Alcohol health promotion does not occur in a vacuum:

How students construct and manage risk when confronted with anti-alcohol messages

Dr Kyle Brown (kyle.brown@bcu.ac.uk)







Communicating the risks of alcohol consumption

- Young adults at an increased susceptibility to alcohol related harm (ONS, 2017)
- Traditional approach...
 - Reduce consumption via attitude change
 - "Cheap" prevention strategy
- "Consumption guidelines and consequences are well publicised" (Buykx et al. 2018)
- Limited evidence for their effectiveness
 - Few quality experiments





Experiments examining warning effectiveness

Brown et al. (2015)

- No main effect of warnings on alcohol seeking
- Warnings reduced *heavier* drinkers' negative implicit attitudes

Stautz & Marteau (2016)

- Warnings reduced alcohol urge
- Effect was mediated by negative affect, but not arousal

Stautz et al. (2017)

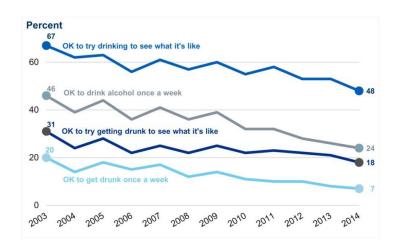
- No main effect on alcohol consumption
- Consumption indirectly reduced via negative affect, but not arousal
- No "boomerang effects"





Is this good?

- Potential precedent for alcohol labelling
 - Warnings that are close in physical and temporal proximity
- But... Mixed trends regarding alcohol consumption in young people
 - Aforementioned overall decline in consumption
 - Secondary school pupils' attitudes to drinking are decreasing (NHS, 2017)
 - 70% of young adults don't believe that they drink too much (YouGov, 2017)





Some considerations...

"Tension" between students' competing interests

- Young teenagers expect to drink frequently as they get older due to culture (Davies, 2016).
- Alcohol consumed for social, enhancement, conformity and coping reasons (YouGov, 2017)

Alcohol warnings could be "over-ridden"

- By alcohol specific motivations
- Imitation of peers (e.g. Larsen et al. 2009) or competing cues (e.g. Kersbergen & Field, 2017)

Or warning effectiveness might decline over time

- "Advertising wearout"
- Active mitigation of risk



How students "manage" risk

Re-formulate "dangerous" drinking

- Re-defining binge drinking (e.g. Guise & Gill, 2007)
- Portraying as routine (Hebden et al. 2015) or light hearted (Guise & Gill, 2007)
- Danger as being out of control (Chainey & Stephens, 2014) and risk managed (Hebden et al. 2015)

Managing identity

- Othering (Thompson & Kumar, 2011)
- Switching between subject positions (Thompson & Kumar, 2011)
- Gendered identities (see Chainey & Stephens, 2014; Conroy & de Visser, 2013)

Presenting narratives (as part of identity formation)

- Anticipatory pleasure and retrospective bonding (Brown & Gregg, 2012)
- Reconstruction of negative occurrences into pleasurable and humorous stories both offline (e.g. Guise & Gill, 2007) and online (Hebden et al. 2015)



Our study

Aim

- How people attribute meaning to individual alcohol warnings
- How they (discursively) manage their own risky consumption in response to (warning-based) challenge

Design

20 friendship focus groups

(Qualitative) Epistemological framework

- Discourse analysis (action-oriented, specific and performative: Edwards, 2006)
- Distinction between alcohol prevention and "everyday" discourses (Elmeland & Kolind, 2012)



Implications

 More information regarding ecological validity of warnings and complexity of responses to them

 Contribute to knowledge regarding long-term and contextual effectiveness of warnings

 More detailed knowledge regarding responses to specific message themes



Thanks for listening!



Title	Duration (seconds)	Message content	Perceived effectiveness (Stautz et al. 2016)	Hyperlink
Know your limits (Male)	39	Injury, social consequence s	6.68	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mo_49X7B53o&index=5&list=PLE7F66D3307CF5C5B
Tumour	40	Long-term health effects	5.90	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F0yH_5_tFqQ
Who is in control	69	Short-term health effects, social consequence s	5.57	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wFXvh9xrBzk
Know your limits (Female)	40	Injury, social consequence s	5.06	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HAmI1MJECZ4&list=PLE7F66D3307CF5C5B&index=6

Alcohol messaging and risk

References

http://doi.org/10.1177/1359105312463586



Brown, K. G., Stautz, K., Hollands, G. J., Winpenny, E. M., & Marteau, T. M. (2015). The Cognitive and Behavioural Impact of Alcohol Promoting and Alcohol Warning Advertisements: An Experimental Study. *Alcohol and Alcoholism (Oxford, Oxfordshire)*, agv104–, http://doi.org/10.1093/alcalc/agv104

Brown, R., & Gregg, M. (2012). The pedagogy of regret: Facebook, binge drinking and young women. *Continuum: Journal of Media & Cultural Studies*, 26(3), 357–269. http://doi.org/10.1080/10304312.2012.665834

Buykx, P., Li, J., Gavens, L., Hooper, L., Gomes de Matos, E., & Holmes, J. (2018). Self-Reported Knowledge, Correct Knowledge and use of UK Drinking Guidelines Among a Representative Sample of the English Population. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, (January), 1–8. http://doi.org/10.1093/alcalc/agx127

Chainey, T. a, & Stephens, C. (2014). "Let"s get wasted': A discourse analysis of teenagers' talk about binge drinking. *Journal of Health Psychology*. http://doi.org/10.1177/1359105314532972 Conroy, D., & de Visser, R. (2013). "Man up!" Discursive constructions of non-drinkers among UK undergraduates. *Journal of Health Psychology*, *18*(11), 1432–44.

Davies, E. L., Martin, J., & Foxcroft, D. R. (2016). Age differences in alcohol prototype perceptions and willingness to drink in UK adolescents. *Psychology, health & medicine, 21*(3), 317-329. Drinkaware & YouGov (2017) UK adult drinking behaviours and attitudes: Findings from Drinkaware Monitor 2017.

Edwards, D. 2006. "Discourse, Cognition and Social Practices: The Rich Surface of Language and Social Interaction." Discourse Studies 8 (1): 41–49.

Elmeland, K., & Kolind, T. (2012). "Why Don"t They Just Do What We Tell Them?' Different Alcohol Prevention Discourses in Denmark. *Young*, 20(2), 177–197. http://doi.org/10.1177/110330881202000204

Guise, J. M. F., & Gill, J. S. (2007). "Binge drinking? It"s good, it's harmless fun': A discourse analysis of accounts of female undergraduate drinking in Scotland. Health Education Research, 22(6), 895–906. http://doi.org/10.1093/her/cym034

Hebden, R., Lyons, A. C., Goodwin, I., & McCreanor, T. (2015). "When You Add Alcohol, It Gets That Much Better": University Students, Alcohol Consumption, and Online Drinking Cultures. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 45(2), 214–226. http://doi.org/10.1177/0022042615575375

Kersbergen, I., & Field, M. (2017). Alcohol consumers 'attention to warning labels and brand information on alcohol packaging: Findings from cross-sectional and experimental studies. BMC Public Health, 1–11. http://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-017-4055-8

Larsen, H., Engels, R. C., Granic, I., & Overbeek, G. (2009). An experimental study on imitation of alcohol consumption in same-sex dyads. Alcohol & Alcohol ism, 44(3), 250-255.

NHS Digital (2017). Statistics on alcohol. London: NHS Digital.

Office for National statistics (2017). Adult drinking habits in Great Britain: 2005-2016

Stautz, K., & Marteau, T. M. (2016). Viewing alcohol warning advertising reduces urges to drink in young adults: An online experiment. *BMC Public Health*, 16(1), 1–10. http://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-016-3192-9

Stautz, K., Frings, D., Albery, I. P., Moss, A. C., & Marteau, T. M. (2017). Impact of alcohol-promoting and alcohol-warning advertisements on alcohol consumption, affect, and implicit cognition in heavy-drinking young adults: A laboratory-based randomized controlled trial, (October 2015), 128–150. http://doi.org/10.1111/bjhp.12221

Thompson, L., & Kumar, A. (2017). Responses to health promotion campaigns: resistance, denial and othering, 1596(July). http://doi.org/10.1080/09581591003797129