PERU

Recorded adult per capita consumption (age 15+)

![Graph showing recorded adult per capita consumption](image)

Sources: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), World Drink Trends 2003

Last year abstainers

![Pie chart showing last year abstainers](image)

Data from the 2002 National Survey on Prevention and Consumption of Drugs (total sample size n = 4850; ages 12 to 64 years).

Estimates from key alcohol experts show that the proportion of adult males and females who had been abstaining (last year before the survey) was 17% (males) and 24% (females). Data is for after year 1995.

Frequent drinkers (focal point data)

![Bar chart showing frequent drinkers](image)

WHO focal point data. Frequent drinking was defined as drinking on five or more days each week.
Youth drinking (last year drinkers)

In a survey of 991 male adolescent high school students in Lima, Peru (aged between 12 to 19 years), it was found that 34.6% of the students indicated that they drank alcohol approximately once a month and 28.8% indicated that they drank alcohol daily to once a week.4

Alcohol dependence

Data from the 2002 National Survey on Prevention and Consumption of Drugs (total sample size n = 4850; ages 12 to 64 years). Data is for subsample age group 14 to 16 years old (sample size unknown).1

Traditional alcoholic beverages

Local alcoholic drinks are grape brandy (pisco) and fermented corn juice (chicha).

Sora – an alcoholic beverage based on germinated, ground, cooked and fermented maize is also consumed.5

Unrecorded alcohol consumption

The unrecorded alcohol consumption in Peru is estimated to be 1.0 litre pure alcohol per capita for population older than 15 for the years after 1995 (estimated by a group of key alcohol experts).2

Morbidity, health and social problems from alcohol use

According to the National Survey on Drug Consumption, 10.2% of all drug abuse cases are related to alcohol. Alcohol consumption is a grave public health problem that is associated with psychosocial factors. In Peru men have a higher rate of alcohol consumption than women, 16% and 4.9% respectively. 30% of the cases of alcohol consumption develop concomitant psychosocial problems such as aggressiveness, irritability and depression. Suicide is also associated with substance abuse and alcoholism.6

According to the National Household Survey conducted in 2001, alcohol-related problems were a major community problem afflicting the majority of the households sampled.7

A survey of 179 adults living in five towns in the remote Amazon region of Peru found that 48% drank alcohol and that alcohol use was a major behavioural risk factor in that region.8
Country background information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population 2003</th>
<th>27 167 000</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult (15+)</td>
<td>18 201 890</td>
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<tr>
<td>% under 15</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (2002)</td>
<td>Male 67.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Probability of dying under age 5 per 1000 (2002)</td>
<td>Male 38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population distribution 2001 (%)</td>
<td>Urban 73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gross National Income per capita 2002</td>
<td>US$ 2050</td>
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References