



Outlet Surrounding Youth
or
Youth Surrounding Outlets
: A Case Study of Thai University Effort

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Background

- Increasing of drinking prevalence among Thai young people
- High density of alcohol outlet surrounding educational institutes, average 57 outlets/Km², with marketing targeting students
- Easy access to alcohol, spent on average 7.5 minutes to get alcohol



- “Draft regulation on ban of alcohol sales within 500 metres of Educational Institutes”
- The Pilot Project on Containing Alcohol Outlets around Educational Institutes **(AI Out program)** in 15 universities

The Pilot Project on Containing Alcohol Outlets around Educational Institutes (AI Out program)

- Set up in 2011, by collaboration between Friends of Youth Foundation & Office of the Higher Education Commission, Ministry of Education
- **15 universities:** [Thammasart U, Srinakharinwirot U, Mahasarakam U, Khon Kaen U, Burapha U, Naresuan U, Walailuck U, Mae-Jo U, Rangsit U, Surathani Rajabhat U, Bansomdej Chaopraya Rajabhat U, **Chandrakasem Rajabhat U**, Ubonrachathani U, Thuyaburi U of Technology & Rajapruek College]



Principle:

- Social campaign and collaboration between university, community, police and related local government offices to promote **law enforcement, compliance and surveillance system** to address student drinking problem

AI Out program

Aim: No more new alcohol outlets in 500 metres radius of university and the existing ones must comply with the law (Alcohol Control Act 2008 & the Liquor Act 1950)

Policy contents:

- not sell/service alcohol to people aged under 20 years old
- Selling hour restriction during 16.00 – 22.00 hrs for off-premise outlets
- not sell/service alcohol to people wearing student uniform
- get a sale license from local excise department with approval from university & community (all existing outlets must be legally licensed, no new outlets are allowed in the radius)
- cooperate with university policy such as do not sell/service in certain occasions (i.e. freshmen orientation, examination)

Policy implementation:

- Collaboration between university, police, related government officer and community to enforce strictly alcohol regulations and set surveillance system



Objectives of this study

1. To chart and explore physical availability of alcohol surrounding university
 - in implemented and non-implemented site of AI Out program
 - for examining the impacts of AI Out program
2. To explore student's drinking practices and access to alcohol in
 - in implemented site of AI Out program
 - for predicting effectiveness of AI Out program

Methodology

I. Alcohol outlet survey (for objective 1)

- 2 Study sites:
 - (1) Chadrakasem Rajabhat University (**CRU**) [as intervention site](#)
 - (2) University of Thai Chamber of Commerce (**UTCC**) [as comparison site](#)
- Using Geographic Positioning System (GPS) handheld and ArcGIS 9.3 program: outlet location, distribution, density and pictures
- Using outlets survey form: name, 12 type of outlets, 8 types of alcoholic beverage sales, service hours
- Comparison number & distribution of outlets in 2007 (baseline data before implementation) VS 2012

II. Student survey (for objective 2)

- 608 CRU students, (Note: UTCC refused to participate)
- Simple random sampling with probability proportional to the size of each level and faculty (representing all CRU students)
- Self-administered questionnaire
- Student 's drinking practices & access to alcohol outlets

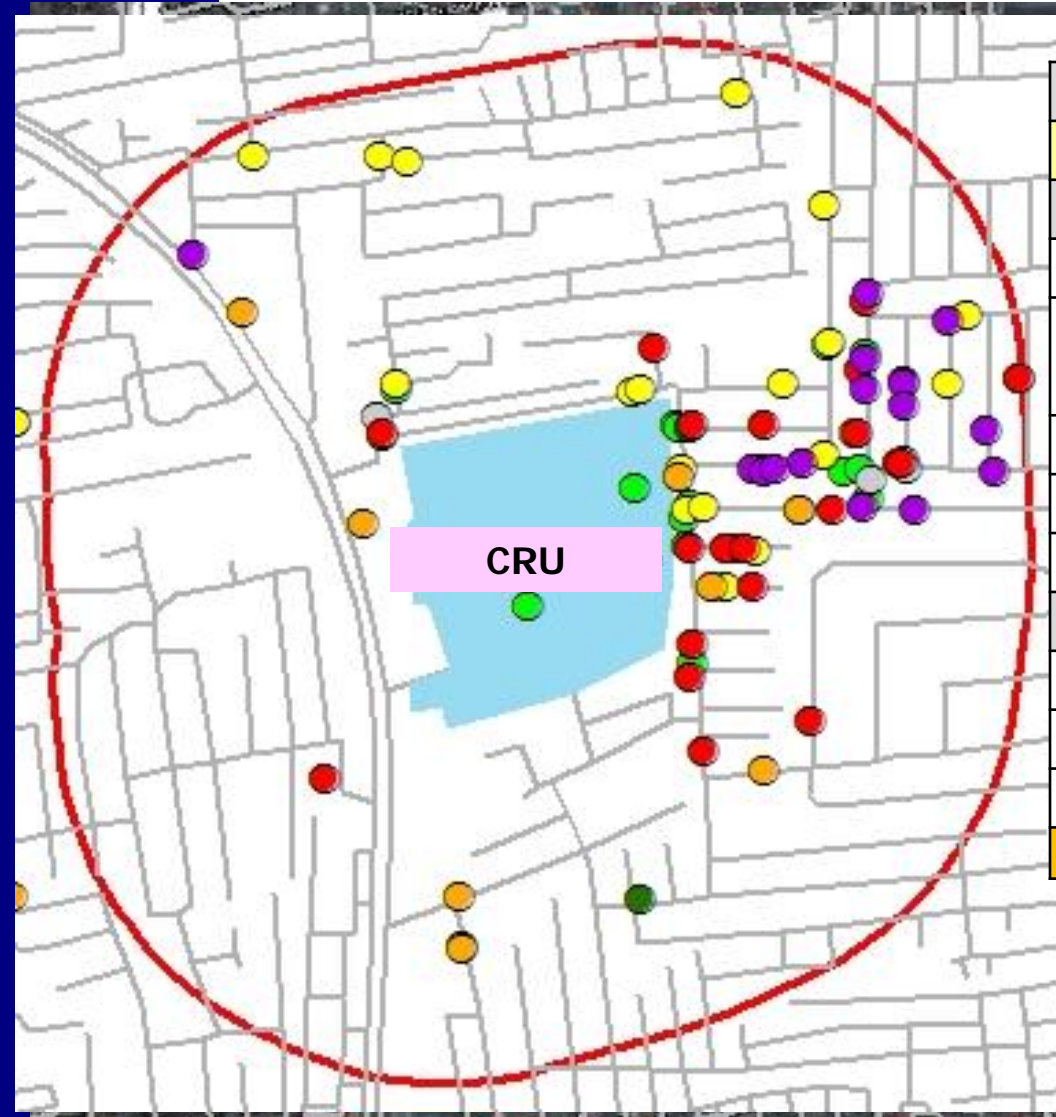
2 study sites of alcohol outlet survey 500 M Radius



Data	Chadrasakem Rajabhat University [CRU]	University of Thai Chamber of Commerce [UTCC]
Implementation of AI Out program	Intervention	Comparison
Location/ district	Rachadapisek Rd, Jachuchak district, BKK	Vibhavadi Rd, Din-deang district, BKK
Investigated area (km ²) (500 M surrounding university)	1.89	1.26
University area (km ²)	0.20	0.05
Buffer zone (km ²)	1.68	1.26
Baseline data (2007)	✓	✓
Number of faculties	5	8
Number of students (2011)	17,498	17,671

Result I:

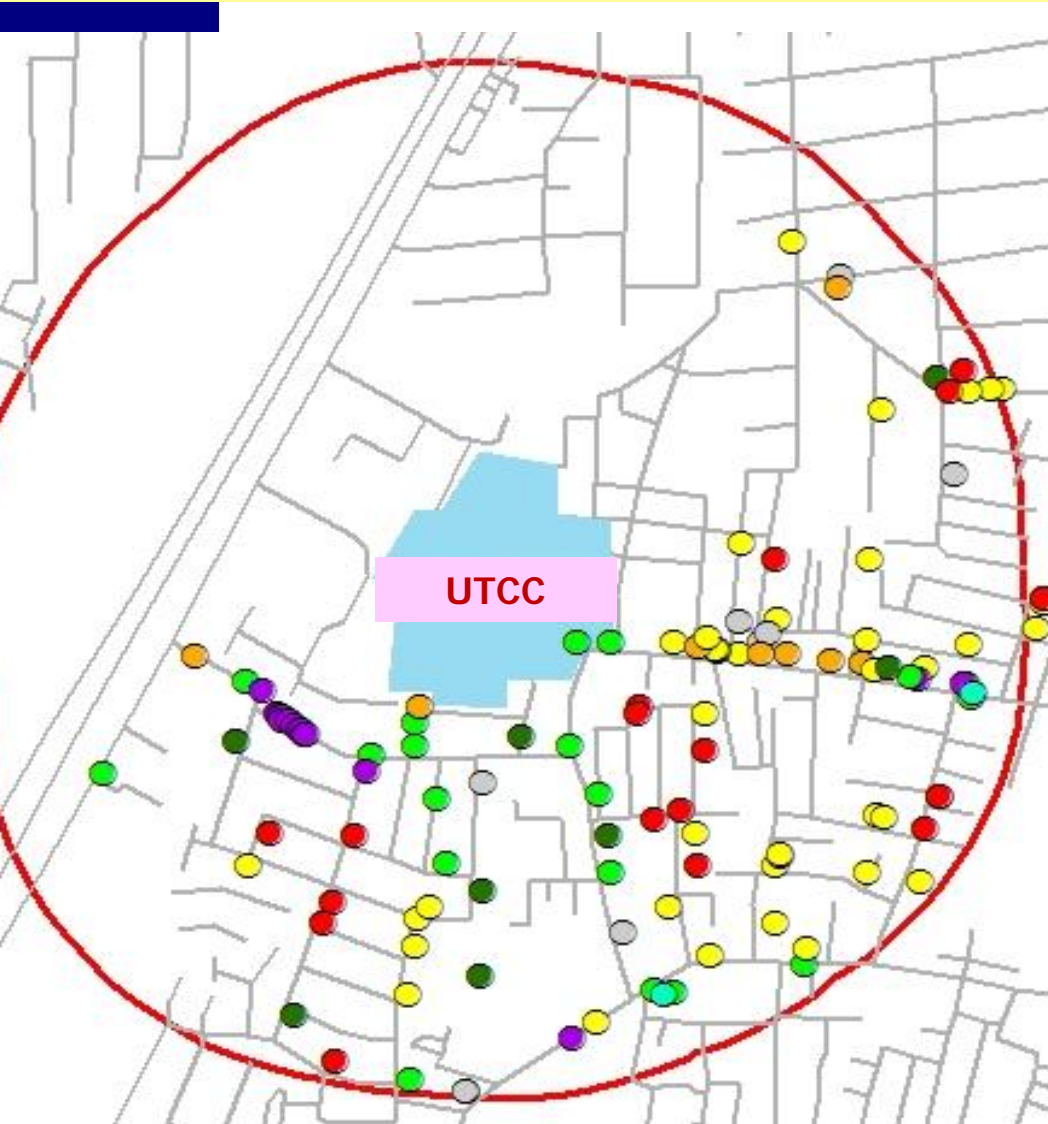
90 alcohol outlets surrounding CRU 500 M Radius



	CRU	%
Total outlets in 2012	90	
Off-premise	65	72.2
● grocery stores	22	23.3
● stores in dormitory, mansion, or apartment	23	25.6
● convenience stores	17	18.9
● permanent stalls	4	4.4
● wholesales shops	-	-
On-premise outlets	25	27.8
● Pubs, bars, nightclubs	15	16.7
● restaurants	8	8.9
● food shops	2	2.2
Outlet density (per Km²)		53.5

Result I:

115 alcohol outlets surrounding UTCC 500 M Radius



	UTCC	%
Total outlets in 2012	115	
Off-premise	84	73.0
● grocery stores	39	33.9
● stores in dormitory, mansion, or apartment	16	13.9
● convenience stores	19	16.5
● permanent stalls	8	7.0
● wholesales shops	2	1.7
On-premise outlets	31	27.0
● Pubs, bars, nightclubs	15	13.0
● restaurants	8	7.0
● food shops	8	7.0
Outlet density (per Km²)		90.7

Grocery stores



Stores in dormitory, mansion, or apartment



Convenience stores



Permanent stalls



Pubs, bars, nightclubs



Food shops



Changes of alcohol outlets surrounding CRU and UTCC in 2007* VS 2012

Type of alcohol outlets	CRU				UTCC			
	Intervention site				Comparison site			
	2007	2012	diff	change	2007	2012	diff	change
Off-premise outlets	91	65	-26	-29%	71	84	13	+18%
Grocery stores	26	21	-5	-19%	34	39	+5	+15%
Stores in dormitory, mansion, or apartment	41	23	-18	-44%	19	16	-3	-16%
Convenience stores	12	17	+5	+42%	13	19	+6	+46%
Permanent stalls	12	4	-8	-67%	5	8	+3	+60%
wholesales shops	0	0	0	-27%	0	2	+2	++%
On-premise outlets	33	25	-8	-24%	71	84	13	+35%
Pubs, bars, nightclubs	13	15	+2	+15%	16	15	-1	-6%
Restaurants	11	8	-3	-27%	3	8	+5	+167%
Food shops	9	2	-7	-78%	4	8	+4	+100%
Total	124	90	-34	-27%	94	115	+21	+22%

* Using data from Polpanadham's research in 2007

Result II: CRU Student survey (n=608)

- 47.9% Male , 52.1% Female
- Average age is 20 years old (SD 1.54)
- 59.1% living in dormitory, 25.8% parent's home
- Distance from accommodation to university: 21.2% are less than 500 metres
- Traveling time from accommodation to university: 39.1% less than 15 mins
- 46.6% by walk, 31.6% by bus

CRU student drinking practices (n=187)

30.8 % (187) are current drinkers (drinking in last 12 months)

Among current drinkers;

- 48.1% are regular drinkers (drink at least once a week)
- 81.3% are binge drinkers (drink > 50 g per occasion)
- 40.1% are regular binge drinkers (drink > 50 g per occasion at least once a week)

Access to alcohol outlets

Off premise outlets

- 55.6% convenience store
- 29.4% grocery store
- 27.8% store in dormitory, mansion, apartment

On premise outlets

- 50.3% pub, bars, nightclubs
- 17.7% restaurant
- 16.6% food shops

Access to alcohol outlets by type (N=187)

% of current drinkers	Stores in dormitory	Convenience store	Grocery store	Pub, bar & nightclub
Respondents going to ...	27.8	55.8	29.4	50.8
Drinking/buying at least once a week	11.8	28.9	15.0	16.6
Alcoholic beverage				
Beer	16.0	19.8	16.6	11.8
Spirit	1.1	9.6	0.5	-
Whiskey	5.4	14.4	7.0	30.5
Spy	1.1	5.4	2.7	3.2
Travel to this outlet				
By walk	16.6	70.5	72.6	8.6
By bus	3.2	6.7	3.9	3.7
By taxi	4.3	7.6	7.8	21.9
By bicycle	1.1	11.9	5.9	-
By motorbike/taxi motorbike	2.1	11.4	9.8	7.0
By car	-	1.0	-	7.0
Always depart from accommodation	24.6	51.9	24.1	46.0
Time spent (Minutes) to ...				
<=10 min	18.7	33.7	19.3	11.8
>10- 15 mins	0.5	1.1	1.1	11.2
>15 – 30 mins	3.7	15.0	3.7	10.2
>30 mins – 1hour	1.1	2.7	1.1	11.2
> 1 hours	2.2	1.1	1.0	3.8
Distance (Metres) to ...				
<=100	7.0	12.3	8.0	3.7
>100 - 500 m	15.5	33.7	13.4	5.9
>500 m to 1 km	1.1	3.2	2.7	5.4
>1 km to 10 km	3.2	3.7	1.6	23.5
>10 km	0.5	2.1	0.5	7.5

Conclusions

- Half of student current drinkers (40%) were regular binge drinkers (those who drink, they drink a lot)
- University students can access easily and conveniently to alcohol
 - High alcohol outlets density in area of 500 m surrounding university (50, 90 outlets per square Km)
 - Most of frequent outlets located near students' accommodation (which are near university), less than 500 metres
 - Most of student drinkers spent less than 10 mins to get alcohol
- **AI Out program** implement in 2011 can effect numbers of alcohol outlets, particularly permanent stores & store in dormitory.
- Many alcohol outlets were found to act against the laws (*such as selling alcohol in dormitories or drug store, no alcohol sale license, unlicensed nightclubs*) as well as their promotion to customers
- Convenience stores tend to be significant alcohol outlets in the future due to their expansion, whereas nightclubs is popular on-premise where youth are tempted to get there.

Recommendations

- Outlets surrounding educational institutes seem problems and acting against the Laws and regulation.
- Strict enforcement of existing alcohol regulations on alcohol outlets is needed for addressing youth's drinking problem
- Containing numbers of new outlets through limited license and closure of non-licensed and law violating outlets are two major policy choices: Zoning policy and licensing system
- Policy feasibility study and study for developing better policy to control physical availability in Thai context should be further examined .
- Community coalition for monitoring and surveillance system can boost the effectiveness.

Thank You

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