

Consumption of Addictive Substances in Kanchanaburi Demographic Surveillance System

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Abstract

Levels, patterns, and trends of addictive substances consumption in Kanchanaburi Demographic Surveillance System between the period of 2000 – 2004 are analysed. The addictive substances include tobacco smoking, and drinking liquor, beer and energy beverage. The analysis also includes prevalence and magnitude of secondhand smoking.

Smoking is the most prevalence, followed by liquor, beer, and energy beverage. The consumption is more prevalence amongst male, unemployed, and in the uplands stratum. Men as compared to women are five times more smoking, four times more drinking liquor, three times more drinking beer and five times more drinking energy beverage. The trends of all addictive consumption are rising except smoking.

More than half of the households have at least one member as a smoker. Uplands stratum has the highest proportion of smoking households, whilst urban/semi-urban stratum has the least. Secondhand smokers tend to be children and women. The trend of secondhand smokers is on the raise.