

# Associations between multiple deprivation and tobacco, alcohol, and psychotropic drug use

M. Baumann<sup>1</sup>, E. Spitz<sup>2</sup>, N. Chau<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Integrative Research Unit Individual and Social Development, University of Luxembourg.

<sup>2</sup>Department of psychology, University of Metz, France.

<sup>3</sup>Inserm, U669, PSIGIAM "Paris Sud Innovation Group in Adolescent Mental Health", IFR25-RFRH « Réseau Fédératif de Recherche sur le Handicap », Maison des Adolescents, Paris, France.

## Abstract

**Objectives.** To assess the relationships of multiple deprivation and gender differences towards tobacco, alcohol and psychotropic drug use.

**Design and methods.** The sample included 6,216 subjects, aged  $\geq 15$  years, randomly selected in north-eastern France who completed a mailed questionnaire. Data were analyzed with the logistic model.

**Results.** Multiple deprivation (noted MD, defined by the cumulative number of: low educational level, manual worker, unemployment, living alone, nationality (other than Western Europe), low income, and non-home-ownership) concerned many people: 37.4% for MD1, 21.2% for MD2, 10.0% for MD $\geq 3$ . Tobacco and excess alcohol use was more frequent in men than in women (30.2% vs. 21.9%, 12.5% vs. 3.3%,  $p < 0.001$ ) contrarily to frequent psychotropic drug use (for headache, tiredness, nervousness/anxiety, insomnia, 23.8% vs. 41.0%,  $p < 0.001$ ). The MD was strongly related to tobacco use (odds ratio 1.16, 95%CI 1.00-1.34 for MD1; 1.49, 1.27-1.74 for MD2; 1.93, 1.59-2.35 for MD $\geq 3$ ; vs. MD0) as well as to excess alcohol use (1.19, 0.94-1.52 for MD1; 1.32, 1.01-1.73 for MD2; 1.80, 1.32-2.46 for MD $\geq 3$ ; vs. MD0) and to frequent psychotropic drug use (1.26, 1.11-1.44 for MD1; 1.51, 1.30-1.75 for MD2; 1.91, 1.58-2.30 for MD $\geq 3$ ; vs. MD0). Marked relationships were observed between the MD and the use of those substances in active/non-retired inactive men and women (except for excess alcohol use in female). In retired people, the MD was associated with tobacco and psychotropic use in men only.

**Conclusion.** Multiple deprivation may favour tobacco, alcohol and psychotropic drug use. The psychologists may find gender differences remedial measures.

**Key words:** Precariousness; smoking, alcohol, psychotropic drug, active people; retired people, gender