

Labels on alcohol bottles increase awareness of drinking harms, guidelines

May 4 2020



DO ALCOHOL WARNING LABELS WORK?
FINDINGS FROM A REAL-WORLD EXPERIMENT

WHAT DID WE DO?

The Northern Territories Alcohol Labels Study placed new rotating colourful warning labels on alcohol containers in a government liquor store in Whitehorse, Yukon. Three waves of surveys were conducted in Whitehorse, and Yellowknife served as the comparison site. Shortly after the launch of the new labels, Canadian alcohol industry lobby groups interfered with the study, forcing a pause in the labelling and removal of the cancer warning.

Label 1: Cancer Risk
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ADVISES
MISE EN GARDE DU MÉDECIN HYGIÉNISTE EN CHEF
Alcohol can cause cancer
including breast and colon cancers
L'alcool peut causer le cancer
y compris le cancer du sein et du côlon
INFO: WWW.YLC.YK.CA/LABELS
HELP/AIDE: 1-855-867-5777

Label 2: Standard Drinks
How many standard drinks? ? Combien de verres standards?
750 ml 12% ALC = 5
750 ml 15% ALC = 7
INFO: YLC.YK.CA/LABELS
HELP/AIDE: 1-866-456-3838

Label 3: Drinking Guidelines
To reduce health risks, drink no more than 2 standard drinks a day. Plan two or more non-drinking days each week.
Pour réduire les risques pour la santé, ne pas boire plus de 2 verres standards par jour. Prévoir deux jours ou plus sans alcool par semaine.
INFO: WWW.YLC.YK.CA/LABELS
HELP/AIDE: 1-855-867-5777

Do alcohol warning labels work? Findings from a real-world experiment. Credit: University of Toronto/University of Victoria

When alcohol bottles come with conspicuous labels providing information on the risks of alcohol consumption or drinking guidelines, people are better informed about alcohol's harms and may cut down their drinking, according to a series of studies in the *Journal of Studies on*

Alcohol and Drugs.

"The results provide the first real-world evidence that relatively large, bright yellow [alcohol](#) labels with rotating [health messages](#) get noticed by consumers and can increase awareness of national drinking guidelines, improve knowledge of alcohol-related health risks, such as cancer, and reduce [alcohol sales](#) compared to control sites without the labels," says Erin Hobin, Ph.D., affiliated scientist at the University of Toronto's Dalla Lana School of Public Health. She is principal investigator on the studies in this series.

The Canadian research, called the Northern Territories Alcohol Label Study, involved placing bright-colored labels on bottles of beer, wine and distilled spirits with one of three brief messages: One label displayed scientific evidence regarding the established link between alcohol and cancer, the second contained the Canadian government's low-risk drinking guidelines and the third provided information about the number of standard drinks in the container.

One of the studies, led by Jinhui Zhao, Ph.D., and Tim Stockwell, Ph.D., both of the Canadian Institute for Substance Use Research at the University of Victoria, found that adding such labels to alcohol bottles (300,000 labels in all) decreased total sales of alcohol by 6.9% compared with sales in regions without the new labels.

ALCOHOL INDUSTRY INTERFERENCE WITH WARNING LABEL RESEARCH

LEGAL CONTEXT AND MEDIA PORTRAYALS

WHAT HAPPENED?

The Northern Territories Alcohol Labels Study evaluated new rotating colourful warning labels placed on alcohol containers in a government liquor store in Whitehorse, Yukon. Three waves of surveys were conducted in Whitehorse, and Yellowknife served as the comparison site. Shortly after the launch of the new labels, Canadian alcohol industry lobby groups interfered with the study, making claims about the validity of the study and the label's messages.

Alcohol industry interference with warning label research: Legal context and media portrayals. Credit: University of Toronto/University of Victoria

In another article, researchers led by Nour Schoueri-Mychasiw, Ph.D., of Public Health Ontario, found that, among 2,049 participants, awareness of Canada's low-risk drinking guidelines increased nearly three times in the site in which the labels were placed compared with a control location. (Canada recommends no more than two drinks a day for women, no more than three for men and at least two alcohol-free days per week.)

A third study generated controversy. Here, Hobin and her colleagues queried the same 2,049 participants about their knowledge of the link between alcohol consumption and cancer. (The cancer label read, "Chief Medical Officer of Health advises alcohol can cause cancer, including

breast and colon cancer.")

Before the label intervention, only about 25% of participants knew alcohol consumption can cause cancer. After the labeling, awareness in Yukon rose to 42%, a 10% greater increase in awareness of the alcohol-cancer link relative to the control site in neighboring Northwest Territories.

However, the cancer label part of these studies was cut short because the [alcohol industry](#) protested about the placement of labels on their products. The industry complained that the Yukon Government, who helped coordinate the study and is responsible for alcohol distribution and sales in the territory, did not have legal authority to place such labels, that the labels violated industry's freedom of expression and that the government was defaming alcohol manufacturers.



This image contains the three warning labels used in the research. Credit: University of Toronto/University of Victoria

Under pressure, the Yukon Government shut down the cancer label research in December 2017, only one month after the study's launch.

"I'd describe this study as a David versus Goliath scenario," says Hobin. "Our Yukon partners and research team members worked tirelessly to execute this study and persevered, despite tremendous adversity."

After consultation with legal experts, Stockwell and colleagues concluded, "none of the industry's claims had any merit." In fact, they note that provincial and territorial governments in Canada could be held liable if they do not warn consumers about the link between alcohol and [cancer](#). (The World Health Organization declared alcohol as a human carcinogen more than 30 years ago.)

"Warning labels help drinkers to be better informed about alcohol's health risks and prompted many to cut down their drinking," says Stockwell, co-lead on the studies. "This is an especially vital public health intervention now, as we see people at risk of increasing their alcohol intake as they isolate at home during the COVID-19 outbreak."

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Provided by Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs

Citation: Labels on alcohol bottles increase awareness of drinking harms, guidelines (2020, May 4) retrieved 15 July 2023 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-05-alcohol-bottles-awareness-guidelines.html>

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