



# Alcohol Use Among Girls and Young Women:

## A WORRYING TREND

In the past boys were thought to be more likely to drink alcohol than girls. But the reality is that, in recent years, this thinking is no longer true.<sup>1</sup>

**Additionally, data show that 31 percent of girls ages 12 to 20 drank alcohol in 2021 compared to 26 percent of boys that age.** And more girls and young women reported past-month alcohol use than boys and young men that year too.<sup>2</sup>

Why are more girls drinking alcohol than boys? Here are some facts that organizations and those working in prevention should know as they design strategies to curb harmful drinking behaviors among girls and young women.

### Mental Health Affects Underage Drinking

Evidence suggests that problems with anxiety and depression are increasing among adolescents, particularly young women. Girls and young women can be more susceptible to internalizing stress, anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues. This, in turn, may make them more likely to drink as a way to cope.<sup>3</sup> In fact, when girls have high levels of anxiety, they are more likely than boys to use alcohol, and to do so at earlier ages. Helping girls and young women handle difficult emotions in healthy ways may help them reduce their consumption of alcohol or avoid it altogether.<sup>4,5</sup>

Because of the association between underage drinking and mental health conditions such as depression and anxiety, girls and young women who have these challenges need strong underage drinking prevention support coupled with general mental health support.

### Alcohol Increases the Risk of Certain Health Problems

Girls and young women differ biologically from boys and young men. Females tend to have less water in their bodies than males of the same weight, so the alcohol they drink becomes more concentrated in their blood, where it then travels to the brain.<sup>6</sup> Other gender-specific physical risks faced by girls and young women who use alcohol include:

## Alcohol Use Among Girls and Young Women: A WORRYING TREND

- **Increased risk of memory problems.** Compared with boys, girls' memories are more likely to be affected negatively by drinking. Girls and young women are more likely to experience memory impairments from alcohol, such as alcohol-induced blackouts.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, girls and young women who report binge drinking show less brain activity and worse performance on memory tests than peers who either drink a little or abstain. Boys and young men do not show the same outcomes.<sup>8</sup>
- **A greater risk for long-term health consequences.** Females are more susceptible than males to experiencing long-term health consequences like alcohol-induced liver inflammation and liver cancer, as well as cardiovascular disease. Drinking alcohol, even in girls and young women, contributes to future breast cancer.<sup>9</sup> Among adult women, even one drink per day has been linked to a 5 to 9 percent higher chance of developing breast cancer compared to those who abstain from using alcohol.<sup>10,11,12</sup>

## Organizations and Communities Like Yours Can Help

Prevention works when we work together! National and community-based organizations play crucial roles in helping girls and young women avoid the harms caused by underage drinking. By educating young people and adults about the risks and consequences of alcohol use, we can work to continue the downward trend and address gender patterns of underage drinking and risky alcohol use.

Parents and other caring adults play an important role in young people's decisions to consume alcohol, so it is imperative that adults support girls and young women as they work to protect their mental and physical health. SAMHSA's [Prevention and Treatment of Anxiety, Depression, and Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors Among College Students](#), and the [HHS Office on Women's Health](#) and [Girls Health](#) websites have information to help caring adults navigate the mental health challenges girls and young women face as they transition to adulthood. Likewise, SAMHSA's "[Talk. They Hear You.](#)" substance use prevention campaign and the Drug Enforcement Administration's publication "[Growing Up Drug Free](#)" have resources to help adults start and continue conversations about alcohol use with children, teens, and young adults.

### ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2002-2019). *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Public Online Data Analysis System*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD. <https://pdas.samhsa.gov/#/>

<sup>2</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2022). *Results from the 2021 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed tables*. Retrieved from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2021-nsduh-detailed-tables>

<sup>3,6</sup> White A. M. (2020). Gender Differences in the Epidemiology of Alcohol Use and Related Harms in the United States. *Alcohol research: current reviews*, 40(2), 01. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.35946/arcv.v40.2.01>

<sup>4</sup> Cloutier, R. M., Blumenthal, H., Trim, R. S., Douglas, M. E., & Anderson, K. G. (2019). Real-time social stress response and subsequent alcohol use initiation among female adolescents. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 33(3), 254–265. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30869921>

<sup>5</sup> Chung, T., Creswell, K. G., Bachrach, R., Clark, D. B., & Martin, C. S. (2018). Adolescent binge drinking: developmental context and opportunities for prevention. *Alcohol Research*, 39(1). Retrieved from <https://www.arcr.niaaa.nih.gov/arcr391/article01.htm>

<sup>7</sup> Hingson, R., Zha, W., Simons-Morton, B., & White, A. (2016). Alcohol-induced blackouts as predictors of other drinking related harms among emerging young adults. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 40(4), 776–784. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1111/acer.13010>

<sup>8</sup> Squeglia, L. M., Schweinsburg, A. L., Pulido, C., et al. (2011). Adolescent binge drinking linked to abnormal spatial working memory brain activation: differential gender effects. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 35(10), 1831–1841. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3183294/>

<sup>9</sup> Liu, Y., Nguyen, N., & Colditz, G. A. (2015). Links between alcohol consumption and breast cancer: A look at the evidence. *Women's Health (London, England)*, 11(1), 65–77. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.2217/whe.14.62>

<sup>10</sup> Shield, K. D., Soerjomataram, I., & Rehm, J. (2016). Alcohol use and breast cancer: A critical review. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 40(6), 1166–1181. Retrieved from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/acer.13071>

<sup>11</sup> Li, C. I., Chlebowski, R. T., Freiberg, M., et al. (2010). Alcohol consumption and risk of postmenopausal breast cancer by subtype: The Women's Health Initiative Observational Study. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, 102(18), 1422–1431. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2943525/>

<sup>12</sup> Allen, N. E., Beral, V., Casabonne, D., et al. (2009). Moderate alcohol intake and cancer incidence in women. *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, 101(5), 296–305. Retrieved from <https://academic.oup.com/jnci/article/101/5/296/913713>

**SAMHSA**  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health  
Services Administration



Visit the SAMHSA website at [samhsa.gov](https://www.samhsa.gov) to learn more about federal initiatives and resources that address underage drinking and alcohol use by young adults.

[StopAlcoholAbuse.gov](https://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov) is a federal web portal that provides access to research, resources, and ideas pertaining to youth alcohol use and how communities can prevent underage drinking.

To view this fact sheet and similar products online, visit [www.store.samhsa.gov](https://www.store.samhsa.gov) or call 1-877-SAMHSA-7 (1-877-726-4727) or 1-800-487-4889 (TDD) PEP23-03-10-006. Revised 2023.