



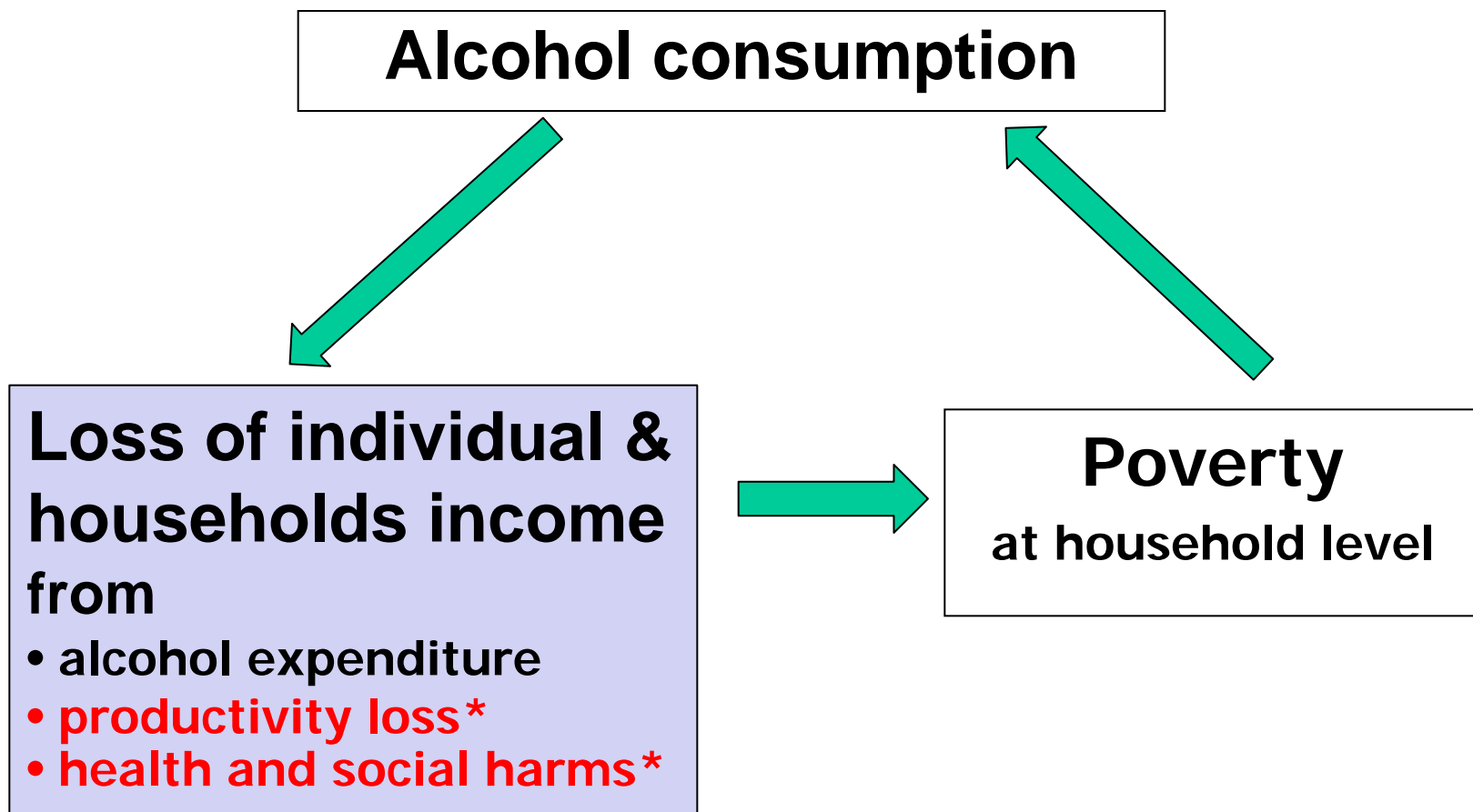
# Poorer you are, more chance you have: distribution of alcohol-related problems across Thai households

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# Overview

- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Limitations and Conclusion

# Economic impact of alcohol consumption on individual & household



# Background

- In Thailand, the social cost of alcohol-related problems was estimated to be 1.99 per cent of GDP in 2006, and that the majority of this cost was from productivity loss (Thavorncharoensap et al,2006).
- 33.9 % of Thai family ever experienced relationship problems and domestic violence due to alcohol drinking (Center for Alcohol Studies Thailand,2013)

# Objective

- To examine distribution and relationship between household asset quintiles and alcohol-related problems

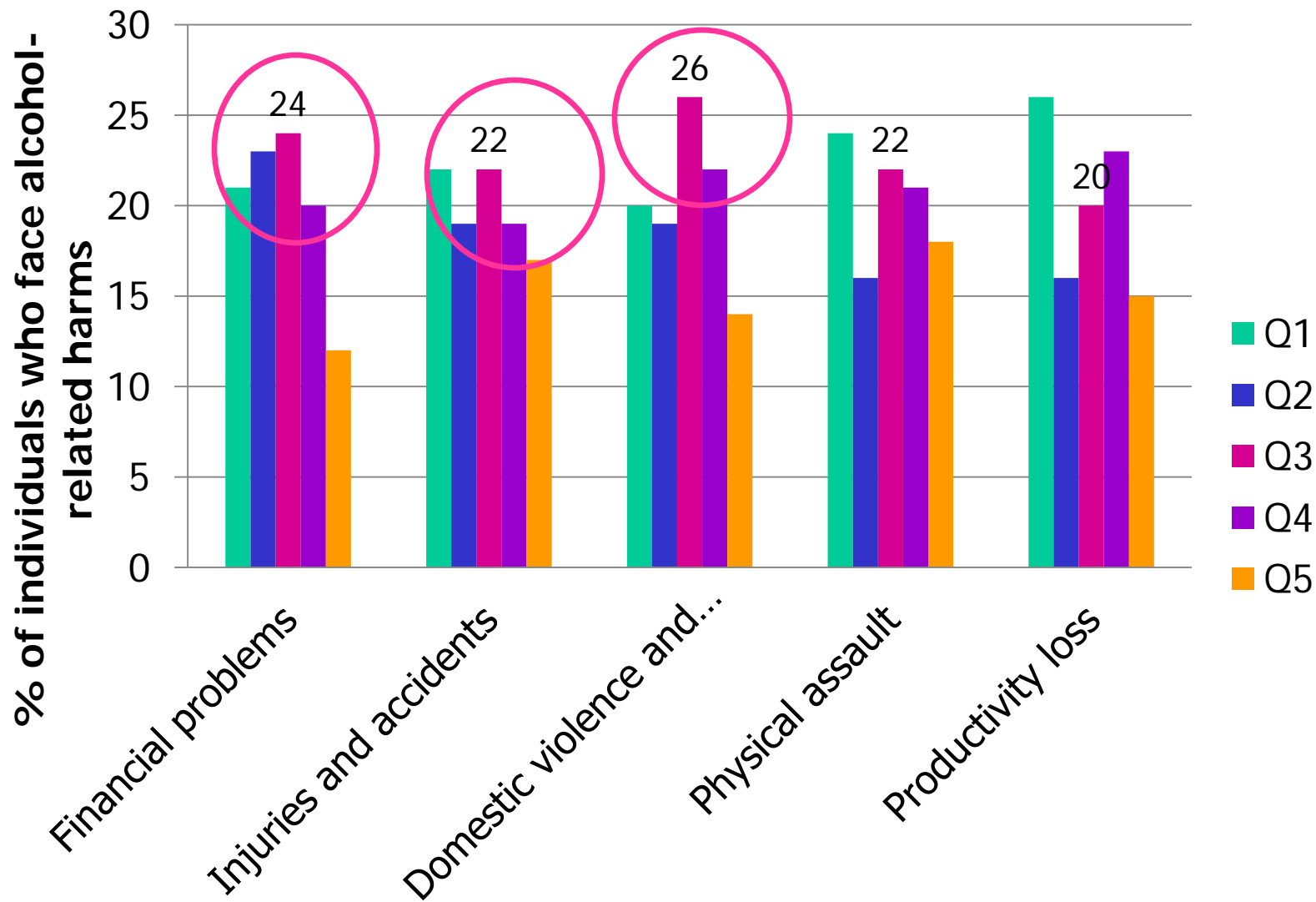
# Methods (1)

- Data source
  - Alcohol Drinking Behavior Survey in 2011
    - The survey conducted by National Statistical Office
  - Sample size of 166,266 individuals
- Measurement of variables
  - **The selective alcohol-related harms** includes financial problem, injury and accident, domestic violence and relationship problem, physical assault and productivity loss.
    - The selective alcohol-related problems related to drinking of someone in households.
  - **Household asset index**, was calculated by using factor analysis, which is estimate from household owning asset (i.e. car, TV, mobile phone)

## Methods (2)

- Data analysis
  - This study used logistic regression to analyze relationship between household asset quintiles and alcohol-related harms
  - The logistic regression model adjusted for gender, age, education, living areas, household size, occupation and marital status

# Results (1)





## Results (2)

Alcohol-related problems	Odds ratio (95%CI)			
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Financial problems	0.82* (0.77-0.87)	0.62* (0.58-0.66)	0.43* (0.40-0.46)	0.28* (0.26-0.31)
Injuries and accidents	0.74* (0.61-0.89)	0.66* (0.55-0.79)	0.48* (0.40-0.58)	0.47* (0.38-0.58)
Domestic violence & relationship problems	0.78* (0.67-0.91)	0.79* (0.68-0.90)	0.58* (0.50-0.68)	0.42* (0.35-0.51)
Physical assault	0.54* (0.43-0.69)	0.57* (0.46-0.71)	0.49* (0.39-0.62)	0.45* (0.35-0.58)
Productivity loss	0.49* (0.42-0.59)	0.46* (0.39-0.54)	0.45* (0.38-0.53)	0.33* (0.27-0.41)

■Note\*=p<0.05, OR of Q1=1

## Discussion

- The poor are likely to suffer from alcohol-related harms compared to better-off groups
- The percentage of alcohol-related harms is higher among the middle class group
- All selective alcohol-related problems was decreased regarding household asset quintiles, except physical assault and domestic violence and relationship problems

## Limitation

- The finding might be under- or- over-estimation due to it is perceived alcohol-related harms from respondents

# Conclusion & Policy recommendation

- Conclusion
  - The poorer you are the more chance you have alcohol-related problems
- Policy recommendation
  - Policies to control alcohol consumption must be specific, addressing the poor and other vulnerable groups who tend to have higher alcohol-related harms, also policies need to address other social determinants which contribute to alcohol consumption (such as poverty, low education)

# Call for better social & well-being for the Poor



# Acknowledgement

- We acknowledge National Statistical Office in conducting this national survey, and its consistent uncovering evidence on impact of various public policies on Thai households.

# Thank you for your attention

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