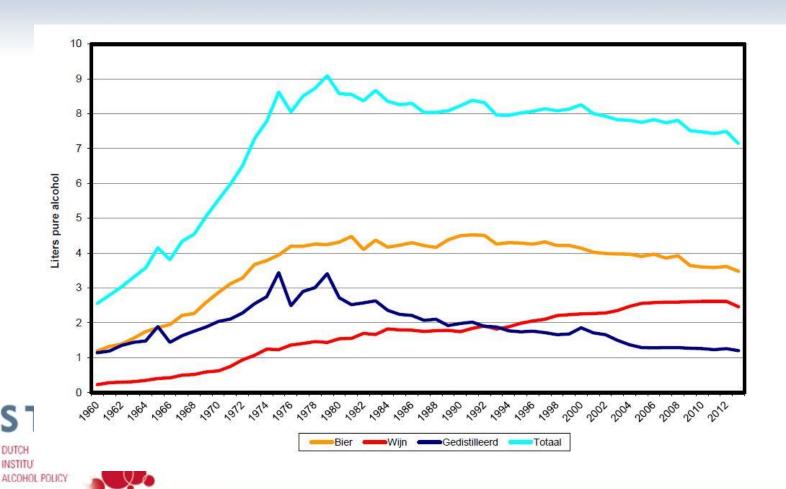


How did we manage to reduce adolescents alcohol consumption in the Netherlands?

Wim van Dalen, director STAP 18-11-2014

#### 1960-1975: alcohol consumption in the Netherlands raised with more than 300%



#### Policy reaction in the 70-ties and 80-ties

- More effective alcohol and traffic measures (breathalysers)
- National alcohol policy proposal : 'Alcohol & Society' (1987) based on WHO advise report:
  - \* ban alcohol marketing
  - \* raise alcohol taxation
  - \* national awareness campaign



#### Policy reaction in the 70-ties and 80-ties

- More effective alcohol and traffic measures (breathalysers)
- National alcohol policy proposal : 'Alcohol & Society' (1987) based on WHO advise report:
  - \* ban alcohol marketing X skipped by lobby
  - \* raise alcohol taxation X skipped by lobby
  - \* national awareness campaign!!



# 1987-2000 National Alcohol Awareness mass media campaign



Campaign was first focussed on adult drinkers:
 Slogan: 'Alcohol damages more than you'd like'

'Mama, how long you keep on drinking with aunt Els. I'm so hungry..'





# 1987-2000 National Alcohol Awareness mass media campaign

- Alcohol industry protested: the problem is the consumption by specific groups, not the product as such
- Especially the spirits sector was not pleased:
  - \*The word DRANK refers more to booze than to beer and wine







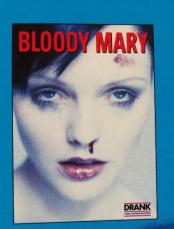
#### From 1987 until 2000: a long term mass media alcohol awareness campaign of the Ministry of Health



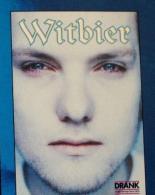
Soon after the start the target group became youngsters in You Know? Do You Co stead of adults...

- \*Do you know do you care?
- \*Are you stronger than booze?
- \*The campaign was extended with the peer approach

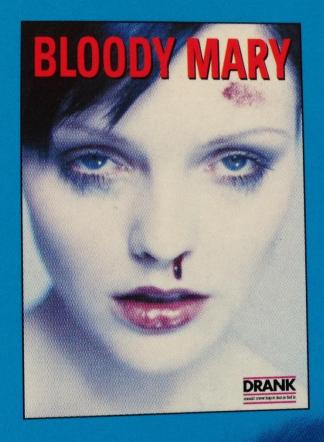


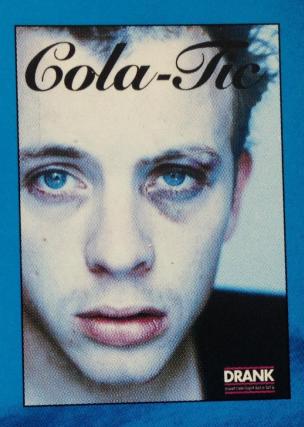


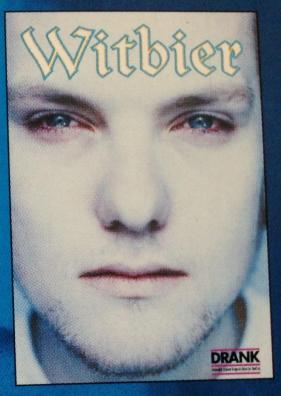












**BLOODY MARY** 

COLA-TIC

WHITE-BEER

# Sadly enough our long term creative and appreciated campaign during a period of 14 years was not successful.....

- The average starting age became below 13
- Parents stayed very tolerant and many promoted the 'learning to drink at home' method to their children
- The number of alcohol intoxications was growing
- Dutch youngsters were classified by the Minister of Health as the most heavy drinkers of Europe

It seems that drinking became even more popular

### Binge drinking: Dutch boys highest in Europe (2003)

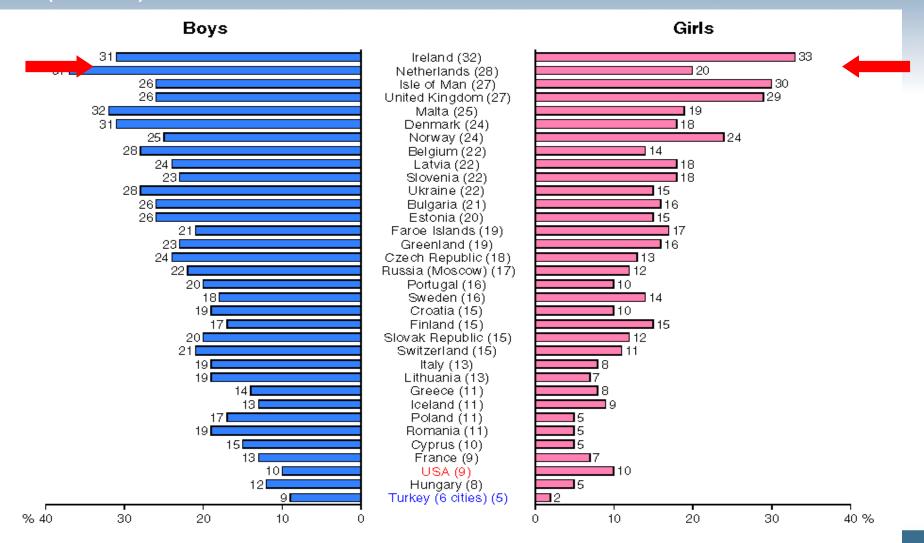


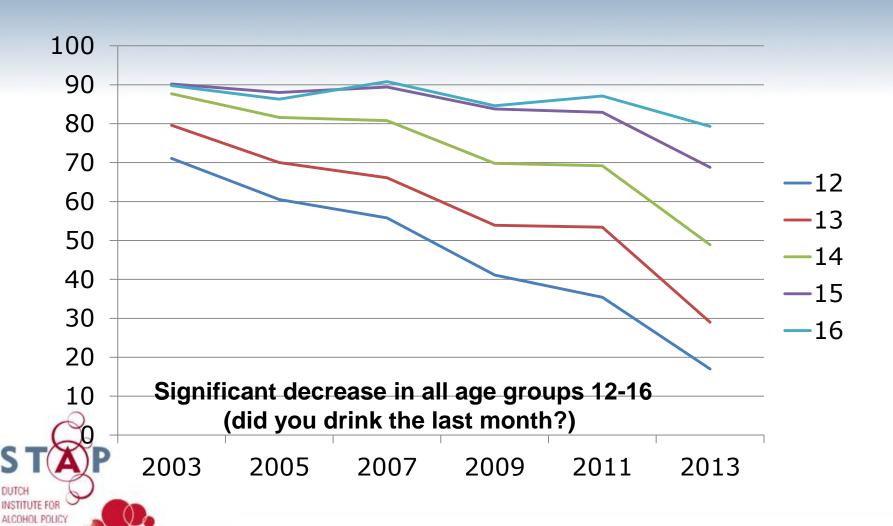
Figure 45b. Proportion of boys and girls who reported "binge drinking" 3 times or more during the last 30 days. 2003. Values within brackets refer to all students. Data sorted by all students. Turkey: Limited geographical coverage. USA: Limited comparability.



# But from 2003: less youngsters (12-16) start drinking



#### Less alcohol users under 16



#### What happened?

Not only one thing...



#### We decided during the period 2000-2003:

\*to focus mainly on awareness/ responsibility of parents
\*to introduce a new law: sellers were obliged to determine
unmistakable the age of young buyers (ID-check)

\*to increase enforcement

\*to start with mystery shopping research





# 2005: A national alcohol awareness campaign for parents: prevent alcohol damage to your child



ALCOHOL POLICY



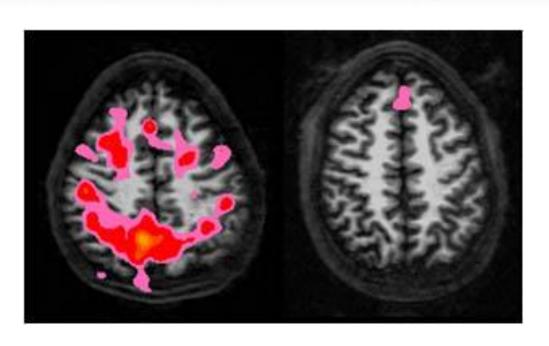
Er zijn nog steeds ouders die 't normaal vinden dat een kind van 12 alcohol drinkt.

#### First regional parents campaign titled: small glasses big consequences !!!



# Parents became really worried.....the brain of my child is in danger....

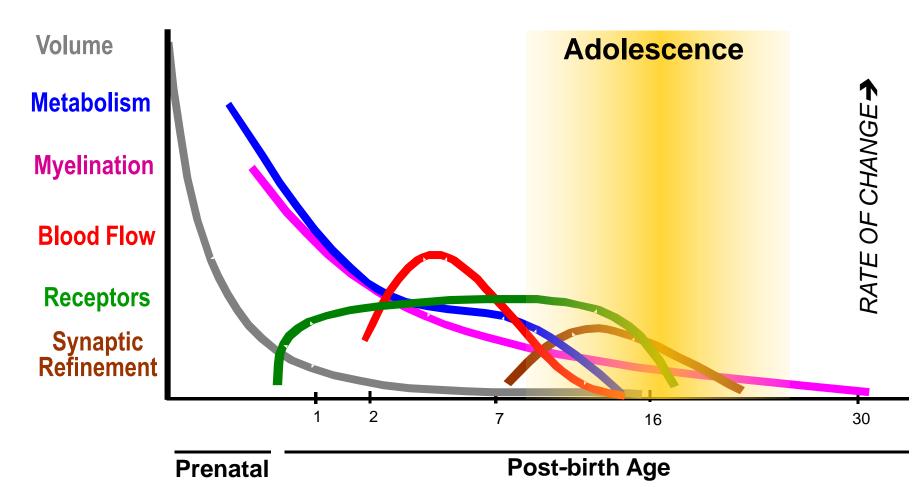
Functionel activity in the brains of two 15 year old youngsters; right is drinking from his 12th (Susan Tapert California)



15 year old non-drinker 15 year old heavy drinker



#### Dutch health educators learned more about adolescent brain development....





### Opinion of policy makers and health educators changed....

- The role of mass media awareness campaigns: no impact without policy measures (national and local!) to restrict availability and marketing.
- School education has no sustainable effect on drinking behaviour.
- Role parents: say **no** until 16 (later 18) at home in stead of 'teaching' them how to drink moderately.
- Enforcement of age limits has to be an integral part of alcohol prevention.



### Opinion of policy makers and health educators changed....

- The role of mass media awareness campaigns: no impact without policy measures (national and local!) to restrict availability and marketing.
- School education have no sustainable effect on drinking behaviour.
- Role parents: say **no** until 16 (later 18) at home in stead of 'teaching' them how to drink moderately.
- Enforcement of age limits has to be an integral part of alcohol prevention

Focus on the **environment** of young people in stead of on themselves

# Local governments became more and more responsible

 New role of local government: financing projects, mystery shop research and better enforcement

 Projects: many awareness activities, meetings for parents, alcohol free schools, media attention

 Child doctors, mayors and politicians became non-alcohol advocates







Logo's from regional alcohol prevention projects









#### **Amersfoort Fris**



KLEINE GLAZEN
GROTE GEVOLGEN!







Verzuip jij je toekomst



#### Alcohol industry, retail and hospitality industry had to follow...

- Their first slogan: Alcohol not yet 16, you have to wait a bit.... (was heavily criticized)
- The second one: not yet 16? ...no drop
- Retail: we sell no alcohol below 18
   (Law changed: 16 became 18)







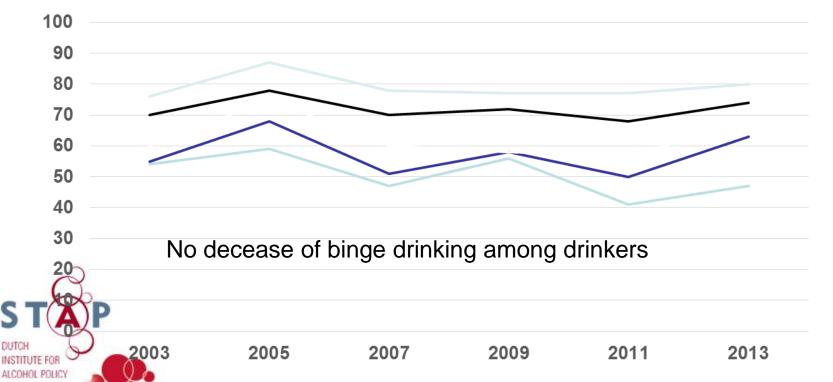
# Biggest success: legal age of 16 for lower alcohol drinks became 18 (01-01-2014)



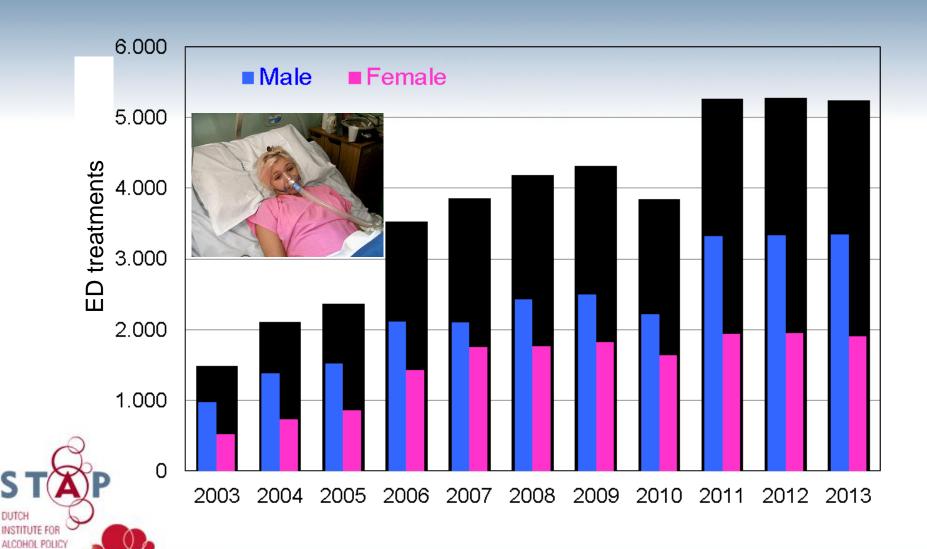


Biggest worry: if young people drink many of them become binge drinkers





#### Still high figures of alcohol intoxications



Product and price marketing is still a big problem in the Netherland! The power of the alcohol industry became even bigger the last 10 years







#### Thanks for your attention

Wim van Dalen

Director of STAP (Dutch Institute for Alcohol Policy)
President of EUCAM (European Centre for Alcohol Marketing)
wvandalen@stap.nl;

www.stap.nl; www.eucam.info

