

The Impact of Personal Income from Drinking Behavior

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Abstract: This paper investigates the impact of alcohol consumption on the personal income of Chinese citizens, utilizing data and factual situation analysis to study the income impact of alcohol consumption on non-state corporate and government sector workers, as well as integrating data to analyze the physical and social impact of alcohol consumption, providing a reference for people to decide on their drinking behavior. The study's results indicate that alcohol consumption can raise personal income through increased social contact frequency and economic growth possibilities.

Keywords: Alcohol consumption, Income, Heavy drinking, Alcohol banned

1. Introduction

Due to the culture and history of alcohol origination, different nations choose to acquire different types of wine, and the price of wine can indeed become very cheap or costly. Premium brewing techniques and brand heritage are what determine wine costs. Because of the heavy price of wine, many people in various nations have valued and given it as a luxury gift. With the waning effect of COVID 19, most countries' social life populations have grown. This elevates the purchasing power of alcoholic beverages, whether pricey or affordable. The usage of alcoholic beverages as a social tool is likely to increase participants' income. Alcohol thus becomes a consequence of the money interconnection which is certain to lead to a variety of social and health issues in its growth. The goal of this work will give reference for developing countries, as well as to assist individuals in balancing the advantages and downsides of alcohol consumption and making more rational decisions. This paper will emphasize on the increasing frequency of social gatherings for persons in the non-state corporate and government sectors, as well as income and the physical impacts from alcohol usage.

2. Alcohol Consumption and Socialize Frequency Prospects

To begin, Hamilton&Hamilton categorize alcohol consumption into three categories: excessive, moderate, and non-drinkers [1]. Excessive consumers earn less than moderate drinkers, while moderate drinkers earn more than non-drinkers. Similarly, Mundt and French claim that adolescent drinking has a positive correlation with future incomes and greater possibilities for social contact [2]. According to Auld, moderate alcohol consumption can increase profits by 10%, while heavy drinking can increase profits by 12%, although several of the elements in the overview reference are

in conflict [3]. However, we can have the assumption that drinking alcohol can raise personal revenue.

We based our data on the drinking habits and influencing factors of Chinese adults [4]. This data was collected from a sample of 135,824 people who met the criteria between 2010 and 2012, and the amount of alcohol consumed by men and women was classified as normal drinking and harmful drinking using the criteria recommended by WHO in the "International Guidelines for Monitoring Alcohol Consumption and Related Damage" issued in 2000. The research result elaborates that males drink at a rate of 53.8%, while women drink at a rate of 12.2%. Males drink moderately and excessively at rates of 39.8% and 14.0%, respectively, while females drink moderately and excessively at rates of 11.1% and 1.1%. The number of males drinking and engaging in excessive drinking in China is clearly higher than that of women, and the number of drinkers has been growing over the last decade.

The survey in the study on "the use of alcohol by residents of Huangzhou District" revealed that the majority of Huangzhou District residents use alcohol as a social lubricant, which is crucial in socializing and public relations occasions [5]. It takes on a significant function during the dining of Huangzhou district residents during celebrations and gatherings, moderating the atmosphere and serving as a medium or channel for engaging in discourse with others. Respondents were mostly businesspersons in the community. The percentage of occasional drinkers was 65.61% of those surveyed, and the most common sites for alcohol use were low- and mid-priced restaurants and at home. According to Huangzhou district data, white wine and beer are the most popular types of alcohol among district residents since the Huangzhou district economy is still in its infancy and the costs of white wine and beer are affordable to most working-class citizens. It can also be shown that the drinker's choice of alcoholic beverage is directly related to residents' wealth status. Then we could state that in this scenario, the price of alcohol has no impact on social behavior. Consequently, the level of economic growth in the Huangzhou region increased. It is, in general, the act of drinking itself that enhances the frequency of individuals socializing. Regardless of the location or culture, the act of consuming alcohol as an intrinsic component of most adult gatherings is unquestionably a significant factor that can promote the frequency and effectiveness of socializing. In turn, socializing leads to more work choices and opportunities.

3. Alcohol Consumption and Individual Economic Growth Prospects

The authors of <Cigarettes, Wine, and Income > estimated gender as a sample applying OLS, LIML, and fixed effects models; the coefficient of effect for the male sample is 0.02 less than that of the female, and the weak instrumental variable test value is lower than that of the female 39.94 [6]. Additionally, the endogeneity results indicate that alcohol consumption is an endogenous variable, meaning that alcohol consumption has a positive effect on income. In the evaluation of several work samples. Meanwhile, alcohol use has no major influence on the public sector, as defined by government agencies, state-owned institutions, and research institutes. The endogeneity test results demonstrated that alcohol consumption is a non-endogenous variable in the public sector, hence the coefficient of contribution of OLS estimates for the non-public sector is 0.12, which is significant at the 5% level of confidence. Alcohol consumption was also revealed as an endogenous variable by Durbin Wu Hausman testing. According to the research, alcohol consumption has no effect on income in the government sector but has a positive impact in corporate companies. Furthermore, even when women consume less alcohol than males, alcohol consumption correlates to higher income growth for women. People drink alcohol to obtain enhanced and new social interaction behaviors that lead to greater economic growth chances, and this form of income improvement is typically witnessed in sales, management, and other non-government and state-owned firm populations who need to boost their earnings through communication. And in these

non-government-related companies, alcohol may be utilized as a marketing tool or given as a gift to acquire additional prospects to engage with consumers and create customer loyalty and affection for the practitioners in order to boost performance and economic returns.

Table 1: Alcohol consumption among gender and work[6].

	coefficient	RSE	Weak IV test	Durbin Wu Hausman	P value	N
male	0.0791	0.0358	148.00	2.73	0.0982	5537
female	0.0958	0.0364	189.94	5.26	0.0218	5351
Public sector	0.0294	0.0244	178.21	0.27	0.6020	5240
Non-public sector	0.1211	0.0502	107.25	3.76	0.0525	5648

4. Relationship of Alcohol Consumption and Economic Growth

First, because this research is limited to non-public sector enterprises and does not include research institutes, the effect of alcohol consumption on economic growth opportunities is not related to an increase in labor supply or improved health. Leads us to the conclusion that, as previously stated, alcohol consumption is likely to provide enormous social opportunities by increasing the frequency of social engagement. The growing number of social opportunities allows non-public sector enterprises to create connections and credibility with individuals or clients. This may result in greater work prospects that directly increase salaries, it could result in expanding larger client base via exponentially increased social connections, but it does not instantly lead to better economic growth. Similarly, found that 1-2 drinks per month and 1-2 drinks per week had a substantial impact on income [6]. Daily drinking has the biggest impact on income. At a 1% confidence level, the coefficient was 0.03. Daily drinking might be attributed to increased social activities and the necessity to attend more social gatherings. The preceding findings might imply that alcohol consumption has a social income impact function, raising earnings via social platforms and creating prospects for economic growth. It is also consistent with the preceding research that both moderate and heavy drinking will lead to economic growth, with individuals who drink every day in Chinese social situations classified as heavy drinkers, and the chance for economic growth will be higher for heavy drinking than moderate drinking. According to the literature, women will drink less frequently than men, but women will experience greater economic growth as a result of their drinking than males [4]. The explanations behind this should be explored into it further.

Table 2: Alcohol consumption frequency.

	OLS		Fixed effects	
Drinking frequency	Coefficient	RSE	coefficient	RSE
Almost everyday	0.0385	0.0072	0.0344	0.0143
3-4 times per week	0.0204	0.0086	0.0094	0.0130
1-2 times per week	0.0242	0.0066	0.0168	0.0108
1-2 times per month	0.0115	0.0063	0.0084	0.0092
Less than once in a month	0.0035	0.0070	0.0034	0.0105
R squared	0.3500			
N	11299		11299	

5. Discussion

According to the World Health Organization, 3 million people die each year as a result of excessive alcohol consumption, and alcohol is a leading cause of over 200 illnesses and infections[6]. According to <habitual drinkers suffer varying degrees of early impairment to the pancreas's internal and exterior secretion systems>[7]. This occurs in pancreatitis, impaired glucose tolerance, and diabetes mellitus. In recent years, the number of people who drink alcohol has increased, with more than 500 million people drinking in China with a population of 1.4 billion; in 2009, there were more than 200,000 traffic accidents caused by drinking and driving, and more than 60,000 deaths were caused by drunk driving[8].

Bauer Baicker, on the other hand, proposed in 1985 that moderate alcohol consumption could prevent cardiovascular disease by separating HDL from cholesterol [9]. Appropriate alcohol consumption may also be beneficial to a consumer's health and may also provide individuals with proper stress reduction.

Heavy alcohol consumption, in any case, could be detrimental to our health. In China, 9111 people aged eighteen or older were investigated in Heilongjiang, Shandong, Guizhou, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Henan, Hubei, Guangxi, and Hunan[10]. As criteria for assessment, the WHO systolic blood pressure more than or equal to 140 mm and diastolic blood pressure greater than or equal to 90 mm, as well as the users of hypertensive drugs were used as criteria for assessment. The one of the result demonstrates that female drinkers may be a protective factor for hypertension prevalence; however, because women consume considerably less alcohol than males, mostly wine and beer, the prevalence of hypertension in women is much lower than in non-drinkers. However, whether male or female, excessive alcohol consumption raises the risk of getting hypertension. Alcoholic liver disease, stomach illness, and pancreatitis. As a result, the reader can utilize these information to determine the necessity of alcohol consumption.

Alcohol consumption can also lead to several controversial topics [11]. In the early twentieth century, the United States enacted Prohibition, which prohibited the manufacturing, selling, and using of all alcoholic beverages, lowering crime and preserving women's rights. As a backdrop, multiple social issues have arisen. For starters, the government's stringent ban of alcohol encouraged clandestine production and sale, and people purchased alcohol from family liquor mills. The family liquor mills would then blend industrial alcohol with water and market it as wine, resulting across several alcohol-related fatalities. Second, bribing government officials, the enormous profits from private brewing definitely resulted in the expansion of local gangs, which used the earnings to swap government officials for further perks in order to find sanctuary in their respective communities. Third, the more violence there is and the more control and pressure placed on alcohol, the more people will want to rebel; they can retaliate by drinking alcohol to express their dissatisfaction with the implementation of the control; thus, not having clearheaded minds will lead to violence and an emotional out of control situation. These go against the government's original intent and have far-reaching implications. Alcohol consumption may still produce concerns in contemporary generation, even though being less severely restricted than in the past, such as individual over-representation in drunk driving deaths, drunken domestic violence, and the impact of teen drinking on physical development. When contemplating the repercussions of drinking, all of these factors should be considered.

6. Conclusion

Based on the above research, it can be concluded that drinking alcohol increases social frequency, enhances interpersonal contact, and increases work prospects, providing people with more opportunities for economic growth and consequently income growth. Women also had a larger

income after drinking than men, despite the fact that women do not drink as much as males. Alcohol drinking is a key contributor to sickness as well as a variety of societal problems, and individuals should be more cautious in their alcohol consumption choices. My research still contains flaws, such as the possibility that drinking is not spontaneous. The majority of the drinking is caused by being in a setting where other individuals are drinking and so influenced, for example, by families and social connections, which will effect the reliability of the data. As a result, the reference data and conclusions chosen may be altered. After all, more extensive surveys and data analysis will be undertaken in the future to generate various drinking-related outcomes. I will also investigate the spectrum of economic increases associated with alcohol consumption.

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