Alcohol Marketing Regulation And Public Health

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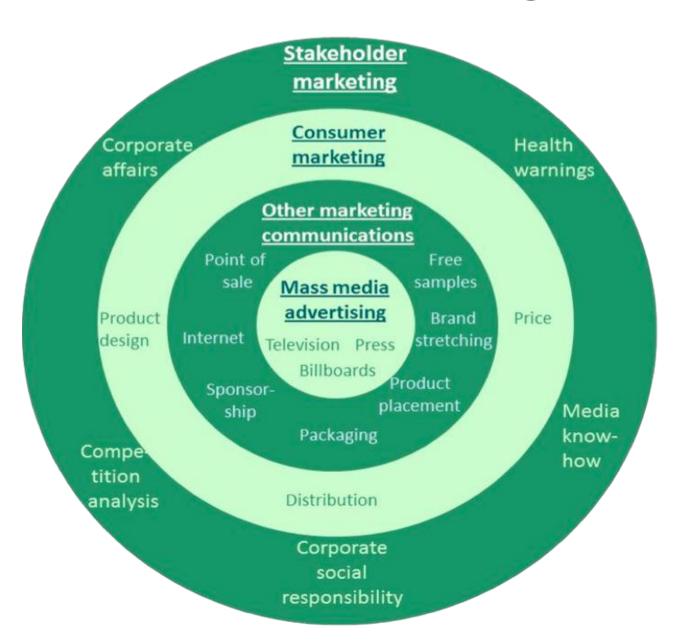




THE EVIDENCE

Part I

What is marketing?



Extent of Global Alcohol Marketing

- Five companies alone reported US \$5.5 billion in measured marketing (just traditional advertising) spending in 2010
- These five are among the top 100 marketers in the world
- Alcohol companies are among the top ten advertisers in numerous countries, including Japan, the Philippines, and Singapore

Concentration in the global beer market 1979-2012

Corporation	Headquarters	Global Market Share	
		1979/80	2012
AB/Inbev	Belgium	6.5% (1) (AB)	22.4% (1)
SABMiller	UK	4.8% (2-Miller),	13.2% (2)
Heineken NV	Netherlands	2.8% (4)	9.3% (3)
Carlsberg Breweries A/S	Denmark	*	6.6% (4)
China Resources Enterprise Ltd.	China	*	5.8% (5)
Tsingtao Brewery Col. Ltd.	China	*	4.3% (6)
Molson Coors Brewing Co.	USA	.8% (21-Molson)	3.4% (7)
Daiiing Vaniing Daar Craus Corn	China	1.9% (8-Coors) *	2.00/./0\
Beijing Yanjing Beer Group Corp.	China		3.0% (8)
Kirin Brewery Co Ltd	Japan	3.1% (3)	2.7% (9)
Asahi Group Holdings	Japan		2.0% (10)
Total market share			
of top ten companies		28.0%	72.6%

Source: Impact Databank

5 BEER MAKERS OWN MORE THAN 50% OF THE WORLD'S BEER



Concentration in the global spirits market 2006-

2013

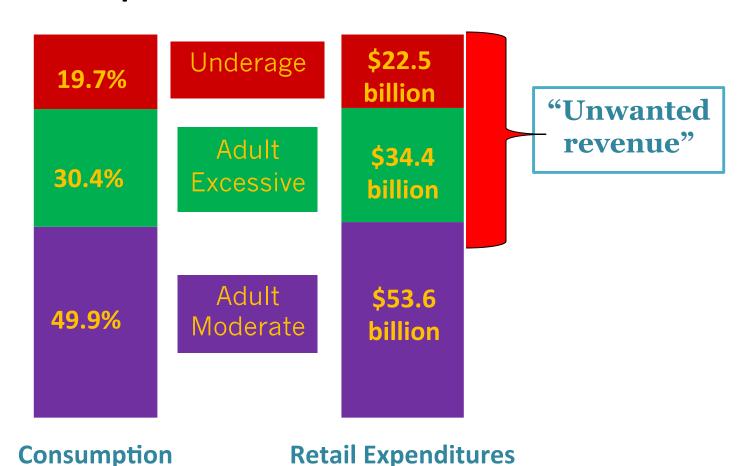
Company	Headquarters	2006	2013
	United		
Diageo	Kingdom	10.8%	21.1%
Pernod Ricard	France	8.3%	10.6%
Beam Suntory	Japan	3.7%	4.5%
Bacardi Ltd	Bermuda	3.7%	3.0%
Russian Standard Corp	Russia	*	2.2%
Allied Blenders and Distillers	India	*	2.0%
Gruppo Campari	Italy	1.7%	2.0%
Brown-Forman Beverages			
Worldwide	United States	1.8%	2.0%
Group La Martiniquaise – Bardinet	France	*	1.9%
Sazerac Co. Inc.	United States		1.8%
TOTAL TOP 10		42.3%	51.2%

Source: Impact Databank

Impact of industry concentration

- Concentration permits oligopoly profit-taking.
- This profit-taking has two key outcomes:
 - Alcohol companies can afford to spend heavily on marketing, which then keeps new players from being able to compete with the existing big ones (in economics, this is known as creating "barriers to entry" in the marketplace).
 - Alcohol companies can afford to spend heavily on lobbying.

Alcohol Industry "Unwanted" Consumption And Sales, 1999, USA



Examples of Alcohol Marketing







PILSENE

La CERVEZA de los EQUATORIANOS





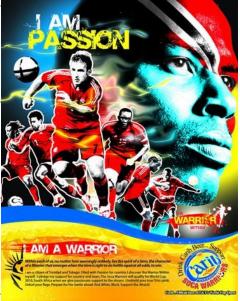


Antioxidant beer





Advertising: Internet



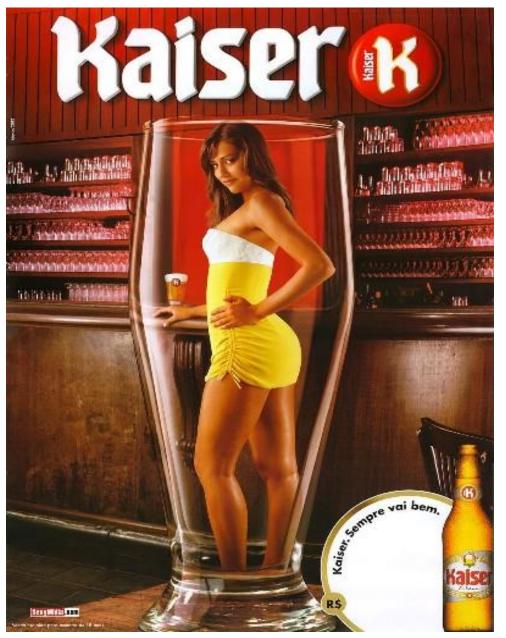


Minister of Sport Anil Roberts & Carib Managing Director congratulate the owners of Carib Guineas











ADVERTENÇIA: EL ABUSO DE LA BEBIDA PERJUDIÇA LA SALUD. I.H.A.D.F.A.

https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1015 2337064444847&set=pb.73491349846.-2207520000.1404935249.&type=3&src=https%3A %2F%2Fscontent-a.xx.fbcdn.net%2Fhphotosxfa1%2Fv%2Ft1.0-

9%2F10247457_10152337064444847_21897064 01456207093_n.jpg%3Foh%3Dc3b2f71cce0f500e 34c613bead85f352%26oe%3D5446BEC8&size=90 0%2C675



ADVERTENCIA: EL ABUSO DE LA BEBIDA PERJUDICA LA SALUD. I.H.A.D.F.A.

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9%2F10154434_10152337050749847_642684781573071833_n.jpg&size= 900%2C675





Examples of alcohol marketing code violations



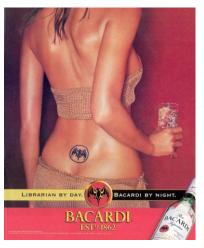














Images sourced from Google Images

ALCOHOL, BREAST CANCER and MARKETING











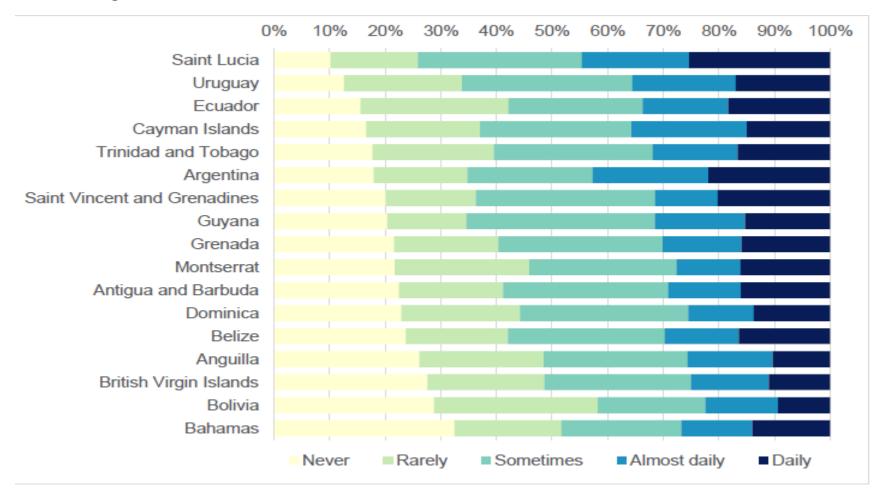
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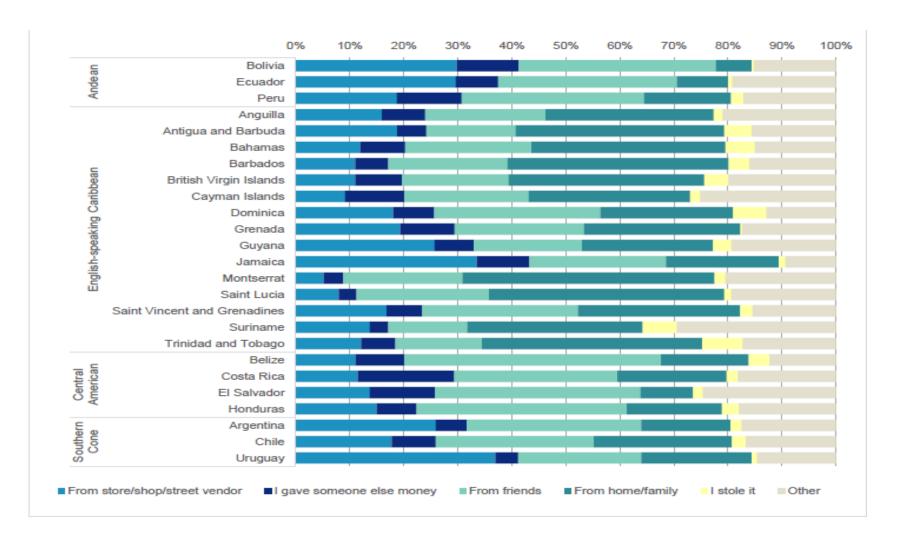
GSHS Data Analysis- AMRO

Overall 20% of students exposed to alcohol advertisement daily or almost daily

Associated with an about 2-3 increased risk of current alcohol use and at least monthly heavy drinking

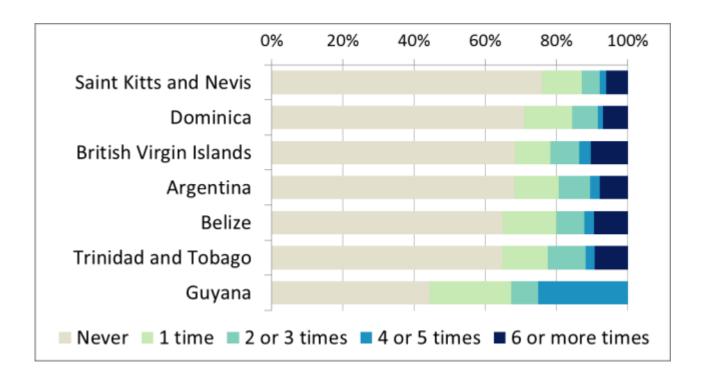


- The three most common ways to obtain alcohol were from friends (25%), the family/at home (30%), and a shop (25%).
- Obtaining alcohol from a shop was associated with nearly 3 fold increased risk of at least monthly heavy drinking



Riding in a car driven by someone under the influence of alcohol (past 30 days)*

Current alcohol use associated with **2.5 higher risk** of riding in a car driven by someone under the influence of alcohol

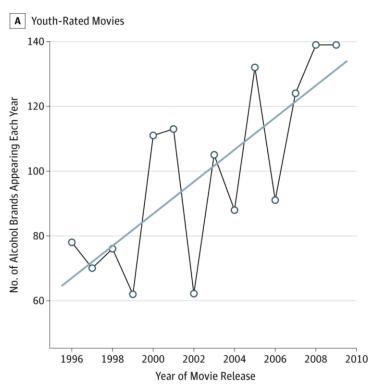


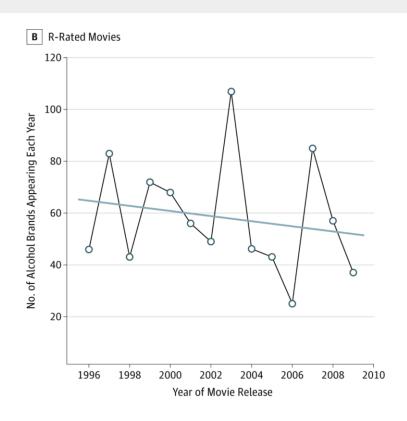
^{*} Among those who were in a vehicle in the past 30 days



From: Trends in Tobacco and Alcohol Brand Placements in Popular US Movies, 1996 Through 2009

JAMA Pediatr. 2013;167(7):634-639. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2013.393





Pan American

Organization

Health

Figure Legend:

Trends of Movie Alcohol Brand CountsTrends of movie alcohol brand counts from (A) youth-rated and (B) R-rated movies, with a linear trend line. For youth-rated movies, slope = 4.97 (P = .002); for R-rated movies, slope = -0.99 (P = .52).



Alcohol Advertising and Youth: Published systematic reviews

- Anderson et al. 2009 (Alcohol and Alcoholism):
 - 13 longitudinal studies following up more than 38,000 young people
 - "Longitudinal studies consistently suggest that exposure to media and commercial communications on alcohol is associated with the likelihood that adolescents will start to drink alcohol, and with increased drinking amongst baseline drinkers"
- Smith and Foxcroft 2009 (BMC Public Health):
 - 7 cohort studies following up more than 13,000 young people aged 10 to 26 years
 - "...data from prospective cohort studies suggest there is an association between exposure to alcohol advertising or promotional activity and subsequent alcohol consumption in young people. Inferences about the modest effect sizes found are limited by the potential influence of residual or unmeasured confounding."





Anderson et al., *Alcohol Alcohol* 2009:44:229-43

New systematic review (Jernigan et al., Addiction)

• 12 longitudinal studies

- All found significant associations between exposure to, awareness of, engagement with and/or receptivity to alcohol marketing at baseline, and initiation of alcohol use, initiation of binge drinking, drinking in the past 30 days, and/or alcohol problems at follow-up
- Strongest links to progression to binge/hazardous drinking

Mechanisms of influence:

- Exposure
- Receptivity
 - Liking an ad
 - Ability to recall ads
 - Participation in marketing
- Expectancies
- Brand recognition



Alcohol industry in digital and social media

- Lobstein et al. narrative review (Addiction):
 - Numerous examples of voluntary code violations
 - Evidence of high levels of exposure of young people
 - All cross-sectional
- CAMY survey (ACER)
 - Pilot survey of 1192 youth (13-20),
 1124 adults (21+)
 - Youth nearly twice as likely to report exposure to alcohol ads in digital media as adults
 - The younger the age group, the more likely they were to report lying about their age on the internet



Greater ad exposure predicts youth alcohol consumption by brand

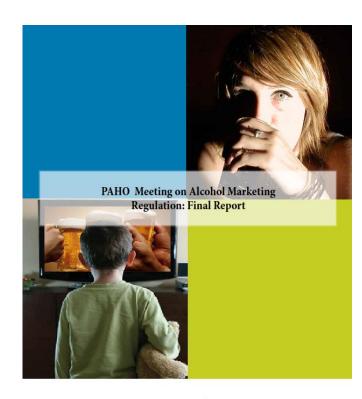
- Television: Youth were more than five times more likely to consume a brand if it advertised on national TV (population-level exposure), after controlling for brand price and overall market share
- Magazines: Youth were 36% more likely to consume brands that advertised in national magazines

Ross et al., AmJDAA 2016



PAHO Meeting on Alcohol Marketing Regulation, 2015

- Review of international literature on marketing impact on consumption and harms
- Current marketing practices in countries of the Region and policy responses
- Experiences from other fields regarding regulation of marketing
- Use of health related law and human rights principles for regulating alcohol marketing
- Review of the evidence of self-regulatory codes





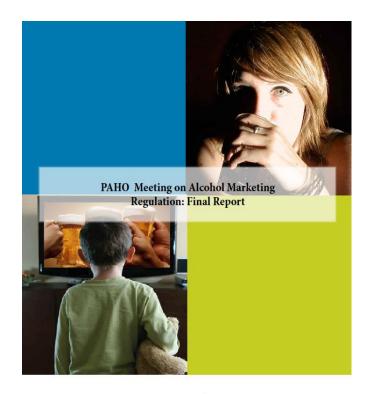






SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

- Youth are more exposed than adults to alcohol advertising of various kinds
- Alcohol industry self-regulation is ineffective
- Youth exposure is generally associated with greater likelihood of early initiation and more drinking
- Brand exposure studies increase the size of the advertising effect
- Marketing increases purchase and consumption of alcohol











Addiction Supplement 2017 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1 111/add.v112.S1/issuetoc

- 12 articles on alcohol marketing, based on discussions held at the first PAHO meeting
- Systematic reviews and new research studies (World Cup 2014 study; Corporate Social Responsibility, Alcohol industry actions)
- Reviews related to vulnerability and Human Rights as they apply to alcohol marketing regulation

Journal of Public Health, April 2017

What does the alcohol industry mean by 'Responsible drinking'? A comparative analysis

https://academic.oup.com/jpubhealth/articleabstract/doi/10.1093/pubmed/fdx040/3111234/What-does-thealcohol-industry-mean-by-Responsible?redirectedFrom=fulltext

CONCLUSION

Responsible drinking is a strategically ambiguous, industry-affiliated term that allows for multiple interpretations. Industry sources rarely reference government drinking guidelines in the context of responsible drinking, stressing individual responsibility and risk management. Public health practitioners should be aware of these distinctions, and use clear language regarding lower risk drinking.

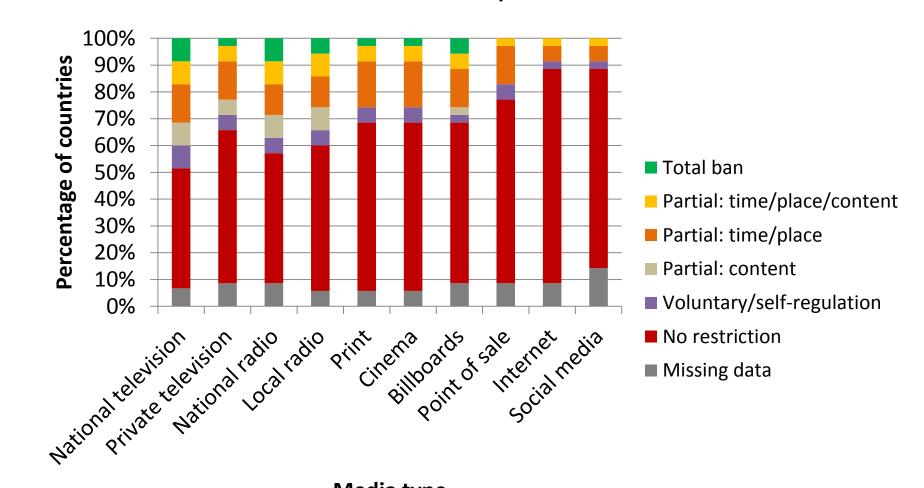




The policy situation and the response

Part II

Restrictions on advertising for alcoholic beverages, by percentage of countries in the Americas, 2012



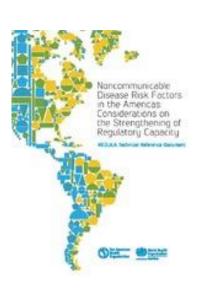
Media type

Region of the Americas, No. countries: 35 Source: http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.GISAH

REGULATORY CHALLENGES

- Insufficient regulatory capacity
 - Overlap of functions
 - Lack of clarity of functions
 - Regulatory process is not systematic
 - There are no mechanisms for
 - technical consultations;
 - social participation;
 - protect the right to health; transparency;
 - risk assessment;
 - management of conflicts of interest
 - financing legal work;
 - enforcement of laws;
 - monitoring implementation





PAHO Technical Note 2017

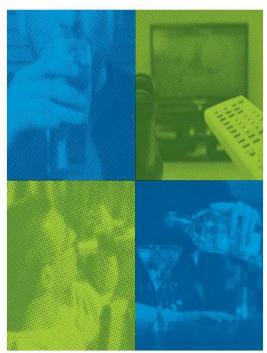
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TECHNICAL NOTE

Alcohol Marketing Regulation





Background on Alcohol Marketing Regulation and Monitoring for the Protection of Public Health



TECHNICAL NOTE 2017

- Provides detailed information to Member States on how to develop and strengthen their laws to protect and promote the health children and other groups in situation of vulnerability
- How to strengthen the regulatory authority to improve monitoring and enforcement of marketing laws
- How to effective propose total prohibition or, when this is not possible, to propose partial but comprehensive laws
- Discuss in detail the use of instruments on human rights for effective alcohol marketing control

Marketing policy options

Total ban

- Easiest to implement
- Least expensive to implement
- Research in well-resourced countries shows will have an effect, especially on youth drinking
- Will generate significant alcohol industry opposition
 - Will claim hurts competition
 - In fact, current high marketing spend creates high barriers to entry that already hurt competition

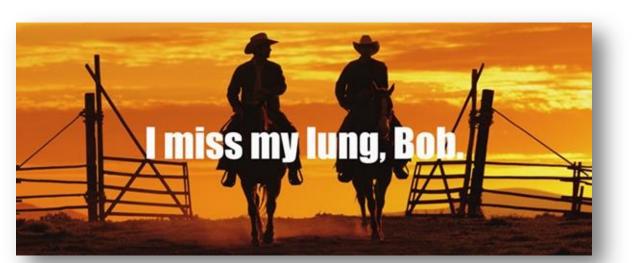


Marketing policy options

- Partial bans
 - Content-specific
 - Time-specific
 - Audience-specific
 - Beverage-specific
 - Medium- or channel-specific
 - Location-specific
 - Event-specific

Alternatives to Regulation

- Counter-advertising
 - Marketing activity designed to decrease interest in a product
 - Often uses people's familiarity with the product ads to promote recall of the counter advertising message
 - Effective in tobacco control
 - May be effective in reducing youth alcohol use but little evidence and few experiments exist





Alternatives to Regulation

- Mandated health and safety warnings
 - Most common in Region of the Americas
 - May appear on bottles and/or advertisements
 - Messages include:
 - "Consuming alcohol produces damage to health" (Panama)
 - "Drinking alcohol in excess is harmful" (Peru)
 - "Alcohol consumption is dangerous for your health and affects the family" (Ecuador)
 - "Do not drink and drive" (Kenya)

Alcohol warning labels

- Experimental study evidence suggests may have an impact if placed on broadcast advertising
- On bottles, can you find it?
- Evidence is that alcohol warnings on bottles influence:
 - Attention or awareness
 - Recall
 - Judgment about danger or perceived risk
- NO effect on behavior

NOT a good example!





Source: Argo et al., *JPP&M* 2004; 23: 193-208

Alcohol warning labels

Warnings on alcohol advertisements and containers, as a percentage of all reporting countries, by WHO region, 2008

	Warnings on advertisements			Warnings on alcohol containers		
WHO region	National (%)	Sub-national (%)	None (%)	National (%)	Sub-national (%)	None (%)
AFR	13	7	80	7	7	87
AMR	48	3	48	48	3	48
EMR	0	25	50	0	13	63
EUR	24	2	71	16	9	78
SEAR	11	0	78	22	11	67
WPR	6	12	76	12	6	76

Totals may not equal 100% because figures are based on the countries reporting divided by the total number of countries in each region, rather than by the total number of countries reporting.

Effective sanctions and deterrence systems

- Rely on monitoring systems
- Sanctions need to be large enough not just to be "cost of doing business"
 - E.g. at least 50% of cost of placing the advertisement
 - Can also pay for costs of NGO monitoring and complaint procedure – e.g. ANPAA and Loi Evin

Additional Steps

- Supporting the documentation and exposure of code violations and/or marketing practices, especially when regulation is not in place or too weak
- Work on labeling and consumer's rights to receive appropriate information from what they drink







unconsciousness and even death"















Additional Steps

- Strengthen NGO capacity to advocate for alcohol policies
- Strengthen regulatory capacity of the health authority
- Promote population measures: all drinkers and many non drinkers are affected so everyone can contribute to the improving their health





Virtual courses

http://www.campusvirtualsp.org/

AUDIT-SBI (Spanish, English)

ASSIST-SBI (Spanish, English)

Alcohol policy and public health (S,E)

Drug policy and public health (S, E)

Advocacy for Alcohol Policy (English, Portuguese)

Alcohol and Pregnancy (Portuguese)

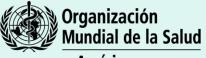






Thank You! monteirm@paho.org





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