

PREVALENCE OF PARENTAL ALCOHOL SUPPLY AND ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL USE IN 45 LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES

G Chan¹, A Kelly¹, J Connor¹, W Hall¹, J Leung²

¹Centre for Youth Substance Abuse Research, University of Queensland

²Queensland Centre for Mental Health Research, University of Queensland

Introduction and Aims: Parental supply of alcohol to adolescent increases alcohol use and alcohol related harm in young adulthood in high income countries. There are no international comparable data on parental supply in low and middle income countries. This study estimates the prevalence of parental supply of alcohol to adolescents in 45 low and middle income countries, and examines its association with adolescent alcohol use.

Methods: Data from the Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS) were used. GSHS is a WHO initiative that collects data on students' health behaviours using standardised procedures in over 80 countries between 2003 and 2013. Most of the countries were low or middle income countries. Only countries (N = 45) with data on alcohol use were included in the current analyses. The total sample size is over 170,000.

Results: There was significant variation in parental alcohol supply between countries, ranging from 0.4% in Mongolia to 24.3% in Saint Lucia. Results from multilevel logistic regressions indicated that for every one percentage increase in prevalence of parental alcohol supply, the odds of lifetime drunkenness, frequent drinking and early alcohol initiation were increased significantly by 7%, 7% and 17% respectively.

Discussions and Conclusions: Prevalence of parental alcohol supply was significantly associated with early alcohol onset and adolescent alcohol use. Interventions that aim at reducing parental supply in low and middle income countries may reduce alcohol use and related harm among adolescents.

Disclose of Interest Statement: All authors have no conflict of interest.