

Drinking at home: how do socioeconomic factors influence self-pouring behaviours?

Anna Tovmasyan, PhD Student (Edge Hill University)
MSc Project (University of Nottingham, 2018)



Conclusions

drinking at

people underestimate how

from

economically deprived areas

tend to score higher on

People who score higher on

References

❖ Babor, T. F., Higgins-Biddle, J. C., Saunders, J. B.,

❖ Gill, J., & O'May, F. (2007). Practical demonstration of

❖ Ministry of Housing, C. and L. G. (2018, February 26).

https://data.gov.uk/dataset/8f601edb-6974-417e-9c9d-

85832dd2bbf2/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015-Isoa-

English Indices of Deprivation 2015 - LSOA Level.

personal daily consumption limits: a useful intervention tool

to promote responsible drinking among UK adults? Alcohol

Test: guidelines for use in primary health care.

and Alcoholism, 42(5), 436–441

Monteiro, M. G., & Dependence, W. H. O. D. of M. H. and S.

(2001). AUDIT: the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification

AUDIT-C tend to pour more

much alcohol they consume

❖ People

AUDIT-C

units in a drink

Introduction

- ❖ When drinking at home, measuring alcohol consumption may be difficult (Gill & O'May, 2007).
- Little is known about the extent to which this varies as a function of sociodemographic factors.
- Aim: to investigate whether sociodemographic factors impact self-pouring behaviours

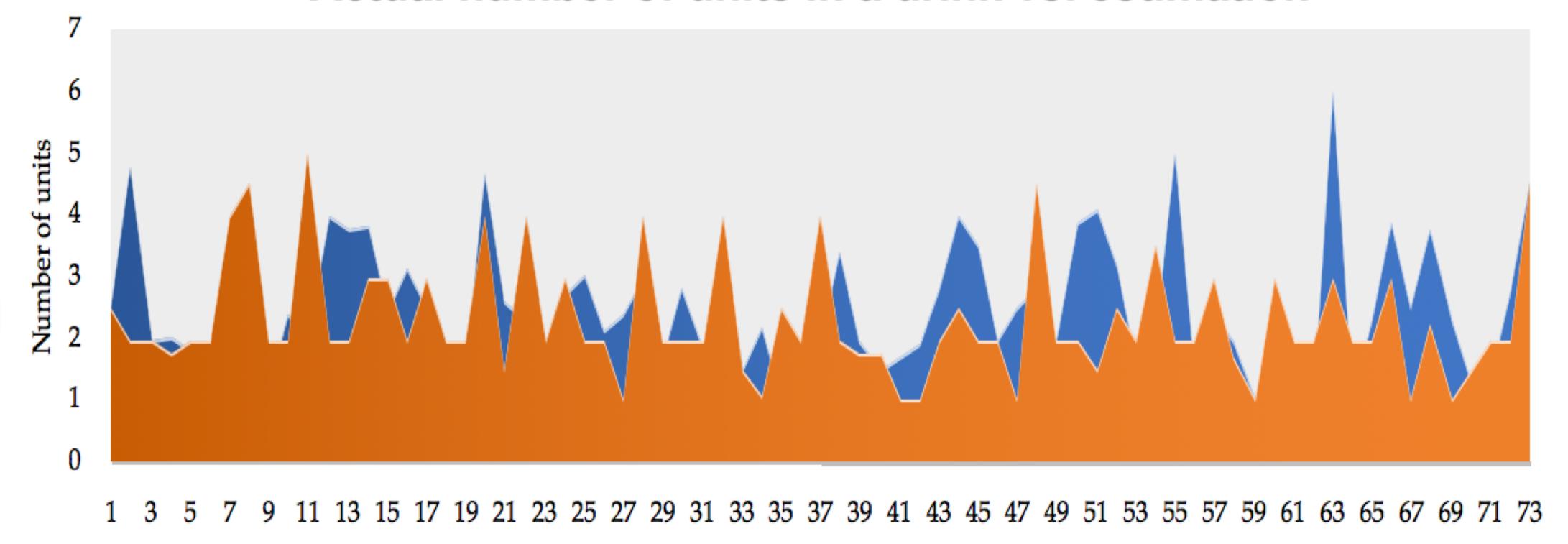
Methods & Procedure

- ❖ 74 participants (30 males, 44 females)
- * "Choose a glass, a simulated alcoholic drink, and pour however much you would at home".
- * "Estimate how many units of alcohol you think a drink contains"
- ❖ "Please fill in a brief demographic questionnaire and AUDIT-C (Babor et al., 2001)"
- ❖Deprivation measure Lower Layer Support Output Area (LSOA) rank (Ministry of Housing, 2018)

Results

- People underestimate the number of units they pour.
- ❖ Mean _{general} = 2.56, SD = 1.08
- ❖ Mean male = 2.93, SD=1.02; Mean female = 2.36, SD = 1.09
- ❖ People who reported higher AUDIT-C scores both poured more units and tended to come from more deprived areas.
- ❖ Age, ethnicity, or religion were not correlated with the number of units poured

Actual number of units in a drink vs. estimation



Participant's number

Number of units in a drink

Participants' unit estimation

M=2.56 SD=1.08 Range=0.98-6

M=2.32 SD=0.95 Range=1-5

Acknowledgments

- Dr Katy Jones (Assistant Professor of Applied Psychology, University of Nottingham)
- Weiwei Wang (PhD student, University of Nottingham)
- Professor Tom Dening (Chair of Dementia at IMH, University of Nottingham)
- Fiona Marshall (Senior Research Fellow, University of Nottingham).

No conflict of interest to declare