








BMJ Open Comparing responses to public health and industry-funded alcohol harm reduction advertisements: an experimental study

Emily Brennan ¹, Danielle A J M Schoenaker ^{1,2}, Sarah J Durkin ¹, Kimberley Dunstone¹, Helen G Dixon ¹, Michael D Slater ³, Simone Pettigrew ⁴, Melanie A Wakefield ¹

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For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Emily Brennan;
emily.brennan@cancervic.org.au

ABSTRACT

Objectives Conduct a head-to-head experimental test of responses to alcohol harm reduction advertisements developed by alcohol industry Social Aspects/Public Relations Organisations (SAPROs) versus those developed by public health (PH) agencies. We hypothesised that, on average, SAPRO advertisements would be less effective at generating motivation (H1) and intentions to reduce alcohol consumption (H2) but more effective at generating positive perceptions of people who drink (H3).

Design Online experiment with random assignment to condition.

Participants 2923 Australian adult weekly drinkers (49% high-risk drinkers) recruited from an opt-in online panel.

Interventions Participants viewed 3 of 83 advertisements developed by PH agencies (n=2174) or 3 of 28 advertisements developed by SAPROs (n=749).

Primary outcome measures Participants reported their motivation to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed; behave responsibly and/or not get drunk; and limit their drinking around/never supply to minors, as well as intentions to avoid drinking alcohol completely; reduce the number of drinking occasions; and reduce the amount of alcohol consumed per occasion. Participants also reported their perceptions of people who drink alcohol on six success-related items and four fun-related items.

Results Compared with drinkers exposed to PH advertisements, those exposed to SAPRO advertisements reported lower motivation to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed ($\beta=-0.091$, 95% CI -0.171 to -0.010), and lower odds of intending to avoid alcohol completely (OR=0.77, 0.63 to 0.94) and to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed per occasion (OR=0.82, 0.69 to 0.97). SAPRO advertisements generated more favourable fun-related perceptions of drinkers ($\beta=0.095$, 0.013 to 0.177).

Conclusions The alcohol harm reduction advertisements produced by alcohol industry SAPROs that were tested in this study were not as effective at generating motivation and intentions to reduce alcohol consumption as those developed by PH organisations. These findings raise questions as to whether SAPROs should play a role in alcohol harm reduction efforts.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- Responses to alcohol harm reduction advertisements were provided by a large sample of adult weekly drinkers randomly assigned to watch advertisements produced by either public health agencies or alcohol industry Social Aspects/Public Relations Organisations (SAPROs).
- All advertisements were presented in a standard way with consistent exposure, although such exposure may not reflect conditions of usual advertisement exposure.
- Although small effect sizes were observed, these signal the possibility of large and meaningful differences in effectiveness at the population level when advertisements are broadcast in mass-reach multi-media campaigns.
- The absence of a control condition means we cannot claim that advertisements produced by SAPROs were ineffective, or conversely that advertisements produced by public health agencies were effective.

BACKGROUND

Alcohol is one of the top five global causes of preventable death, disease and injury,¹ with over three million deaths annually and 5.1% of disability-adjusted life years lost attributable to alcohol consumption.² In direct conflict with its substantial investment in marketing and promoting alcohol consumption,^{3 4} the alcohol industry has become increasingly involved in the development and delivery of mass media campaigns purportedly aimed at reducing the harmful use of alcohol.⁵ Extant research on industry-sponsored tobacco harm reduction messages has shown that these are less effective or even counterproductive relative to advertisements developed by public health (PH) agencies,⁶⁻⁸ but less research has examined the impact of industry-sponsored alcohol harm reduction advertising. This study aimed to address this gap by conducting

the first head-to-head experimental test of alcohol harm reduction advertisements produced by the alcohol industry compared with those produced by PH agencies. Should advertisements funded by the alcohol industry prove to be less effective than PH advertisements—overall or among key demographic subgroups—then their potential utility in helping to reduce harmful alcohol use would be called into question. Such evidence may help to inform deliberations regarding the industry's role in the development and delivery of alcohol harm reduction interventions.

Many of the supposed alcohol harm reduction campaigns recently funded by the alcohol industry have been developed by their Social Aspects/Public Relations Organisations (SAPROs). SAPROs are organisations that combine the resources of multiple alcohol companies to promote policies most favourable to industry while also presenting an outward image of being socially responsible.^{9 10} SAPROs often implement alcohol harm reduction campaigns as part of their efforts to present the industry as a credible and responsible corporate citizen and to deflect government scrutiny, criticism and regulation.^{11–13}

If SAPRO-produced alcohol harm reduction campaigns were to achieve their stated objectives, then the ultimate impact would be to reduce alcohol consumption, and hence, industry profits. On the basis of this inherent conflict of interest, PH experts have recommended the alcohol industry should not be involved in the delivery of alcohol-related information and education. They are concerned that industry-funded campaigns and other communication activities may ultimately serve to benefit the industry more than PH.^{14–17} For example, recent analyses of the content of SAPRO websites have identified several ways in which these sites misrepresent the evidence about the link between alcohol and cancer¹⁸ and about the effects of alcohol consumption during pregnancy.¹⁹ Furthermore, a recent review of corporate social responsibility activities implemented by the alcohol industry (including harm reduction campaigns) found no robust evidence that these activities have reduced harmful drinking; rather, several studies provided evidence of effects favourable to the industry.²⁰

Industry-funded alcohol harm reduction campaigns may undermine PH goals by delaying, displacing or even reducing the effectiveness of campaigns from more conventional health promotion sources.^{16 17} There is also evidence that these campaigns sometimes employ message strategies that, either implicitly or explicitly, may have the effect of encouraging rather than discouraging alcohol consumption.^{21–23} In 1992, DeJong and colleagues found that responsible drinking advertisements sponsored by beer companies contained prominent images of alcoholic beverages, and depicted scenes (eg, bar scenes, party scenes) and themes (eg, relaxation, celebration, romantic and sexual conquests) commonly used in alcohol advertisements. In fact, sometimes the visuals employed in the responsible drinking advertisements were lifted directly

from concurrently aired product advertisements. DeJong *et al* argued that these industry-funded advertisements ensured that any pro-health message ostensibly conveyed by the advertisement was undermined by both subtle and overt messages about the potential benefits of drinking alcohol.²¹

In a more recent study assessing responses to the 'How To Drink Properly' campaign, produced by the SAPRO DrinkWise Australia in 2014, Pettigrew and colleagues found that the repetitive images of alcohol consumption, and the use of an attractive and charismatic James Bond-like spokesperson, led many young adults to interpret the advertisement as encouraging drinking and reinforcing the role of alcohol in young people's lives.²³ This campaign has been criticised for glamorising drinking through associating the behaviour with images of style and sophistication, and for promoting the concept of a 'realm of drinking excellence'.¹³ Industry-funded campaigns that appear to discourage underage drinking may also have the opposite effect of encouraging consumption if they emphasise that drinking is an adult behaviour; when such a strategy was used in Philip Morris' youth smoking prevention campaign in the USA, it was found to increase rather than decrease youth interest in smoking.⁷

DeJong and colleagues also noted that the vague slogans used in industry-sponsored responsible drinking campaigns typically presumed drinking (eg, 'Drink Responsibly') and disregarded the cognitive impairment that occurs when drinking (eg, 'Think When You Drink').²¹ More than 20 years later, DrinkWise's 'How To Drink Properly' campaign employed similar strategies, and young adults noted that the advertisement failed to provide a tangible definition of responsible drinking.²³ Industry-funded campaigns have also been characterised as being strategically ambiguous,^{24–26} such that different people reach different interpretations of the same message.²⁷ For instance, in a recent study in which participants were asked to interpret the slogans used in industry-funded advertisements, several slogans were perceived to have four or more distinct meanings, including both favourable ('know your limits') and unfavourable ('looking cool when you drink') interpretations.⁵

There is an urgent need for additional rigorous empirical work to test the potential positive and negative effects of industry-funded campaigns,²⁰ particularly given the substantial resources available from the industry to disseminate these campaigns. In the current study, adult drinkers watched either PH-produced or SAPRO-produced alcohol harm reduction advertisements in a forced exposure online head-to-head experiment, thereby ensuring that exposure to all advertisements occurred in a consistent way and that the relative impact of the PH and SAPRO advertisements was not influenced by the use of different media placement strategies or the varying capacity of PH agencies and the alcohol industry to achieve high levels of campaign exposure. We first aimed to examine the impact of exposure to advertisements on measures typically used to assess the potential effectiveness of PH advertisements;

that is, motivation and intentions to behave in ways that reduce alcohol-related harm. Given the lacklustre performance of industry-funded harm reduction advertisements in previous limited research testing their effectiveness^{5 21–23} and recent evidence that well-designed PH advertisements can increase motivation and intentions to reduce alcohol consumption,^{28–32} we hypothesised that compared with PH advertisements, alcohol harm reduction advertisements developed by alcohol industry SAPROs would be *less* effective at generating motivation to reduce alcohol consumption and to behave responsibly in relation to alcohol (H1) and *less* effective at producing intentions to reduce alcohol consumption over the next week (H2).

One of the features that may contribute to SAPRO advertisements being less effective on these standard public health outcomes is their use of imagery that depicts drinking and people who drink in a positive light, by promoting drinking as glamorous, cool and fun, and emphasising that it can facilitate social interactions and romantic and sexual conquests.^{5 21 23} It is possible that such imagery serves to promote the benefits of drinking and to undermine any explicit alcohol harm reduction message that the advertisement otherwise appears to contain. Therefore, we also assessed the extent to which exposure to PH and SAPRO advertisements resulted in favourable perceptions of people who drink alcohol. We hypothesised that compared with PH advertisements, exposure to SAPRO advertisements would be *more* effective at generating favourable perceptions of people who drink (H3), and we predicted that favourable perceptions of people who drink would be negatively correlated with the motivation and intentions outcomes (H4). We also conducted exploratory analyses to examine whether the relative performance of PH and SAPRO advertisements across all outcomes varied according to sex (RQ1a), age (RQ1b) and whether the audience currently drank at levels that put them at a low-risk or high-risk of alcohol-related harm (RQ1c).

METHOD

Design, setting and participants

This online study included n=2923 Australian weekly drinkers (consumed alcohol at least 1 to 2 days per week on average over the past 12 months) recruited through an online panel that was accredited under the International Organization for Standardization's (ISO) standards for Access Panels in Market, Opinion and Social Research (AS ISO 26362). Quotas were applied to achieve approximately even numbers of men and women, and younger (18 to 29 years) and older (30 to 64 years) adults (the legal drinking age in Australia is 18 or older³³). Participants were ineligible if they were pregnant or worked in health promotion, market research, advertising or the alcohol industry. Besides their involvement as research participants, members of the public were not involved in

the design, conduct, reporting or dissemination plans of our research.

Stimuli

The study assessed responses to a total of 111 English-language alcohol harm reduction advertisements (ads) produced between 2006 and 2014. Of the 111 ads, 83 were produced by PH agencies including government bodies and other not-for-profit organisations (PH ads). These ads were drawn from the sample of advertisements included in a recent content analysis of 110 English-language alcohol harm reduction ads produced from 2006 to 2014, which were identified as part of an exhaustive Internet search of Google, YouTube, Vimeo, relevant government and health agency websites.³⁴ For the purposes of the current study, we only included ads that were between 30 and 60s long (excluding n=10), that targeted adults (rather than children or adolescents (excluding n=8) or governments (excluding n=3)), and were designed to encourage individual behaviour change rather than advocating for policy reform (excluding n=6).

Twenty-eight ads were produced by SAPROs (SAPRO ads). These ads were identified through a search of the websites of all SAPROs known to us at the time of the study (online supplemental appendix A); this search was conducted between July and September 2015. To be eligible for inclusion, ads had to be in English; produced between 2006 and 2014; between 30 and 60s long; and available for download from the SAPRO website or YouTube. Details and synopses of all 111 ads are provided in online supplemental appendix B.

Procedure

Fieldwork was undertaken in October to November 2015. Members of the online panel were invited to participate via email, and potential participants completed questions assessing eligibility criteria and quotas. As shown in figure 1, eligible participants were then allocated to either the PH or SAPRO advertising condition. Proportional block randomisation³⁵ was used to assign participants according to a predetermined ratio so that the required (but uneven) number of participants would be assigned to each condition, which was n=1937 (required; n=2174 achieved due to a higher than expected completion rate) for the PH ads condition and n=653 (required; n=749 achieved) for the SAPRO ads condition. These sample sizes were determined by a desire to have each ad viewed by an average of 70 participants.³¹ Following allocation to their condition, each participant was then assigned to view a random 3 of the 83 PH ads or a random 3 of the 28 SAPRO ads. The focus of the study was on comparing participants' immediate responses to alcohol harm reduction ads produced by different sources; it was beyond the scope of this study to include a no exposure control condition.

Participants viewed their first ad twice and then completed a series of questions assessing their responses. This process was repeated for the remaining two ads.

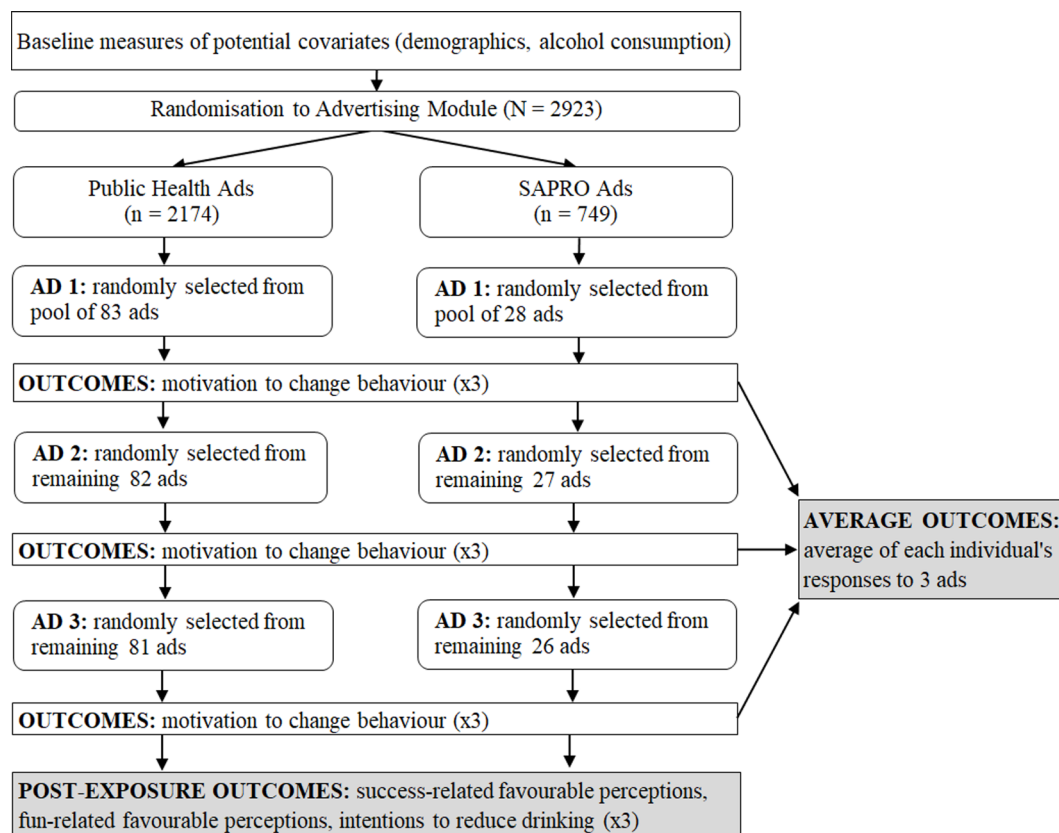


Figure 1 Study procedure. ads, advertisements; SAPRO, Social Aspects/Public Relations Organisation.

Additional measures were collected following exposure to all three ads (figure 1). Participants were informed prior to viewing the ads that some ads may be from different countries, and that they should focus on the ad's main message rather than production quality or cultural differences.

Patient and public involvement

There were no patients involved in this study. Members of the public were recruited to the study as participants, as described above.

Outcome measures

Immediately following exposure to each ad, participants completed five items assessing their motivation to change their behaviour: While watching the ad, I felt motivated to (i) reduce the amount of alcohol that I drink, (ii) behave responsibly when I drink alcohol, (iii) limit my drinking so that I don't get drunk, (iv) limit my drinking when around children and teenagers and (v) never supply alcohol to teenagers (1 'strongly disagree' – 5 'strongly agree'). Items (ii) and (iii) were averaged together ($\alpha=0.81$) into a measure of *motivation to behave responsibly and/or not get drunk*, and items (iv) and (v) were averaged together ($\alpha=0.82$) into a measure of *motivation to limit drinking around/never supply to minors*. Measures of self-reported motivation to engage in behaviour change are often included in measures of perceived message effectiveness,³⁶ including in a scale that has been validated as a

predictor of subsequent intention and behaviour change following exposure to tobacco control ads.³⁷

After viewing all three ads, participants responded to three questions about their intentions to consume alcohol: In the next week, how likely is it that you will (i) avoid drinking completely, (ii) reduce the number of occasions when you drink alcohol and (iii) reduce the amount of alcohol you have on each drinking occasion. Responses were provided on a 4-point scale (1 'definitely will not' – 4 'definitely will'), but were combined into two categories for analysis, 'definitely/probably will not' or 'definitely/probably will'. Intentions are a well-established, although imperfect, predictor of subsequent behaviour change.^{38 39}

Finally, participants were asked about their perceptions of people who drink alcohol using 10 semantic differential attitudinal statements scored on 7-point scales ('In your opinion, people who drink alcohol are...'). A preliminary factor analysis indicated that two sets of perception items could be identified based on the data. A *success-related favourable perceptions of drinkers* scale was created by combining the items: successful, attractive, intelligent, relaxed, healthy and their own person ($\alpha=0.86$). A *fun-related favourable perceptions of drinkers* scale combined the items: fun, popular, exciting and confident ($\alpha=0.85$).

Potential covariates

Ad exposure characteristics

One variable was created to indicate the *number of ads from Australia* each participant viewed (0, 1, 2 or 3). After each

ad, participants were asked if they had seen the ad before (*number of ads seen before*; 0, 1, 2+ (2 and 3 combined into a single category due to small numbers)).

Drinking characteristics

Prior to viewing the ads, participants reported their average alcohol consumption based on how often in the past 12 months they had consumed each of the following numbers of standard drinks in a day (in Australia, a standard drink is defined as 10g of alcohol): 20+, 11–19, 7–10, 5–6, 3–4, 1–2, <1 or no alcohol in a day.⁴⁰ Using the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) 2009 guidelines for low-risk drinking,⁴¹ participants were classified as being at high risk of short-term harm if they reported having >4 drinks on any occasion at least once a month, and at high risk of long-term harm if they consumed >2 drinks per day on average. Participants were then categorised as ‘low-risk drinkers’ (low-risk of short-term and long-term harm) or ‘high-risk drinkers’ (high-risk of short-term and/or long-term harm).

The number of days on which alcohol was consumed in the past week and the total number of drinks consumed in the past week were measured using the 7-day timeline follow-back method.⁴² The importance of alcohol to an individual’s self-identity was assessed using two questions: ‘Drinking is part of who I am’ and ‘Drinking is part of my personality’ (1 ‘strongly disagree’ – 5 ‘strongly agree’) ($\alpha=0.90$).

Demographic characteristics

Participants reported their sex, age, highest level of education completed (tertiary vs not tertiary), if they were a parent or guardian of any children and their postcode. Postcode was used to assign location (metropolitan or regional), and the socioeconomic status of the area in which participants lived.⁴³

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were conducted using Stata/MP 14.2.⁴⁴ The ad exposure, drinking and demographic characteristics of participants who viewed PH (n=2174) or SAPRO ads (n=749) were compared using t-tests, Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney tests, or χ^2 tests (as appropriate). Variable means and proportions for the drinking characteristics, demographic characteristics and number of ads seen that were Australian were not proven different between the two conditions, and so these variables were not included as covariates. However, prior exposure to the ads was not evenly distributed across the two conditions, as participants in the PH ads condition were more likely not to have seen any of the ads before (86.8% vs 82.8%), and conversely, participants in the SAPRO ads condition were more likely to have seen one of the three ads before (13.6% vs 8.8%). Therefore, all models adjusted for the *ad familiarity* variable (results from unadjusted models are presented in the online supplemental appendix C). Preliminary model checks of linear regression models showed no indications of non-normality and heteroscedasticity of residuals.

To test H1, linear regression models compared responses to PH and SAPRO ads on the three motivation outcomes. Given we were most interested in the average effects of exposure to all PH ads compared with the average effects of exposure to all SAPRO ads (as opposed to the effectiveness of individual PH ads compared with individual SAPRO ads), we averaged each participant’s responses to the three ads they saw and used this average as a single value in analyses.

Complementing this main test of H1, we also conducted a post-hoc exploration of how the individual ads ranked in comparison to one another. For each motivation outcome, a multivariable linear regression model analysing data at the individual-ad level (ie, 8769 person ad ratings) was conducted, including a covariate for whether the participant had seen the ad before and adjusting for clustering at the individual level (ie, using participant identification number given each participant saw three ads). From these models, predicted marginal means were generated for each ad. The predicted means of all 111 ads (PH and SAPRO ads combined) were then ranked from highest to lowest. Fisher’s exact tests were then used to compare the proportion of ads from each condition that were ranked in the top 25%, the middle 50% and the bottom 25%, to indicate whether PH and SAPRO ads were over-represented or under-represented in the top 25% and bottom 25% of all ads for each outcome.

To test H2, logistic regression models compared differences in responses to PH and SAPRO ads on the three intention outcomes. To test H3, linear regression models compared differences on the two favourable perceptions of drinkers outcomes. H4 was tested using Pearson correlations between the favourable perceptions scales and the motivation and intention outcomes. To examine subgroup differences, an additional set of linear and logistic regression models for each outcome tested three interaction terms: condition*sex (RQ1a), condition*age (RQ1b), and condition*risky drinking status (RQ1c) (one interaction term per model).

RESULTS

Participant demographic and drinking characteristics are presented in [table 1](#). This sample was largely comparable in characteristics to the sample of weekly drinkers sourced from the 2013 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare’s National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS), with the exception that the proportion of males in our sample (47.6%) was smaller and the proportion of 18 to 29 year olds (53.5%) was larger than in the NDSHS due to the use of sex and age quotas in recruitment ([table 1](#)).

In all regression models, the ad familiarity covariate was a significant and positive predictor of the outcome, with participants who had previously seen 2+ of the three ads providing stronger responses on each outcome compared with those who had not previously seen any of the ads (there were no significant differences between those who had seen none and those who had seen just

Table 1 Baseline demographic and drinking characteristics of participants exposed to alcohol harm reduction advertisements (ads) developed by public health (PH) organisations or alcohol industry Social Aspects/Public Relations Organisations (SAPROs), compared with characteristics of weekly drinkers aged 18 to 64 in the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) 2013

	(n=2923)	(n=2174)	(n=749)		(n=8165) NDSHS 2013
	Overall	PH ads	SAPRO ads	P value*	
<i>Demographic characteristics</i>					
Sex, % male	47.6	47.9	46.6	0.54	58.4
Age, %				0.47	
18–29 years	53.5	53.9	52.3		21.9
30–64 years	46.5	46.1	47.7		78.1
Education†, % tertiary completed	69.3	69.8	68.0	0.35	71.6
Parent or guardian of child(ren)‡, %	43.3	43.4	43.0	0.85	45.7
Location, % metropolitan	67.6	67.8	67.0	0.70	70.1
Socioeconomic status (SES)§, %				0.99	
Low SES (high disadvantage, 0%–40%)	29.7	29.8	29.5		30.0
Mid SES (mid disadvantage, 41%–80%)	43.9	43.9	43.8		44.0
High SES (low disadvantage, 81%–100%)	25.6	25.5	25.8		26.0
<i>Drinking characteristics</i>					
High-risk drinkers, %	49.0	49.0	49.0	1.00	53.5
Number of days consumed alcohol in past week, median (IQR)	3.0 (2.0 to 6.0)	3.0 (2.0 to 6.0)	4.0 (2.0 to 6.0)	0.24	n/a
Number of drinks in past week, median (IQR)	8.0 (4.0 to 16.0)	8.0 (4.0 to 16.0)	8.0 (4.0 to 16.0)	0.19	n/a
Alcohol identity (5-point scale), mean (SD)	2.7 (1.1)	2.7 (1.2)	2.7 (1.1)	0.48	n/a
<i>Ad exposure characteristics</i>					
Number of ads seen from Australia, %				0.10	n/a
0	22.7	23.7	19.9		
1	43.8	43.6	44.5		
2	28.6	27.7	31.1		
3	4.9	5.1	4.5		
Number of ads seen before, %				<0.01	n/a
0	85.8	86.8	82.8		
1	10.0	8.8	13.6		
2 or 3	4.2	4.4	3.6		

Recruitment quotas were applied to achieve approximately even numbers of men and women, and younger (18 to 29 years) and older (30 to 64 years) adults. n/a=data not available in the NDSHS 2013.

*P values from t-test (continuous variables), Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney test (count variables), or χ^2 test (categorical variables) comparing characteristics of participants who viewed PH ads with those of participants who viewed SAPRO ads.

†n=288 missing in NDSHS 2013 sample.

‡n=631 missing in NDSHS 2013 sample.

§n=25 (0.86%) missing in current study.

one ad before). Results provided partial support for H1 as *motivation to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed* was lower among participants who viewed SAPRO compared with PH ads ($\beta=-0.091$, 95% CI -0.171 to -0.010). However, there were no significant differences between conditions for *motivation to behave responsibly/not get drunk* and *motivation to limit drinking around/never supply to minors*, although the coefficients were in the expected direction (table 2). Furthermore, in post-hoc analyses that compared the

proportion of PH and SAPRO ads that ranked in the top and bottom 25% of all ads, results from the Fisher's exact test indicated an uneven distribution of ads (all $p<0.0001$; online supplemental appendix D). On all three motivation outcomes PH ads were distributed as expected (ie, across outcomes, between 24% and 28% of PH ads were ranked in the top 25% of all ads, and between 20% and 22% of PH ads were ranked in the bottom 25%). By comparison, on *motivation to reduce the amount of alcohol*

Table 2 Comparison of the effect of exposure to alcohol harm reduction advertisements (ads) developed by public health (PH) organisations or alcohol industry Social Aspects/Public Relations Organisations (SAPROs)

	PH ads (n=2174)	SAPRO ads (n=749)		
	Adj. mean	Adj. mean	β (95% CI)*	P value
Motivation to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed†	3.15	3.06	-0.091 (-0.171 to -0.010)	0.027
Motivation to behave responsibly/not get drunk†	3.44	3.43	-0.010 (-0.082 to 0.062)	0.788
Motivation to limit drinking around/never supply to minors†	3.43	3.38	-0.056 (-0.133 to 0.021)	0.156
Success-related favourable perceptions of drinkers	3.95	3.97	0.019 (-0.060 to 0.097)	0.641
Fun-related favourable perceptions of drinkers	4.29	4.38	0.095 (0.013 to 0.177)	0.022
	Adj. percentage	Adj. percentage	OR (95% CI)*	
Intention to avoid drinking alcohol completely	25.5	20.8	0.77 (0.63 to 0.94)	0.011
Intention to reduce the number of drinking occasions	50.7	48.4	0.91 (0.77 to 1.08)	0.294
Intention to reduce the amount of alcohol on each occasion	52.4	47.5	0.82 (0.69 to 0.97)	0.021

All models adjusted for the number of familiar ads seen by each participant. Bolded results are significant at $p < 0.05$.

*Beta coefficients/ORs for the effect of exposure to SAPRO ads compared with PH ads.

†Motivation outcomes were the average of the scores given to the three ads seen by each participant, as described in the text.
Adj., adjusted for covariates.

consumed, SAPRO ads were under-represented in the top 25% (17%) and over-represented in the bottom 25% (39%; online supplemental appendix D). Similarly, SAPRO ads were over-represented in the bottom 25% on both *motivation to behave responsibly/not get drunk* (33%) and *motivation to limit drinking around/never supply to minors* (40%).

H2 was also partly supported, as participants who viewed SAPRO ads had 23% lower odds of *intending to avoid drinking alcohol completely* (OR=0.77, 95% CI 0.63 to 0.94), and 18% lower odds of *intending to reduce the amount of alcohol* (OR=0.82, 95% CI 0.69 to 0.97). There was not a significant difference on *intentions to reduce the number of drinking occasions* although the effect was in the predicted direction (table 2).

Partially supporting H3, participants who viewed SAPRO ads reported more favourable *fun-related perceptions of drinkers* ($\beta=0.095$, 95% CI 0.013 to 0.177), but *success-related perceptions of drinkers* did not differ between the conditions (table 2). Contrary to H4, correlations between *fun-related perceptions of drinkers* and the motivation and intention outcomes were mostly negative and very small (ranging from -0.003 with *intentions to reduce the number of drinking occasions* to 0.005 with *intentions to reduce the amount of alcohol on each occasion*). Correlations between *success-related perceptions of drinkers* and the motivation and intention outcomes were also very small, ranging between -0.052 (*intentions to reduce the number of drinking occasions*) and 0.002 (*intentions to avoid drinking alcohol completely*).

None of the 24 interaction tests by sex (RQ1a), age (RQ1b) and risky drinking status (RQ1c) was significant at $p < 0.05$ (online supplemental appendix E), indicating

consistent differences in responses to PH and SAPRO ads across subgroups.

DISCUSSION

Summary of findings

In this experimental study, compared with drinkers exposed to three PH ads, those exposed to three SAPRO ads reported significantly lower *motivation to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed*, *intentions to avoid drinking alcohol completely in the next week* and *intentions to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed on each occasion over the next week*, providing partial support for H1 and H2. In addition, they reported more favourable *fun-related perceptions of people who drink* (partially supporting H3) although contrary to H4, *fun-related perceptions* (and *success-related perceptions*) were not meaningfully correlated with the motivation and intention outcomes. Exposure to PH versus SAPRO ads did not yield significant differences in *motivation to behave responsibly*, *motivation to limit drinking around/never supply to minors*, *intentions to reduce the number of drinking occasions over the next week* or *success-related perceptions of people who drink*, although for most of these outcomes the effect was in the predicted direction. Subgroup analyses indicated that this pattern of findings was largely consistent across sex, age and risky drinking subgroups. In addition, when we ranked all 111 ads (PH and SAPRO ads combined), and grouped ads according to whether they were in the top 25%, middle 50% or bottom 25% of all 111 advertisements, we found that SAPRO ads were under-represented in the top 25% on *motivation to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed* and over-represented in the bottom 25% on all three motivation measures.

Strengths and limitations

To our knowledge, this is the first study to experimentally compare the effectiveness of alcohol harm reduction advertisements funded by PH organisations and the alcohol industry. One study strength is that exposure to all ads occurred in a consistent way with random assignment of participants. Another strength is the inclusion of all eligible PH and SAPRO ads identified at the time of study development, which means the findings provide a comprehensive and unbiased assessment of the effects of ads produced by PH agencies and alcohol industry SAPROs. However, one consequence of including all available ads was that there was a much larger number of PH than SAPRO ads identified, such that for the motivation outcomes measured after each ad, the range of scores was broader for the 83 PH ads than for the 28 SAPRO ads (data not presented). This variation between conditions in the range of scores may have contributed to the small effect sizes for the motivation outcomes. Our use of eight outcome measures—three for H1, three for H2 and two for H3—may mean that some of the significant effects are due to chance. At the same time, for seven of the eight outcomes, the difference in means and proportions between the two ad conditions was in the expected direction; this pattern increases our confidence in the validity of these findings.

An important limitation is the absence of a control condition, which means we cannot claim that SAPRO ads were ineffective, or conversely that PH ads were effective. Further research is needed to more rigorously test the proposition that SAPRO ads have the potential to cause harm by comparing responses among individuals exposed to these ads with those not exposed to any alcohol harm reduction messaging. An additional limitation is that our study focussed on ads developed by alcohol industry SAPROs but did not include ads produced by individual alcohol companies or other types of industry bodies. This was largely because in Australia, as elsewhere, the bulk of recent activity from the alcohol industry has been led by the SAPRO DrinkWise.⁴⁵ The ads used in this study were all produced prior to 2014, and data were collected in 2015. Although the media landscape has evolved rapidly in the past 5 years, with increased use of online streaming platforms and reductions in some age groups in time spent watching broadcast television,⁴⁶ our findings that PH and SAPRO ads differ in their relative effectiveness are relevant irrespective of whether the ads are to be seen on broadcast television or digital media. Furthermore, investment from the alcohol industry in alcohol harm reduction education has continued in recent years: for example, AB InBev—the world's largest beer manufacturer—has committed US\$1 billion over 10 years for dedicated social marketing campaigns to, among other things, influence social norms and individual behaviours to reduce harmful alcohol use;⁴⁷ and both Drinkaware UK⁴⁸ and DrinkWise Australia,⁴⁹ for example, have continued to develop new campaigns.

Finally, although our sample had a similar composition to the national benchmark sample in terms of education, parental status, metropolitan versus regional location, socioeconomic status and the measure of high-risk drinking, our use of quotas for sex and age meant that our sample was comprised of fewer men and more 18 to 29 year olds than would be expected in the national population of weekly drinkers. Online non-probability panels do not provide a random population sample, and so we do not suggest our parameter estimates statistically represent the national population of people who drink. However, the patterns of responses to PH and SAPRO ads observed in this large and diverse sample are likely to reflect those in the population, particularly given that our exploratory analyses indicated that responses across subgroups were largely consistent.

Implications for public health

Overall, these results suggest that governments and PH organisations should remain cautious about allowing alcohol industry SAPROs to develop and disseminate alcohol harm reduction ads. However, in considering these findings we note that even when differences between the PH and SAPRO ads were statistically significant, effect sizes were small. This is not uncommon in message testing studies where forced exposure designs mean each participant views a small number of ads a small number of times. When these types of ads are used in real world campaigns they are typically broadcast over multiple media, reaching large segments of the population numerous times. Therefore, even the small differences observed in this limited exposure experimental study signal the possibility of large and meaningful differences in effectiveness at the population level when ads are broadcast in mass-reach multimedia campaigns.⁵⁰ Furthermore, the effect sizes observed in this study are comparable with those from one previous campaign evaluation study and one controlled experiment that used similar intention measures as outcomes.^{28 32} In their evaluation of a mass media campaign focussed on the link between alcohol and cancer, Dixon and colleagues²⁸ found that intentions to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed increased by between 3.4 and 10.5 percentage points from before to after the campaign (at first and second follow-up, respectively) among those who consumed more than two drinks per day, compared with a 5.2 percentage point difference in *intentions to reduce the amount of alcohol consumed on each occasion* between those exposed to PH and SAPRO ads in the current study. Similarly, in Wakefield *et al*'s study in which the effects of exposure to two PH ads about either the short-term harms or long-term harms of alcohol were compared with a non-alcohol related advertising control condition, comparable effect sizes for the measure of *intentions to avoid alcohol completely* were observed as in our comparison of PH and SAPRO ads (5.1 percentage points in the current study compared with 6.4 to 7.3 percentage points for long-term harm ads, and 6.2 to 6.3 percentage points for the short-term harm ads in the Wakefield *et al*

study³²). These comparisons further increase our confidence that the small effects observed in this study have practical significance.

Compared with those who saw PH ads, drinkers exposed to SAPRO ads were less motivated to reduce their drinking and less likely to intend to reduce their consumption. In addition, exposure to SAPRO ads evoked stronger perceptions that people who drink are fun, although contrary to our predictions, fun-related perceptions of drinkers (and success-related perceptions) were not meaningfully correlated with the motivation and intention outcomes. These small correlations suggest that there are other characteristics—besides positive portrayals of people who drink—that contribute to the relative ineffectiveness of SAPRO ads at generating motivation and intentions to drink less. On the whole though, this pattern of findings suggests that SAPRO ads are more likely than PH ads to present alcohol and drinking in a favourable light, rather than highlighting the negative consequences of alcohol consumption. This is consistent with DeJong *et al*'s audit of industry-funded responsible drinking advertisements, which found these used similar scenes, themes and visuals as in alcoholic product advertisements.²¹ It is also consistent with the findings of Pettigrew *et al*'s study of DrinkWise Australia's 'How To Drink Properly' campaign (included in the SAPRO condition in the current study), in which many young adults felt that the ad encouraged drinking through its repetitive use of images of alcohol consumption which implied that alcohol enhances social interactions and can be enjoyed in a fun environment.²³

SAPRO ads were over-represented in the bottom 25% of all ads on *motivation to behave responsibly/not get drunk*, despite the fact that many SAPROs describe their mission as primarily being to promote responsible drinking.¹⁵ Several PH scholars have described the problems with such mission statements due to (i) the emphasis they place on drinkers' behaviour rather than the amount consumed as the cause of alcohol-related harm, (ii) the failure to clearly define what is meant by 'responsible drinking' and (iii) a de-emphasis of the critical role of government action in promoting reduced consumption.^{24 25 51–53} It is also notable that voluntary 'Drink Responsibly' slogans frequently appear in alcohol advertisements, although more often than not these slogans are written in such a way that they appear more like a promotion for the product than a true 'responsible drinking' message.⁵⁴ Our results suggest that, despite SAPROs' claims that their ads promote responsible drinking behaviour, there is no evidence that their ads are more effective in this regard than ads created by PH organisations.

Overall, these findings suggest that alcohol-industry SAPROs may not be following best practice principles when developing alcohol harm reduction campaigns, may not be pre-testing these campaigns adequately, and may not be conducting appropriate evaluation.¹³ In Australia, for example, campaigns developed by DrinkWise Australia have been subject to little publicly available evaluation: the DrinkWise website contains only

minimal top line evaluation findings for the first three of its campaigns, and nothing for the more recent 'You Won't Miss a Moment If You DrinkWise' campaign.⁵⁵ Furthermore, a recent review of industry-funded drink driving prevention initiatives found that only 3% were evaluated using appropriate outcomes.⁵⁶ Another recent review of alcohol industry corporate social responsibility activities found the vast majority did not demonstrate they reduced harmful drinking.¹¹ These findings suggest that if alcohol-industry SAPROs are to play a role in disseminating public education messages, then at the very least governments should require that they provide evidence of having used best practice formative and evaluative research practices.

Future research

Ongoing research is required to build greater understanding of the characteristics of PH alcohol harm reduction ads that contribute most to their effectiveness,^{31 32} as well as to identify the message features that promote favourable perceptions of people who drink and so should be avoided in PH and SAPRO ads, and the features that mean some SAPRO ads may be more or less effective than others. One characteristic that is likely to be particularly important is whether the ad refers to serious long-term health consequences of drinking, including cancer. There is some evidence that PH ads³¹ and warning labels for alcohol containers^{57 58} that focus on cancer may be particularly effective, but the alcohol industry has a history of misrepresenting the evidence linking alcohol with cancer.^{18 59} Future research is required to determine the impact of cancer messaging overall, and when it comes from PH versus industry-sponsored sources. At the same time, the findings from the present study indicate that continued attention to the potential risks arising from alcohol industry involvement in alcohol harm reduction efforts is warranted. Similar studies should be conducted in other countries to explore similarities and differences in drinkers' responses.

CONCLUSION

To our knowledge, this is the first study to identify and comparatively evaluate a large pool of alcohol harm reduction ads developed by PH agencies with those developed by alcohol industry SAPROs. It provides the most rigorous assessment to date of the potential (in) effectiveness of SAPRO-produced campaigns. The results indicate that although the alcohol industry has a sophisticated understanding of how to create persuasive alcohol advertisements,^{23 54} and claims by some SAPROs that they are evidence-based,⁶⁰ the alcohol harm reduction ads produced by SAPROs have not been as effective at generating motivation and intentions to reduce alcohol consumption as those developed by PH agencies. Rather, these ads may lead to more positive perceptions of people who drink alcohol.

These results suggest that policymakers need to question whether there is a role for alcohol industry SAPROs in alcohol harm reduction efforts.^{16 17 61 62} There is an inherent conflict of interest in the alcohol industry developing campaigns that, if effective, could reduce alcohol industry profits.¹⁵ At the very least, these results suggest that care should be taken to ensure that any activities undertaken by SAPROs do not supplant or replace effort or funding by governments and PH agencies.¹⁷ To reduce the PH burden attributable to alcohol, there is a need for public education that motivates people to change their behaviour. Our study results suggest that this goal will best be served by funding and disseminating alcohol harm reduction campaigns developed by PH organisations.

Author affiliations

¹Centre for Behavioural Research in Cancer, Cancer Council Victoria, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

²School of Medicine and Illawarra Health and Medical Research Institute, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia

³School of Communication, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, United States

⁴George Institute for Global Health, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Contributors EB, MAW and KD designed the study, with input from SJD, HGD, MDS and SP. KD managed data collection. DAJMS analysed the data. DAJMS, EB and SJD interpreted the findings, with input from all other authors. EB and DAJMS drafted the manuscript, with critical feedback from all other authors. All authors approved the final manuscript.

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ORCID iDs

Emily Brennan <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9779-0210>

Danielle A J M Schoenaker <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7652-990X>

Sarah J Durkin <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2795-6454>

Helen G Dixon <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5365-9605>

Michael D Slater <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4279-346X>

Simone Pettigrew <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3921-1174>

Melanie A Wakefield <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6183-5699>

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