

**INFLUENCES OF SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS ON DIABETES MELLITUS:
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Abstract

Disparities in socioeconomic (SES) have been reported as major determinants of the rapid increasing trend of diabetes mellitus (DM) in middle-income countries. However, there are still inconclusive research evidences to support. The study aimed to identify the influence of SES factors on DM in Thailand.

This analyses used the data from the National Socioeconomics Survey, a cross-sectional study that was conducted by the National Statistical Office, using structured questionnaire interview among Thai population aged 15 years to 65 year olds who were stratified two-stage randomly selected from all 77 provinces of Thailand in 2012. Simple and multiple logistic regressions were used to determine the roles of SES on prevalence of DM.

Majority of the samples were female 52.4%, with an average age of 39.60 ± 14.44 years old. Most of them had primary education (55.5%), had monthly income $\geq 30,001$ Baht (59.36%) and 29.62% were from the Northeast. The prevalence of DM was 8.11 % (95%CI: 6.25 to 9.74). The multiple regression analysis indicated that female ($OR_{adj} = 1.81$; 95%CI: 1.57 to 2.10), lived in the Northeast ($OR_{adj} = 1.33$; 95%CI: 1.03 to 1.72) and had low educational attainment ($OR_{adj} = 1.17$; 95%CI: 1.00 to 1.43), aged 65-74 year olds ($OR_{adj} = 39.10$; 95%CI: 25.74 to 59.40) had higher odd of having DM when control the covariates including marital status, occupation, residential area, employment, monthly income, current liabilities and remaining debt.

Gender, region of resident, educational attainment and age had influences on DM prevalence among Thai population.

Keywords: Socioeconomics, Diabetes Mellitus, Gender, Disparity