Parents' perceptions and intentions to provide zero-alcohol beverages to adolescents

Presenting Authors: Ashlea Bartram¹, Nathan Harrison¹, Christina Norris¹, Susan Kim¹, Simone Pettigrew², Robin Room^{3,4}, Caroline Miller^{5,6}, Ian Olver⁷, Rebecca Jenkinson^{8,9}, Marina Bowshall¹⁰, Jacqueline Bowden¹

¹National Centre for Education and Training on Addiction, Flinders Health and Medical Research Institute, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia, ²The George Institute for Global Health, University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia, ³Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, School of Psychology & Public Health, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia, ⁴Centre for Social Research on Alcohol and Drugs, Department of Public Health Sciences, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, ⁵School of Public Health, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia, ⁶Health Policy Centre, South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute, Adelaide, Australia, ⁷School of Psychology, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia, ⁸Australian Gambling Research Centre, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne, Australia, ⁹Burnet Institute, Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, ¹⁰Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia, Adelaide, Australia.

Introduction / Issues: Zero-alcohol products with an alcohol brand and presentation are not only a brand extension for alcohol companies, but also evade age limits for alcohol consumption and blur the distinction between alcohol and other drinks. This complicates parents' decision-making about access to alcohol for their children. We investigated parents' beliefs about and intentions to provide zero-alcohol beverages to adolescents.

Method / Approach: In a 2022 online cross-sectional survey of N=1197 Australian parents of adolescents aged 12-17, questions about zero-alcohol beverages were included. We performed multinomial logistic regression analysis to examine predictors of parents' intentions to provide zero-alcohol beverages to their adolescents.

Key Findings / Results: In this sample, a large minority of parents either intended to provide (22%) or were unsure whether they would provide (20%) zero-alcohol beverages to their adolescent before 18 years of age. The majority of parents did not agree that zero-alcohol beverages had benefits for adolescents, such as helping adolescents "to say no to alcohol", but those who did were significantly more likely to intend to provide zero-alcohol beverages. Other factors significantly associated with intentions to provide zero-alcohol beverages included previous parental supply of alcohol, incorrect understanding of Australian Alcohol Guidelines for adolescents, and beliefs that zero-alcohol beverages are acceptable to drink under 18 years of age.

Discussions and Conclusions: Many parents viewed zero-alcohol beverages with scepticism, but a sizeable minority are planning or undecided whether to provide them to adolescents, suggesting parents may be a key source of provision.

Implications for Practice or Policy: Parent-targeted communications using a precautionary approach – for example, advising that the provision of zero-alcohol beverages may normalise alcohol consumption – and reinforcing Australian Alcohol Guidelines for adolescents may be warranted. These communications may particularly assist the sizeable minority of parents who are unsure about their intentions regarding zero-alcohol beverages.