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of Latvia

# Association of alcohol consumption level changes in general population with occupation during Covid-19 pandemic in Latvia

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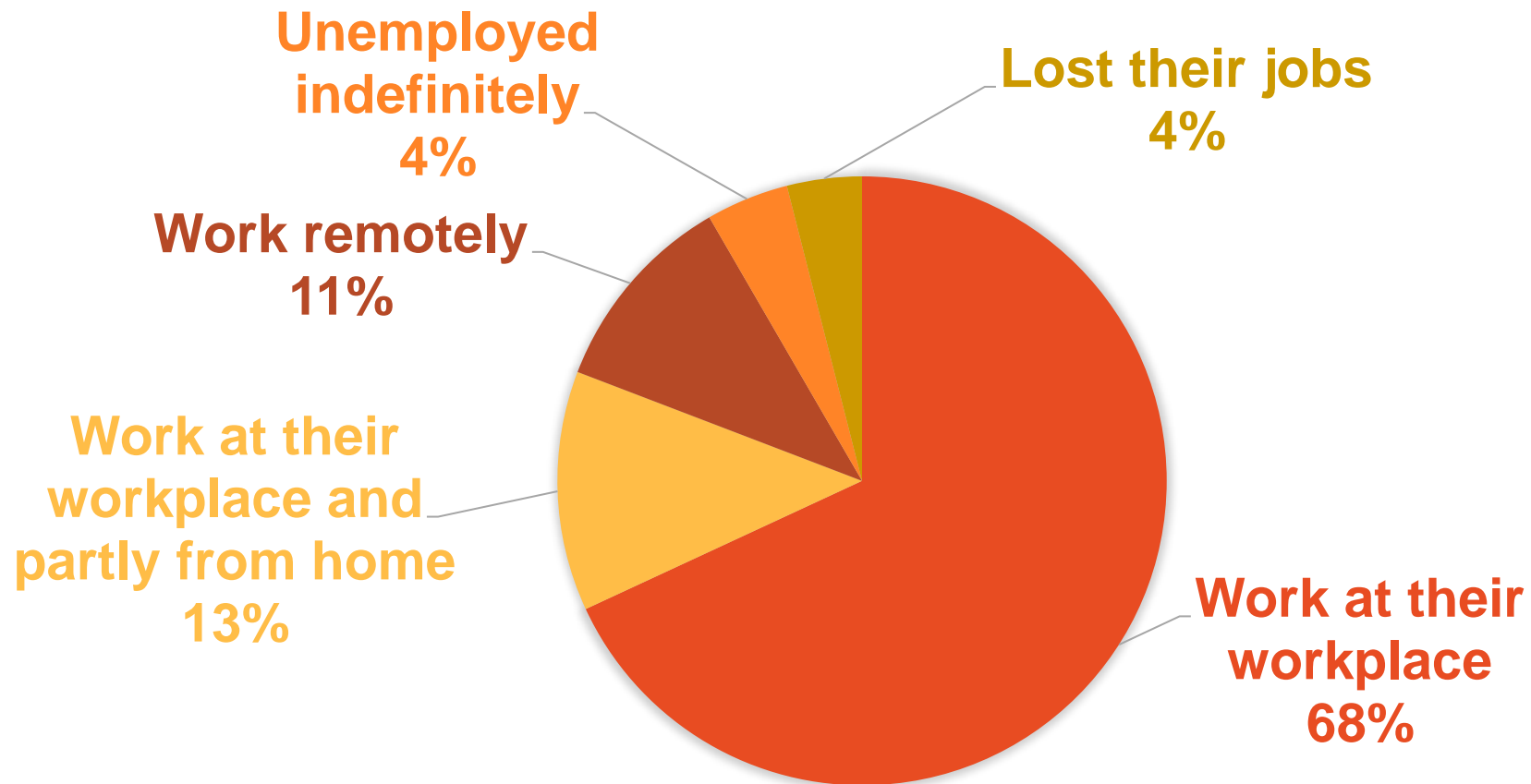
I-SHARE Survey  
INTERNATIONAL



- **Background.** Due to COVID-19 epidemiological restrictions, the availability of several services was limited or excluded. Accordingly, people previously holding an employment were fired. Alcohol use is one of the most common unhealthiest coping strategies in crisis situations. This study uncovers alcohol consumption association with the change of occupation status during COVID-19 pandemic in Latvia.
- **Aim.** The aim of this study was to find association of alcohol consumption level changes in general population with occupation during COVID-19 pandemic in Latvia.
- **Methods.** The data was collected by using behavioural cross-sectional online survey that was conducted as a part of international multi-country study I-SHARE (International Sexual Health and Reproductive Health Survey) realized in Latvia as a component of the National Research Programme project (No. VPP-COVID-2020/1-0011). Data was analysed, using MS Excel and IBM SPSS 26.0. The results have been defined as statistically significant, if  $p < 0.05$ .

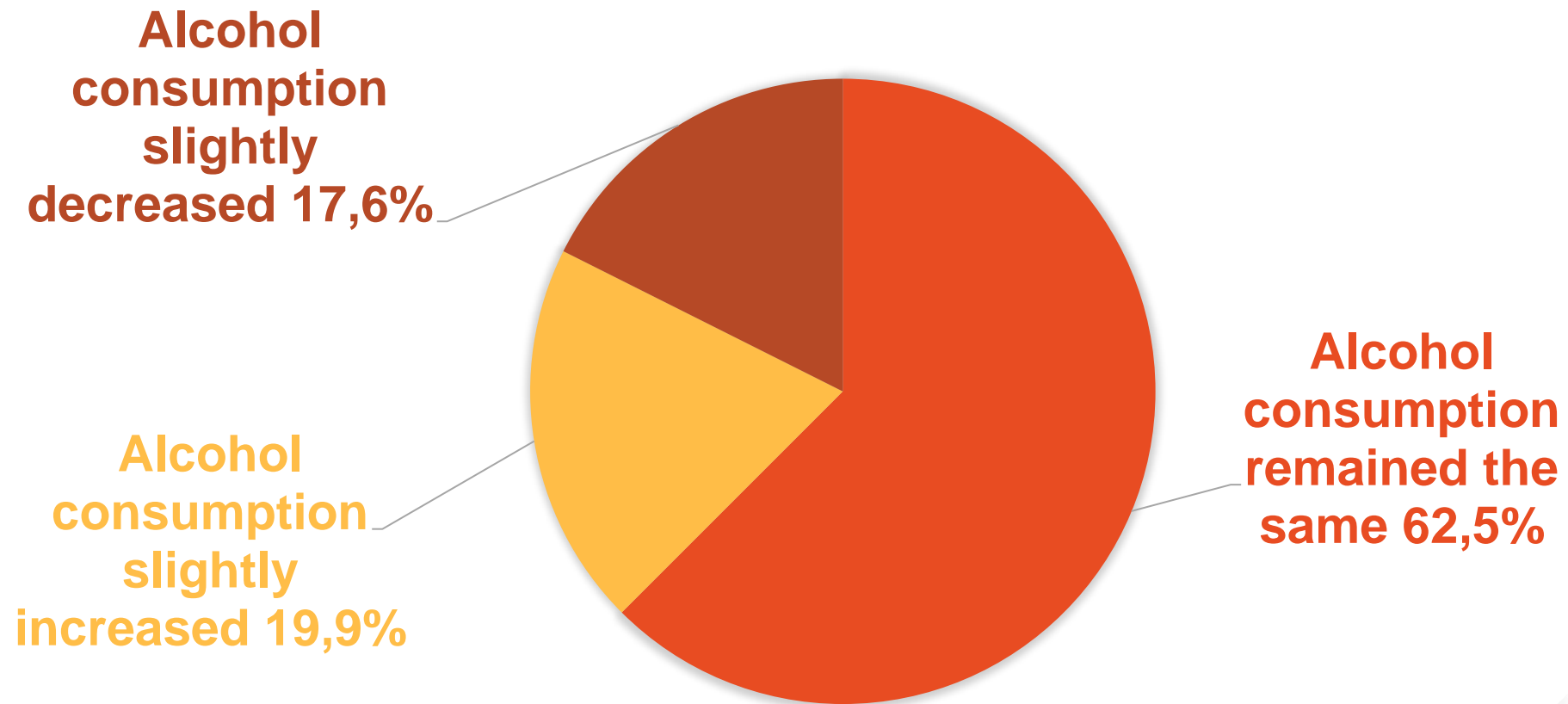
# Results

## DISTRIBUTION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS DURING THE PANDEMIC (N=926)



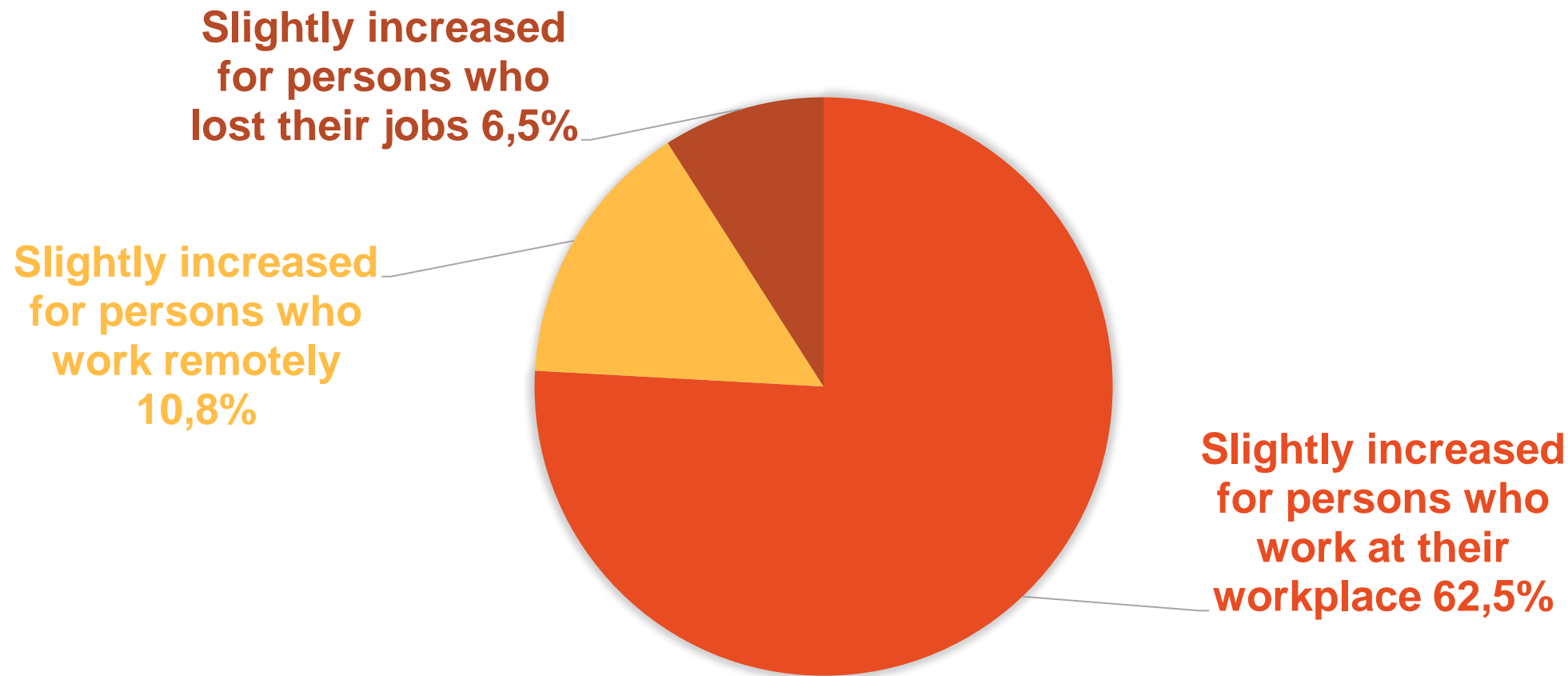
# Results

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION CHANGES DURING THE PANDEMIC



# Results

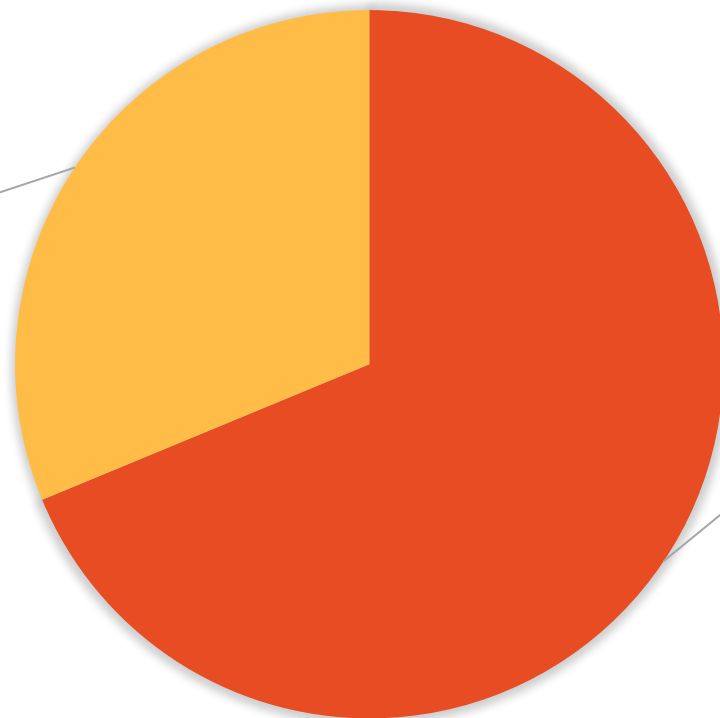
## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIFFERENCE IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND THE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT STATUS DURING THE PANDEMIC



# Results

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIFFERENCE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT STATUS DURING THE PANDEMIC AND THE CHANGE IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Slightly increased for persons who work at their workplace 20%



Slightly increased for persons who lost their jobs 44%

# Conclusion

The observed results of this study showed that the changes in higher alcohol consumption are not directly related to job loss. It shows that there are other possible factors that affect alcohol consumption changes. However, job loss is associated with the highest proportional increase in alcohol use among the study groups.