Alcohol Use in the Hemisphere and the COVID-19 context:

Data from the Report on Drug Use in the Americas 2019





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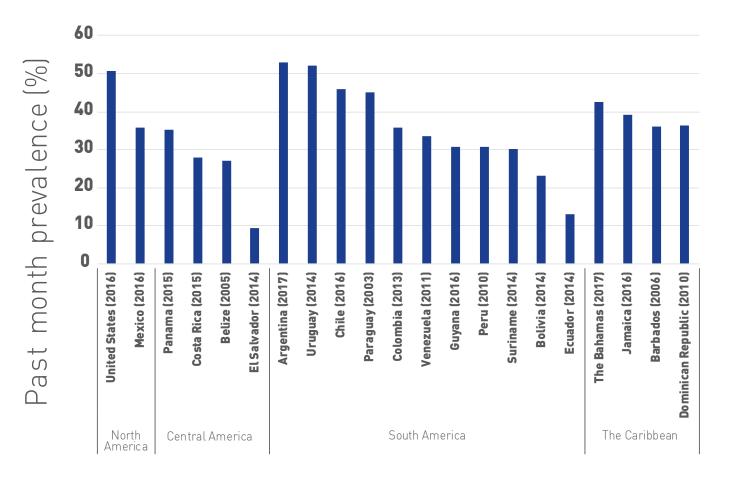
Four main areas relevant to hemispheric drug policy

- Trends in use secondary schools.
 - Alcohol use in the past 30 days in decline or stable in most countries.
 - Binge drinking as a proportion of past month use remains the same
- Use by sex.
 - Similar rates among males and females
- Early onset of drug use.
 8th grade use has not declined
- Need to slow rates of new use among youth and age of onset.

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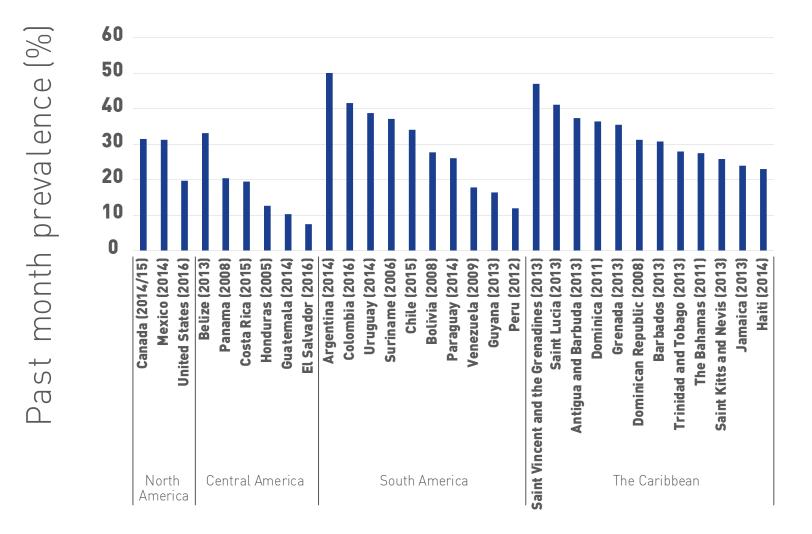
Graph 1.1

Past month prevalence of alcohol use in the general population, by country, sorted by subregion



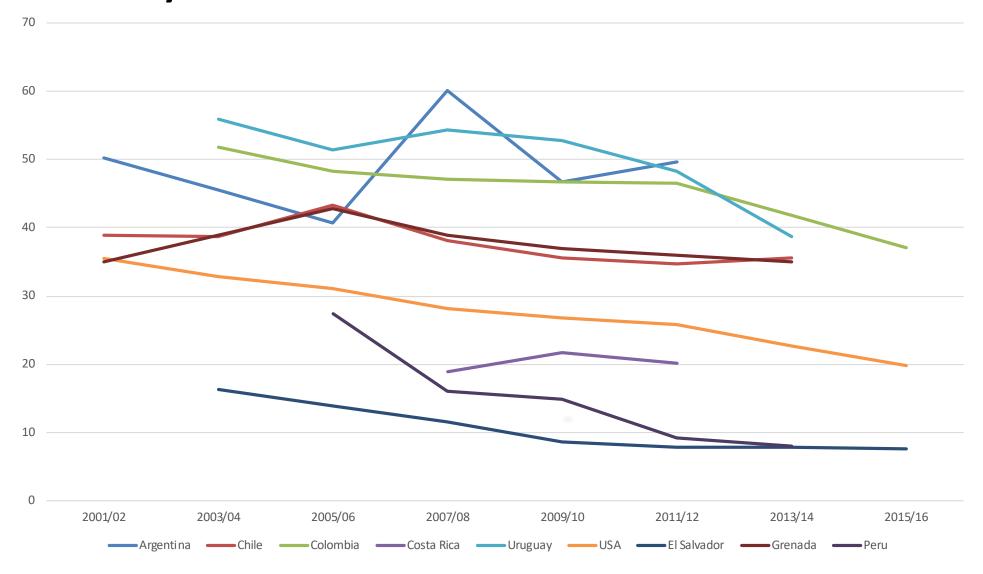


Past month prevalence of alcohol use among secondary school students, by country, sorted by subregion

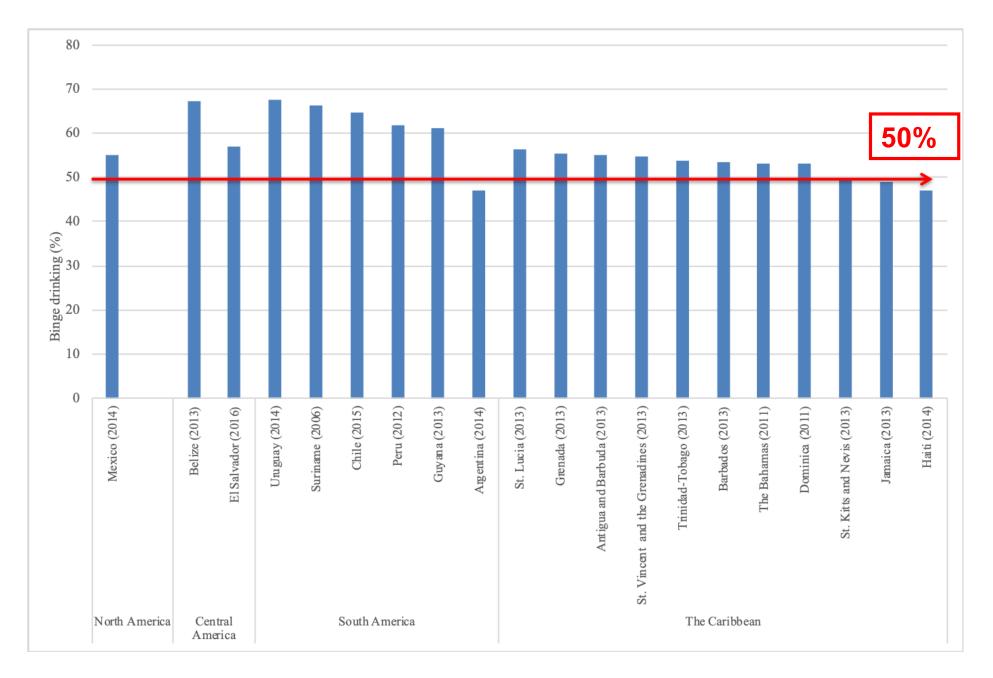




Past month prevalence of alcohol use among secondary school students

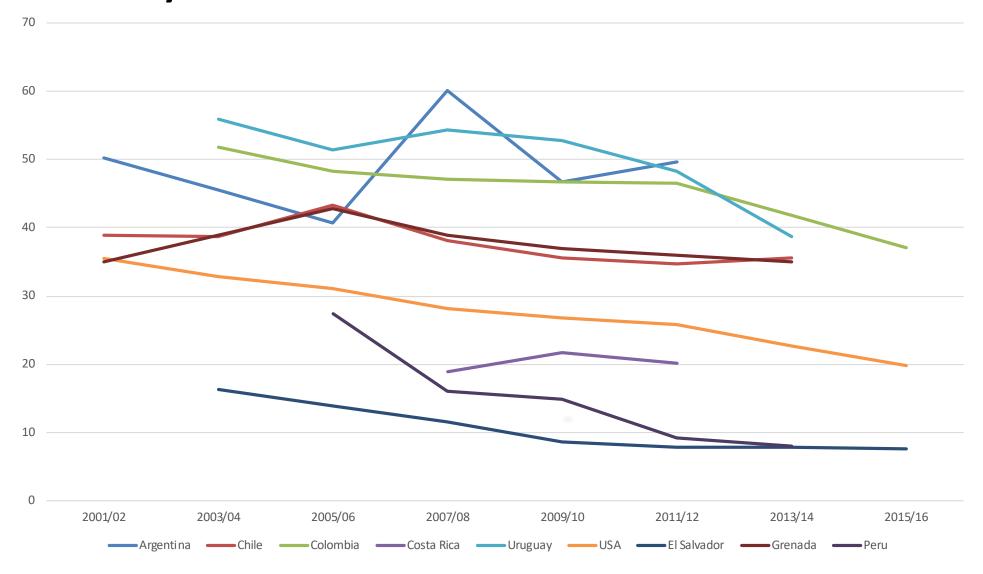


Proportion of *binge drinking* secondary school students who used alcohol during the past month, by country and subregion





Past month prevalence of alcohol use among secondary school students



Context of COVID-19



- What is the impact of isolation on alcohol use?
- Are there greater health risks associated with COVID-19? for people who drink?
- What is the mental health impact on substance users and society in general?
- How does access to treatment change as a result of COVID-19?
- What are the best practices for controlling alcohol use while isolated at home?

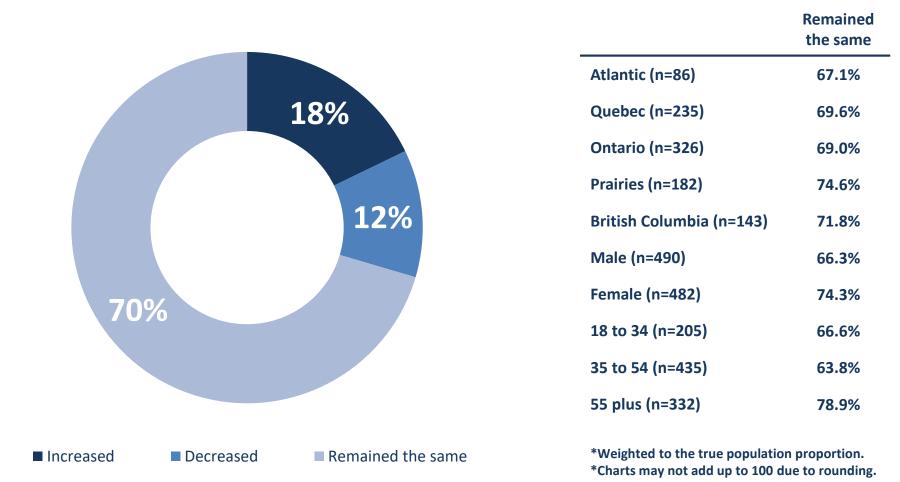
Monitoring is important

- Reponses to these questions should be based on valid, reliable, scientific evidence.
 - COVID-19 serves to remind us of the importance of science as a tool to fight disease and of the role of active and ongoing public health monitoring.

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 Countries that collect and maintain basic public health data regularly are in a better position to analyze variables associated with COVID-19 that affect patient outcomes.

Change in consumption of alcohol



QUESTION – [IF STAYING HOME MORE DUE TO CORONAVIRUS/COVID-19] Since you have been home more, has your alcohol consumption increased, decreased or stayed the same?

• Fonte: Nanos Research, Disenho randomizado, hibrido, por telephone e online. Do 30 de Março ao 2 de Abril

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on Substance Use and Addiction

Change in consumption of alcohol



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		Remained the same
18%	Atlantic (n=86)	67.1%
	Quebec (n=235)	69.6%
	Ontario (n=326)	69.0%
	Prairies (n=182)	74.6%
	British Columbia (n=143)	71.8%
	Male (n=490)	66.3%
	Female (n=482)	74.3%
	18 to 34 (n=205)	66.6%
	35 to 54 (n=435)	63.8%
	55 plus (n=332)	78.9%
Increased Decreased Remained the same	*Weighted to the true population *Charts may not add up to 100 d	

QUESTION – [IF STAYING HOME MORE DUE TO CORONAVIRUS/COVID-19] Since you have been home more, has your alcohol consumption increased, decreased or stayed the same?

Source: Nanos Research, RDD dual frame hybrid telephone and online random survey, March 30th to April 2nd, 2020, n=972 Canadians who are staying at home more due to Coronavirus, accurate 3.1 percentage points plus or minus, 19 times out of 20.

Data sources and methods OAS for more ped

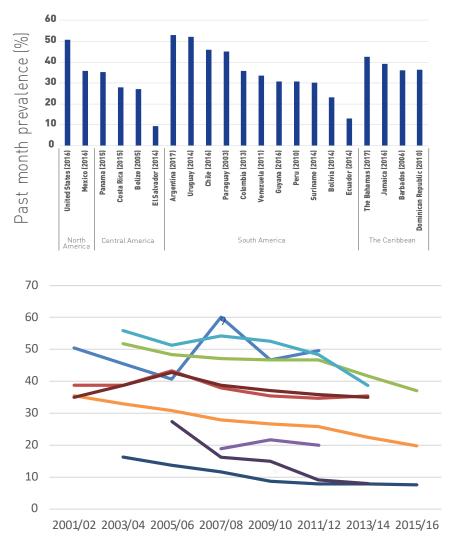
 The majority of data that researchers could use to examine the relationship between substance use and increased risk of contracting COVID-19 or of complications due to COVID-19 can be found in hospitalization and clinical data.

- Systematic reviews of existing clinical data

- Consider studies to follow patients post COVID-19
- Monitoring vulnerable populations

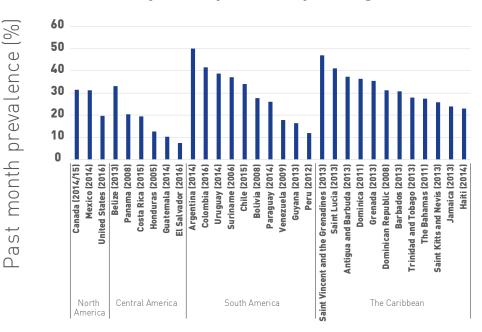
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Past month prevalence of alcohol use in the general population, by country, sorted by subregion





Past month prevalence of alcohol use among secondary school students, by country, sorted by subregion





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