# ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG IMPOVERISHED HOUSEHOLDS IN UPPER NORTHERN THAILAND

KANITTHA THAIKLA

Research Institute for Health Sciences, Chiang Mai University

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### **BACKGROUND**

- The Northern region had a higher proportion of money spent on alcohol in comparison to total income and expenses than other regions. In 2010, it was found that the region spent 4.5% of its spending on alcoholic beverages. The Upper Northern region had the highest level of alcohol consumption in the country, particularly in the provinces of Phayao, Phrae, Chiang Rai, and Nan
- The survey's data identified cultural values in drinking for socialization, recreational drinking after work and at various merit-making festivals, as well as for recreation and as the host's gesture for giving thanks to those who helped and contributed to the event.

### AIM:

 To study the relationship between the problems and the consequences of alcohol consumption in impoverished households in Northern THAILAND.

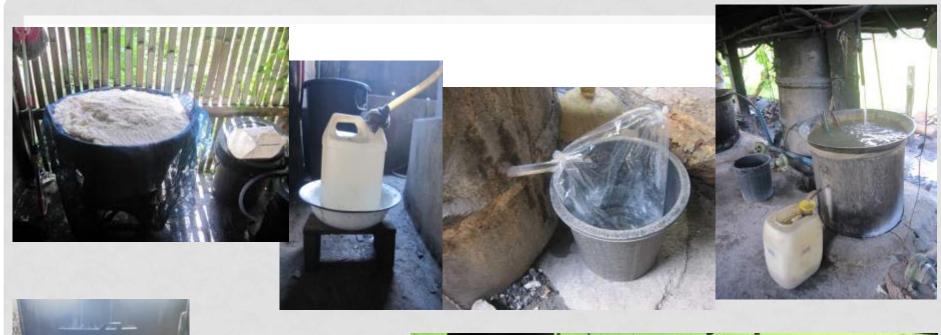
### **METHOD**

- Study samples included impoverished households in Phayao and Chiang Rai provinces. Sample size was calculated from the proportion of alcoholic beverages drinkers at 0.453. The effect of multi-stage sampling was 3 and the response rate was 1, yielding the total number of 450 sample impoverished households. Samples were selected by stratified multi-stage sampling.
- The data was collected by face-to-face in-depth interview.

#### RESULT

- Among the impoverished households in the Upper Northern Region in 44 villages, 450 households, and 1,225 household members, it was found that 54.7% of the households had at least one member who consumed alcoholic beverages within the past year.
- There was an average of 3 members per household and average total household income of 61,240.88 Baht per year, while the average total household expenditure was 51,273.82 Baht per year. The average household spending on alcohol was 6,311.32 Baht per year, while 74.0% of the households had average personal income of less than 30,000 Baht/year.









	Binge drinker		Weekly drinker		
	n (%)	Adjust Odds*(95%CI)	n (%)	Adjust Odds*(95%CI)	
Sex					
Male	167(51.7)	2.10(1.190-3.724)	189(58.5)	2.61(1.449-4.706)	
Female	33(10.2)	1	37(11.5)	1	
Age					
15-24 years	24(7.4)	11.45(2.131-61.52)	19(5.9)	1.11(0.293-4.236)	
25-44 years	62(19.2)	1.73(0.722-4.182)	60(18.6)	0.6(0.230-1.619)	
45-60 years	88(27.2)	1.38(0.599-3.220)	111(34.4)	1.15(0.442-3.014)	
> 60 years	26(8.0)	1	36(11.1)	1	

	income of less than 30,000 Baht/year/hh n (%)	Adjust Odds*(95%Cl)
Household member who consumed alcohol within		
the past 1 year	168(37.3)	0.60(0.36-0.98)
Household member who is a binge drinker	95(38.5)	0.35(0.18-0.65)

\* Adjusted Odds ratio: occupation number of people in household.

"The poorer you are, the more you drink"

Drinking-related disease		Adjust
	n(%)	Odds*(95%CI)
Weekly drinkers	62(19.19)	2.56(1.28-5.08)
Binge drinkers	54(16.72)	1.86(1.03-3.36)

Drinking-related accidents	n(%)	Adjust Odds*(95%CI)
Weekly drinkers	46(14.24)	2.53(1.12-5.59)
Binge drinkers	42(13.0)	2.19(1.08-4.42)

<sup>\*</sup> Adjusted Odds ratio : sex age

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	Coef.	Std. Err.	P>t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Ratio of alcohol expense/income	-267.99	111.04	0.017	-486.75	-49.23
Occupation					
agriculture, farming, and animal husbandry with their					
own land	6027.90	5943.07	0.311	-5680.62	17736.4
The farmers lease the land from the owner.	16479.60	10289.35	0.111	-3791.56	36750.8
Manual laborers, agricultural workers, or foragers	-2052.24	5748.81	0.721	-13378.02	9273.55
Vendors, iron workers, carpenters, tailors, and					
hairdressers	9863.24	8267.25	0.234	-6424.15	26150.6
House wives	-9840.98	11675.32	0.4	-32842.65	13160.7
Total number of members	260.43	1723.11	0.88	-3134.29	3655.15
Number of members who earned income	3004.38	2896.94	0.301	-2702.91	8711.66
Constant	5482.05	6990.08	0.434	-8289.19	19253.3

"The more you drink, the poorer you are"

#### Conclusion

This study confirmed that consumption of alcoholic beverages caused a rise in health problems from drinking among impoverished households in upper northern Thailand.

Alcohol-related expenses and severe morbidity due to drinking had an effect on the socio-economic status of impoverished households.

#### ขอบคุณคะ

## Thank you very much

#### Gamsahabnida