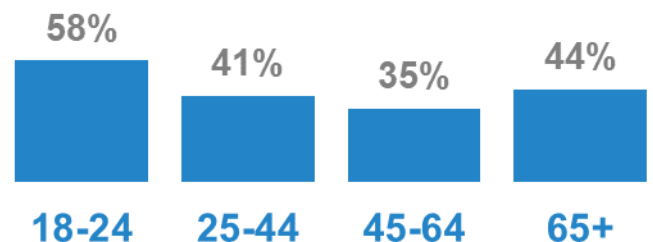
- In 2018, there was no statistically significant difference by sex in the percentage of adults who strongly or somewhat agreed that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink.



Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who strongly or somewhat agreed that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink, by sex, Halton Region, 2018

Age

- In 2018, adults aged 18-24 were more likely than all other age groups to somewhat or strongly agree that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink. This difference was **statistically significant** when comparing adults aged 18-24 to adults aged 45-64.



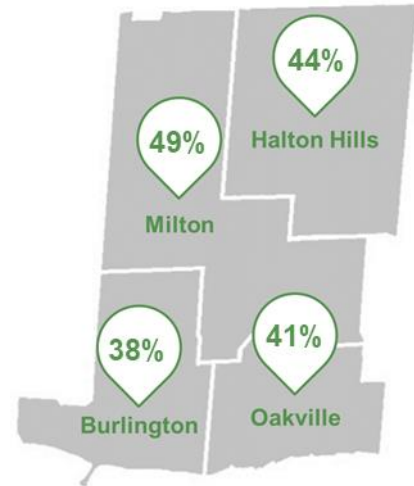
Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who strongly or somewhat agreed that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink, Halton Region, 2018



Agreement that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink

Municipality

- In 2018, there were no statistically significant differences by municipality in the percentage of adults who strongly or somewhat agreed that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink.



Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who strongly or somewhat agreed that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink, by municipality, Halton Region, 2018

Income

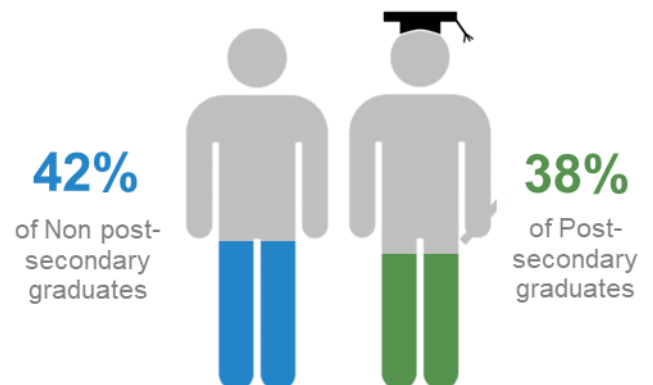
- In 2018, there were no statistically significant differences by income in the percentage of adults who strongly or somewhat agreed that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink.



Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who strongly or somewhat agreed that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink, by income, Halton Region, 2018

Education

- In 2018, there was no statistically significant difference by education in the percentage of adults who strongly or somewhat agreed that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink.



Percentage of adults aged 25 and over who strongly or somewhat agreed that the more places there are to buy alcohol, the more people will drink, Halton Region, 2018

About RRFSS

- The Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System (RRFSS) is an on-going telephone survey (land line and cell phone) used to collect information on attitudes, behaviours, knowledge and awareness of issues related to health in Halton. RRFSS is conducted by the Institute of Social Research and York University.
- Each year, a random sample of approximately 1,200 adults aged 18 and over are surveyed in Halton Region.
- In 2016, RRFSS underwent changes in sampling and analysis methodology. **Therefore, it is not recommended to compare data from the 2016 onwards to past years of RRFSS data.**
- For more information on RRFSS methodology, limitations and statistical terms see the RRFSS Data Notes and Data Interpretation Guide at halton.ca.

Data notes

Data Source: Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System [2018], Halton Region Health Department and Institute for Social Research, York University.

References

1. Public Health Ontario. 2019. Alcohol. Retrieved November 2019 from <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/health-topics/health-promotion/alcohol>
2. Ontario Public Health Association. Alcohol outlet density: Strategies to reduce alcohol-related harms in Ontario. Retrieved November 2019 from <https://opha.on.ca/getmedia/c2604def-2f49-428f-832f-4bb17bf07504/Alcohol-Outlet-Density.pdf.aspx>

For more health indicator and health status reports, visit the Halton Health Statistics webpage at halton.ca.