

# Food and alcohol marketing: Impacts on behaviour

Professor Emma Boyland
Chair of Food Marketing and Child Health





# **Public health concerns**



Poor diet & use of alcohol

Nutritional deficiencies
High BMI
Excess alcohol

Poor health outcomes
Premature mortality



Any form of commercial communication, message or action that acts to advertise or otherwise promote a **product** or service, **or its related brand**, and is designed to increase, or **has the effect of increasing**, the **recognition**, **appeal and/or consumption** of products or services (WHO, 2012).



# Key marketing trends

 Brand-only marketing

No identifiable product





 Surrogate marketing/brand sharing

Promoting alcohol-free or sugar-free products with same core branding as regular product





#### Alibi marketing

Key components of brand identify presented without mentioning the core brand name







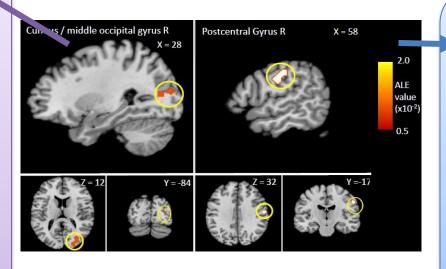
# Marketing triggers emotion

Food and non-alcoholic beverage marketing in children and adults: A systematic review and activation likelihood estimation meta-analysis of functional magnetic resonance imaging studies

Emma Boyland <sup>1</sup> | Michelle Maden <sup>2</sup> | Anna E. Coates <sup>1</sup> | Travis D. Masterson <sup>3</sup> | Monique C. Alblas <sup>4</sup> | Amanda S. Bruce <sup>5</sup> | Carl A. Roberts <sup>1</sup>

Visual processing, attention (cuneus, mid occipital gyrus, lingual gyrus)

sensorimotor processing (post-central gyrus)



Interpretation
of sensory
stimuli (e.g.,
taste)
and
emotional
processing
(supramarginal
gyrus)



# Marketing segmentation and targeting



Targeting CYP

Characters, celebrities/ influencers, promotions, competitions

Themes of fun, enjoyment, taste, family relationships

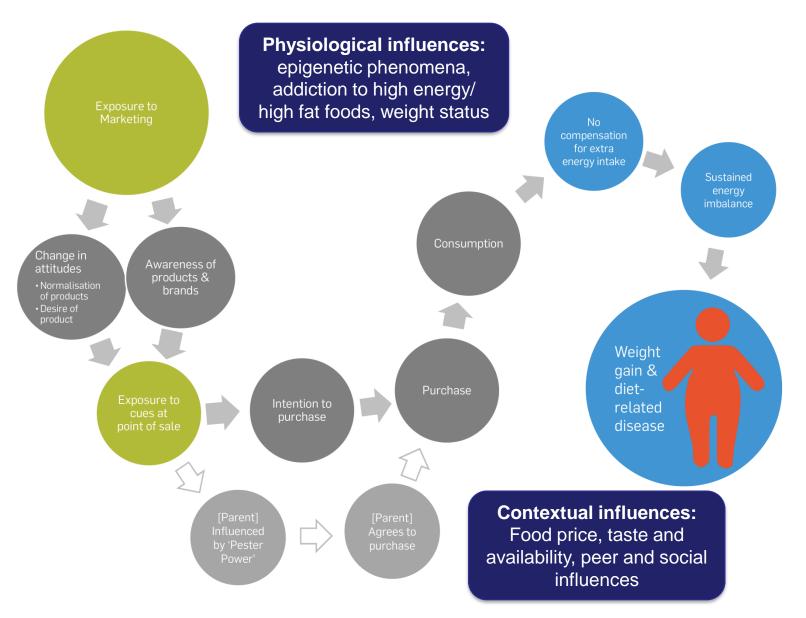
Targeting CYP, women, heavy drinkers

Reaching
"heavy using
loyalists of
tomorrow" with
taste or styleoriented
marketing

Focus on core audience of heavy drinkers

Gendered
marketing, drinking
as a feminist
practice, female
friendships &
depictions

## (Simplified) Hierarchy of Effects to Food Promotions

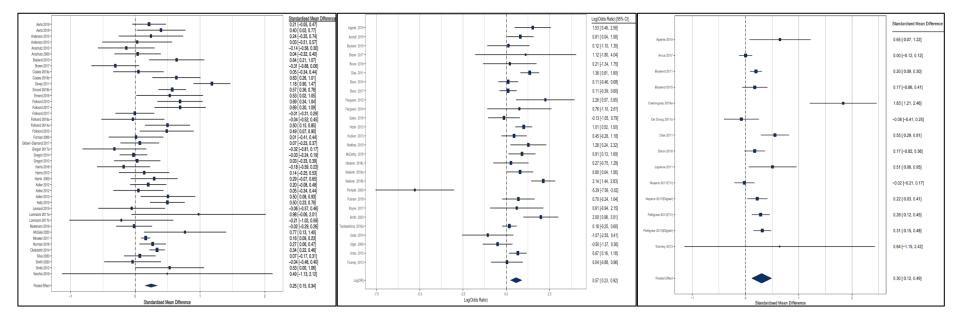




#### JAMA Pediatrics | Original Investigation

#### Association of Food and Nonalcoholic Beverage Marketing With Children and Adolescents' Eating Behaviors and Health A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

Emma Boyland, PhD; Lauren McGale, PhD; Michelle Maden, PhD; Juliet Hounsome, PhD; Angela Boland, PhD; Kathryn Angus; Andrew Jones, PhD



Intake Choice Preference



# Exposure to alcohol advertising associated with (in general population)...





# Exposure to alcohol advertising in those recovering from AUD and hazardous/harmful drinkers...



notice alcohol ads & find appealing



positive alcohol-related emotions & cognitions



craving & desire to drink



### **Evidence meets criteria for causality**

# The Relationship Between Exposure to Alcohol Marketing and Underage Drinking Is Causal

JAMES D. SARGENT, M.D., a,\* & THOMAS F. BABOR, PH.D., M.P.H.b

<sup>a</sup>C. Everett Koop Institute, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Lebanon, New Hampshire
<sup>b</sup>Department of Public Health Sciences, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, Connecticut

ABSTRACT. Objective: This article summarizes the findings of narrative and systematic literature reviews focused on the relationship between exposure to alcohol marketing and youth drinking, viewed in context of criteria for causality. We also consider the implications of this proposition for alcohol policy and public health. Method: Our descriptive synthesis of findings is from 11 narrative and systematic reviews using the nine Bradford Hill causality criteria: (a) strength of association, (b) consistency, (c) specificity of association, (d) temporality, (e) biological gradient, (f) biological plausibility, (g) coherence, (h) experimental evidence, and (i) anal-

ogy. **Results:** Evidence of causality for all nine of the Bradford Hill criteria was found across the review articles commissioned for this supplement and in other previously published reviews. In some reviews, multiple Bradford Hill criteria were met. The reviews document that a substantial amount of empirical research has been conducted in a variety of countries using different but complementary research designs. **Conclusions:** The research literature available today is consistent with the judgment that the association between alcohol marketing and drinking among young persons is causal. (*J. Stud. Alcohol Drugs, Supplement 19*, 113–124, 2020)



# Thank you for listening!

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