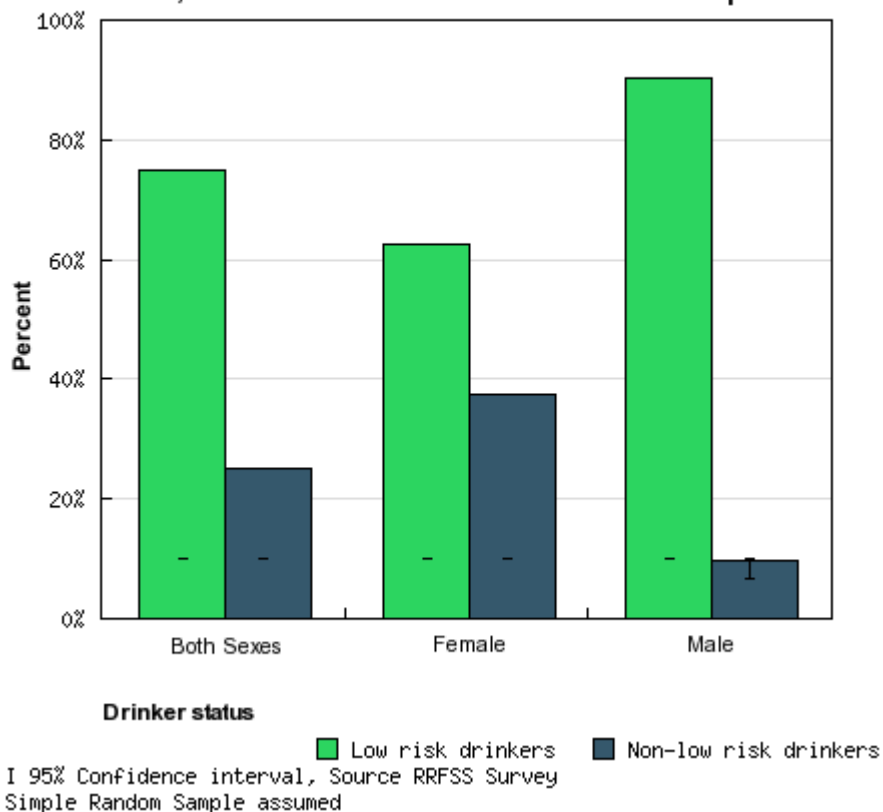


**Percent of adults) who are low risk drinkers (including non drinkers) of alcohol
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark - 2006 - All Sexes - 20+**

Drinker status	Percent	95% Lower confidence limit	95% Upper confidence limit
Both Sexes			
Low risk drinkers	74.9%	10.0%	10.0%
Non-low risk drinkers	25.1%	10.0%	10.0%
Total	100.0%		
Female			
Low risk drinkers	62.4%	10.0%	10.0%
Non-low risk drinkers	37.6%	10.0%	10.0%
Total	100.0%		
Male			
Low risk drinkers	90.3%	10.0%	10.0%
Non-low risk drinkers	9.7%	6.8%	10.0%
Total	100.0%		

* Interpret with caution, (S) Suppressed, Source RRFSS Survey

**Percent of adults) who are low risk drinkers (including non drinkers) of alcohol
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark - 2006 - All Sex Groups - 20+**



Indicator Specific Notes:

- Drink is defined as 1 can/bottle beer, 1 glass wine, 1 can/bottle wine cooler, 1 cocktail, or 1 shot of liquor.
- Low risk drinkers are defined as: 20+ males who drank 14 or fewer drinks per week and women 20+ who drank 9 or fewer drinks per week AND no more than 2 drinks on any day in a week for both males and females
- The selection criteria for this analysis was the adult population 20+ excluding pregnant women

General Notes:

1. Data source: Rapid Risk Factor Surveillance System
2. Don't know and refused responses less than 5% are excluded from the analysis results
3. Responses with a missing age group are excluded from the analysis
4. Household level estimates are unweighted for all public health units except Ottawa which is weighted based on the number of households
5. Person level estimates are weighted up to the number of persons in the sample of households
6. Estimates based on an unweighted numerator less than 5 or an un-weighted denominator less than 30 are suppressed, identified by an (S) and shown in the table with red highlight
7. Simple analysis methodology assumes a sample design based on a simple random sampling of respondents within public health units

8. Complex analysis methodology assumes a complex sample design where households were disproportionately sampled within public health units and individuals were disproportionately sampled within households
9. Data with a coefficient of variation (CV) from 16.6% to 33.3% are identified by an asterisk, shown in yellow highlight and should be interpreted with caution
10. Data with coefficient of variation (CV) greater than 33.3% are suppressed, can be identified by an (S), are shown in red and have low reliability
11. Statistical terms: CV-Coefficient of variation; SE-Standard error; UC-Unweighted count; WC-Weighted count