WILLETTON & DISTRICT LOCAL DRUG ACTION GROUP



Postal Address: c/- Willetton Senior High School, Pinetree Gully Road, Willetton WA 6155 0437 909 237 Convener: Brian Davis Secretary: Ros Davis Phone: 9334 7217

30 May 2008

The Secretary
Senate Community Affairs Committee
PO Box 6100
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

community.affairs.sen@aph.gov.au

Dear Secretary,

Re: Inquiry into Ready-to-Drink Alcohol Beverages

The Willetton & District Local Drug Action Group (W&DLDAG) would like to take the opportunity to make this submission to the **Inquiry into Ready-to-Drink Alcohol Beverages**

For the past ten years, the W&DLAG has been working at community level to promote prevention and raise awareness of the negative impact of alcohol and other drugs, particularly among youth. From a local perspective, alcohol causes the most problems from violence to social harms, and young people are usually the victims. There are many factors that have contributed to the escalation of a binge drinking culture among our youth in the past few years, however the emergence of sweet ready to drink alcoholic beverages is a major factor.

Whilst we are aware that a comprehensive approach is required and a collaborative effort from Governments at Federal and State level and relevant health agencies to reduce the harmful use of alcohol by youth [1, 2], however, we believe that the availability, marketing and pricing of these products requires urgent attention.

We are aware that research shows that ready to drink pre-mixed varieties are the most popular alcohol beverage of youth aged 12-13 and 14-15 years of age and that with increasing age this appeal is reduced in preference to other alcoholic beverages.[3] This provides evidence that although alcohol marketers maintain that they are not targeting under-age youth, this is the group that finds their products most appealing. Research has also found that youth underestimate the harms associated with drinking pre-mixed alcoholic beverages compared to spirits and hence are at high risk of such harms.[4]

Studies have found that children and under-age youth are exposed to alcohol advertising [5, 6] and that it may influence positive associations with alcohol by linking consumption with attractive symbols, role models and positive outcomes [7-11], and also make them more familiar and comfortable with consuming alcohol.[12]

It is time for the Government to act. Australian youth need and deserve to be protected from the aggressive promotion and marketing of a legal drug that causes too much damage (social and economic) to society. A legal drug that is easily available and aggressively marketed without adequate regulation.

We thank you for the opportunity to make this submission.

Yours Sincerely

Brian Davis Convener

Willetton & District Local Drug Action Group

Personal address:

23 Ghost Gum Road Willetton WA 6155 Mobile: 0437 909 237

References

- [1] Howat P, Sleet D, Elder R, Maycock B. Preventing alcohol related traffic injury: A health promotion approach. Traffic Injury Prevention (special issue). 2004;5(3):208-19.
- [2] Howat P, Sleet D, Maycock B, Elder R. Effectiveness of health promotion in preventing alcohol related harm. In: McQueen DV, & Jones, Catherine M, ed. *Global Perspectives on Health Promotion Effectiveness*. New York: Springer Science & Business Media 2007.
- [3] Copeland J, Gates P, Stevenson D, Dillon P. Young People and Alcohol: Taste Perceptions, Attitudes and Experiences. Sydney: NDARC; 2005. Report No.: NDARC Technical Report No. 241.
- [4] Hasking P, Shortell C, Machalek M. University students' knowledge of alcoholic drinks and their perception of alcohol-related harm. J Drug Educ. 2005;35(2):95-109.
- [5] Winter M, Donovan R, Fielder L. Exposure of children and adolescents to alcohol advertising on television in Australia. Journal of Studies on Alcohol. 2007;In press.
- [6] King E, Taylor J, Carroll T. Australian Alcohol Beverage Advertising in Mainstream Australian Media 2003 to 2005: Expenditure, Exposure and Related Issues. Canberra: Department of Health and Ageing; 2005
- [7] Fleming K, Thorson E, Atkin CK. Alcohol advertising exposure and perceptions: links with alcohol expectancies and intentions to drink or drinking in underaged youth and young adults. J Health Commun. 2004 Jan-Feb;9(1):3-29.
- [8] Dunn M, Yniguez R. Experimental demonstration of the influence of alcohol advertising on the activation of alcohol expectancies in memory among fourth and fifth grade children. Experimental & Clinical Psychopharmacology. 1999 473-483;1999(7):4.
- [9] Austin E, Chen M, Grube J. How does alcohol advertising influence underage drinking? The role of desirability, identification and skepticism. Journal of Adolescent Health. 2006;38(4):376-84.
- [10] Carroll T, Donovan R. Alcohol marketing on the Internet: new challenges for harm reduction. Drug and Alcohol Review. 2002;21:83-91.
- [11] Donovan K, Donovan R, Howat P, Weller N. Magazine Alcohol Advertising Compliance with the Australian Alcoholic Beverages Advertising Code. Drug and Alcohol Review. 2007;26(1):73-81.
- [12] Walsh D, Gentile D. "Slipping Under the Radar: Advertising and the Mind" in Drinking it in: Alcohol Marketing and Young People. Geneva: WHO; 2005.