

PUBLISHED ARTICLES ON HIGH-ALCOHOL BEER AND MALT LIQUOR

YEAR	TITLE	AUTHORS	ARTICLE SUMMARY	JOURNAL	VOLUME	ISSUE	PAGES
2015	The impact of large container beer purchases on alcohol-related fatal vehicle accidents	Hoke O & Cotti C	The authors examined the relationship between beer container size and alcohol-related fatal accidents, noting that they are the first researchers to investigate this relationship. Unlike wine and liquor, beer is typically packaged and consumed in serving size containers (e.g., can, bottle). The combination of the lower price per unit associated with large container size and short consumption window after opening may cause people to consume beer more quickly, in greater quantities, or both. It follows that beer consumption in larger container sizes may lead to greater intoxication and may subsequently increase alcohol-related fatal vehicle accidents. The study findings show that an increase in beer purchases from larger than standard size containers is significantly associated with an increase in alcohol-related fatal accidents. The authors suggest that policy makers should consider a beer tax based on container size to lower alcohol-related fatalities.	Contemporary Economic Policy	33	3	477-487
2014	Association of the availability of beer, wine, and liquor outlets with beverage-specific alcohol consumption: A Cohort Study	Halonen J, Kivimaki M, Pentti J, Virtanen M, Subramanian SV, et al.	Longitudinal examination of whether the number and change in number of beer, wine, and liquor outlets near one's home are associated with alcohol consumption by beverage type. The authors concluded that a high number of wine outlets near home may increase wine consumption among men and women. No corresponding beverage-specific outlet consumption associations were observed for beer and liquor.	Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research	38	4	1086-193
2014	An implementation model to increase the effectiveness of alcohol control policies	Jones-Webb R, Nelson T, McKee P, & Toomey T	The authors created a conceptual model informed by a case study of three U.S. cities that adopted restrictions on high-alcohol malt liquor sales. They conducted key informant interviews and analyzed the data using a grounded theory approach. They used findings to identify and illustrate model components. The results identified the following implementation components: build public awareness and educate stakeholders, monitor and enforce compliance, evaluate process and outcomes, and institutionalize the policy. They concluded that the model addresses an important gap in alcohol policy research. The model is intended to provide a guide for policy makers, spur further research, and to improve the long-term effectiveness of alcohol control policies.	American Journal of Health Promotion	28	5	328-335
2013	Brand-specific consumption of alcohol among underage youth in the United States	Siegel M, DeLong W, Naimi TS, Fortunato EK, Albers AB, Heeren T, Rosenbloom DL, Ross C, et al.	This study identifies the alcohol brands consumed by underage youth in the U.S. Sample was youth ages 13 to 20. Method was a survey assessing the past 30 day consumption of type, amount and frequency of 898 brands of alcohol among 16 alcoholic beverage types. The alcohol brands with the highest prevalence were Bud Light, Smirnoff malt beverages, and Budweiser. The authors concluded that underage youth alcohol consumption is concentrated in a relatively small number of brands.	Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research	37	7	1195-1203

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2013	Proximity of off-premise alcohol outlets and heavy alcohol consumption: A cohort study	Haonen J, Kivimaki M, Virtanen M, Pentti J, Subramanian S, Kawachi I & Vahtera J.	This study examined whether changes in proximity to off-premise beer and liquor outlets is associated with heavy alcohol consumption. The results found that women who live near a "beer outlet" (e.g. grocery, convenience, gas stations with license to sell alc. with maximum alcohol content of 4.7%) are at increased risk of unhealthy alcohol consumption. No significant association was found for men. The associations for liquor outlets were weaker (may be explained by smaller number of liquor outlets). Findings suggest that policies restricting availability of alcohol should be developed and evaluated in order to establish the most effective preventive actions.	Drug and Alcohol Dependence	132	1	295-300
2013	Neighborhood disadvantage, high alcohol content beverage consumption, drinking norms and consequences: A mediation analysis	Jones-Webb R, Karriker-Jaffe KJ	The authors examined the relationship between neighborhood disadvantage, consumption of high-alcohol content beverages, drinking norms, and self-reported drinking consequences. They found that individuals living in disadvantaged neighborhoods reported significantly more negative drinking consequences than individuals living in more affluent neighborhoods. Consumption of high-alc-content beverages and pro-drunkenness norms did not mediate this relationship. Heavy distilled spirit use was a significant mediator of other neighborhood characteristics. Living in an African American neighborhood was related to increased liquor consumption and more negative drinking consequences.	Journal of Urban Health-Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine	90	4	667-684
2013	Drinking patterns and attitudes for young people in inner-urban Melbourne and outer growth areas: Differences and similarities	MacLean S, Ferris J, & Livingston M	To inform local alcohol policy, the authors compared alcohol measures for young adults in the inner-city and outer-urban areas. Among other findings, inner city young adults consumed more regular strength beer compared to outer-urban young adults who consumed more premixed spirits. Differences between groups (for all findings) relate to local drinking cultures, alcohol outlet density, and available leisure activities for young adults. Authors suggested restricting alcohol availability in both settings and enforcement of provisions banning sales to minors.	Urban Policy and Research	31	4	417-434
2013	Economic and social implications of regulating alcohol availability in grocery stores	Rickard B, Costanigro M, & Garg T.	This study examined the impact of grocery store alcohol availability on price, consumption, and traffic fatality rates because of legislative proposals sought to expand wine and beer distribution into grocery stores (often to increase state revenue). One finding was that increases in total alcohol consumption and beer consumption as a share of total alcohol consumption have relatively large effects on youth traffic fatalities.	Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy	35	4	613-633
2012	The effects of favouring lower alcohol content beverages: Four examples from Finland	Osterberg, E	This paper studies the possibility of substituting the consumption of one alcoholic beverage category for another by changing alcohol control measures. The authors examined four examples: One example was a change in alcohol legislation in 1968, which allowed selling medium beer in grocery stores but left the off-premise sales of stronger alcoholic beverages to state run liquor stores. One finding was that the changes in alcohol consumption were additive in nature after medium beer was brought to grocery stores and cafes. The authors concluded that substitution will more likely take place when the availability of strong alcoholic beverages is restricted than when just the availability of light alcoholic beverages increased.	Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs	29	1	41-56

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2012	Adopting local alcohol policies: A case study of community efforts to regulate malt liquor sales	McKee P, Nelson T, Toomey T, Shimotsu S, Hannan P, Jones-Webb R. (in press).	A case study of 9 large U.S. cities across 7 states compared cities that adopted policies to restrict malt liquor sales with cities that considered, but did not adopt policies. Qualitative data were obtained from key informant interviews and media articles. The data were coded and categorized. Similarities and differences among and across Adopted and Considered cities were identified. Cities faced multiple barriers in addressing malt liquor-related problems, including a lack of enforcement tools, alcohol industry opposition, and a lack of public and political will for alcohol control. Compared to cities that did not adopt malt liquor sales restrictions, cities that adopted restrictions appeared to have a stronger public mandate for a policy and were less influenced by alcohol industry opposition and lack of legislative authority for alcohol control.	American Journal of Health Promotion			
2011	Effects of policies to restrict malt liquor sales on neighborhood crime	Barajas E, McKee P, Hannan P, Nelson T, Jones-Webb R.	The authors examined the effectiveness of malt liquor sales restrictions adopted in 2005 in three liquor stores in a large Midwestern U.S. city. Using Poisson regression modeling, they compared crime rates two years prior to, and two years following policy adoption. Findings were mixed; malt liquor restrictions were associated with reductions in disorderly conduct citations, but increases in larceny/theft, beyond citywide trends.	Substance Use & Misuse			
2011	Regulating malt liquor in urban areas in the U.S.	Jones-Webb R, McKee P, Toomey T, Hannan P, Miazga M, Barajas E, Nelson T.	One alcohol policy official and one enforcement officer from each of the 115 largest American cities were solicited to participate in a telephone survey. Most respondents said malt liquor was a serious problem in their cities. 30 cities adopted policies to restrict malt liquor sales. The odds of having a policy were higher if city leaders placed greater priority on addressing malt liquor-related problems or had greater local authority over alcohol control. Over half the respondents said the policies were effective in reducing malt liquor sales.	Contemporary Drug Problems	38	spring	41-59
2011	Malt liquor marketing in inner cities: The role of neighborhood racial composition	McKee P, Jones-Webb R, Hannan P, Pham L.	In response to anecdotal reports that African American neighborhoods are targeted for high-alcohol malt liquor advertising, the authors observed alcohol ads on off-premise alcohol outlets, billboards, and transit structures in 10 U.S. cities over 3 years. Malt liquor ads were prevalent on storefronts, but rare on billboards. Using Poisson regression, the authors found that storefront malt liquor ads were more common in neighborhoods with higher percentages of African Americans, even after controlling for social and physical disorder. Policymakers attempting to reduce malt liquor-related harms may do well to consider regulations that limit storefront advertising exposure.	Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse	10	1	24-38
2009	Adverse drinking-related consequences among lower income, racial, and ethnic minority drinkers: Cross-sectional results	Vilamovska AM, Brown-Taylor D, Bluthenthal RN	The authors investigated the rates of alcohol-related problems in low income, minority malt liquor beverage (MLB) drinkers compared to hard liquor or regular beer drinkers. The authors used the Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC) to assess alcohol-related problems in their survey sample of 329 people approached outside of off-sale alcohol outlets. The results showed that high DrInC scores were associated with drinking outside, binge drinking, drinking mostly in the morning, and previous alcohol treatment. Being an MLB drinker was associated with higher DrInC scores, as well as social responsibility and intrapersonal scores.	Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research	33	4	645-653

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2008	Alcohol and malt liquor availability and promotion and homicide in inner cities	Jones-Webb R, McKee P, Hannan P, Wall M, Pham L, Erickson D, Wagenaar A	The authors obtained homicide and liquor license information from ten US cities, as well as observational data on malt liquor availability and promotion. They found that higher concentrations of African Americans were associated with higher homicide rates and greater alcohol and malt liquor availability and promotion. However, these did not attenuate the relationship between race/ethnicity in the neighborhood and homicide.	Substance Use & Misuse	43		175-193
2008	Alcohol availability and neighborhood characteristics in Los Angeles, California and southern Louisiana	Bluthenthal RN, Cohen DA, Farley TA et al.	In order to explore associations between alcohol availability (measured by outlets per roadway mile, shelf space, and least price by beverage type) and community characteristics, researchers randomly selected 189 census tracts in southern California and southeastern Louisiana. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of communities were examined for each tract. Significant results included: male unemployment rate was inversely associated with total shelf space and distilled spirit space; percent white was inversely related with malt liquor shelf space; and outlets per roadway mile was positively related to household poverty, but inversely related to percent African American. The authors suggest more research on alcohol availability in communities and its relation to alcohol-related problems.	Journal of Urban Health	85	2	191-205
2007	Young-adult malt liquor drinkers: Prediction of alcohol problems and marijuana use	Collins RL, Bradizza CM, Vincent PC	The authors surveyed participants in order to gather information about alcohol problems and marijuana use associated with malt liquor consumption. Questionnaires and inventories were used to gather information from 639 young adults who regularly drank malt liquor. Malt liquor use was positively associated with alcohol problems and marijuana use to a greater extent than typical alcohol use.	Psychology of Addictive Behaviors	21	2	138-146
2006	It does the job: Young adults discuss their malt liquor consumption	Bradizza CM, Collins RL, Vincent PC, Falco DL	Focus groups were conducted to explore reasons for consuming malt liquor, experiences related to consuming it, and beliefs about its positive or negative effects. The 53 participants recruited through newspaper advertising were 18-35 year old men and women who regularly consumed malt liquor (i.e. 40 oz/week). Results showed that 98% of participants usually bought malt liquor at a convenience store, the brand they typically drank was Olde English, 60-68% said that price was somewhat or very important in their decision to drink malt liquor, many reported hangovers, and most reported malt liquor was more easily accessible than beer.	Addictive Behaviors	31		1559-1577
2006	Motives for malt liquor consumption in a sample of community college students	Chen MJ, Paschall MJ, Grube JW	Among 29 ethnically diverse community college students in focus groups, low cost and high strength were mentioned by many participants as reasons to drink malt liquor. Among 1,056 California community college students surveyed, most first drank malt liquor out of curiosity; social facilitation, mood enhancement, low price and high strength were all associated with malt liquor consumption in multivariate models. The authors suggest that raising price and lowering strength of malt liquor may curb young adult use.	Addictive Behaviors	31	8	1295-1307

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2006	Price elasticity of demand for malt liquor beer: Findings from a US pilot study	French MT, Brown-Taylor D, and Bluthenthal RN	Three hundred twenty-nine alcohol consumers in South Central Los Angeles were interviewed regarding their consumption of malt liquor and the relationship with price. Based on a 10% hypothetical increase, the mean price elasticity of demand (% change in quantity demanded / % change in price) was -0.79 for MLB drinkers. Traits significantly related to MLB consumption were: older age, not working, being homeless, and being a daily drinker. Daily drinking was significantly related to being married, earning a lower income, and being a hard liquor drinker.	Social Science & Medicine	62		2101-2111
2006	Do alcohol consumption patterns of adolescents differ by beverage type?	Werch C, Jobli EC, Moore MJ, DiClemente CC, Dore HS, Brown CH	The authors wished to explore consumption patterns in adolescents for various beverage types. Among 660 primarily 9th grade students, females were more likely to drink flavored coolers, and binge on wine; males were more likely to chug beer and drink malt liquor. Non-whites and blacks were more likely to drink high potency beverages; whites were more likely to be heavy consumers of alcoholic beverages.	Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse	15	3	45-62
2005	Characteristics of malt liquor beer drinkers in a low-income, racial minority community sample	Bluthenthal RN, Brown-Taylor D, Guzman-Becerra N, and Robinson PL	In South Central Los Angeles, 297 Malt liquor beer (MLB) drinkers were randomly selected from liquor stores to participate in interviews. The investigators found that 88% of respondents were African American, 72% were male, and 35% were unemployed. They were more likely to be homeless, on public assistance for housing, and unemployed when compared with regular beer and hard liquor drinkers. MLB consumers also showed significantly higher rates of daily/near daily drinking, number of drinks per day, and daily average ethanol consumption than hard liquor or regular beer drinkers.	Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research	29	3	402-409
2005	Changes in the prevalence of alcohol use in rap song lyrics, 1979-1997	Herd D	The author sought to identify trends in alcohol references, including malt liquor, in rap music. The author analyzed 341 rap songs by African American artists that were popular between 1979 and 1997. In addition to other findings, the author discovered that the prevalence of alcohol in songs increased from 8% to 44% over those years, and that attitudes regarding alcohol use were increasingly positive in the songs.	Addiction	100	9	1258-1269
2003	Malt liquor use, heavy/problem drinking and other problem behaviors in a sample of community college students	Chen MJ and Paschall MJ	The authors hypothesized that malt liquor would mostly be consumed by young minority males, and that consumption would be associated with drinking problems and other illicit drug use. The authors surveyed 1,226 California community college students, and analyzed results from the 1,029 who were 18-25 years-old and provided complete data. In addition to other findings, when comparing nonmalt liquor drinkers to malt liquor drinkers, the authors found higher rates of binge drinking, illicit drug use, and behavioral problems associated with alcohol.	Journal of Studies on Alcohol	64	6	835-842
2002	Beverage choice among Native American and African American urban women	Graves K and Kaskutas LA	The authors wanted to report on beverage choice among a sample of pregnant urban African American, Native American, and white women. They interviewed and analyzed data from 129 African Americans, 70 Native Americans, and 22 whites. Results showed that beer was most often consumed followed in order by spirits, wine coolers, malt liquor, wine, and fortified wine. Malt liquor and spirits each accounted for approximately a quarter of intake among African Americans.	Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research	26	2	218-222

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2000	Understanding drinking during pregnancy among urban American Indians and African Americans: Health messages, risk beliefs, and how we measure consumption	Kaskutas LA, Graves K	Data were collected as a part of the Determining Effective Educational Resources (DEER) project, with goals being to study drinking and related beliefs surrounding pregnancy, and to develop a questionnaire to properly measure consumption. Among pregnant female clients at urban prenatal and health clinics in Los Angeles and San Francisco, frequent drinkers and the majority of women who reported drinking higher alcohol content beverages including malt liquor and fortified wine reported drinking larger-than-standard drink sizes. The majority of drinkers of each beverage were unable to accurately judge the size of their drinks, underestimating the number of fluid ounces by about 30%.	Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research	24	8	1241-1250
2000	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Malt Liquor Beer Drinking Behavior Among African American Men in South Central Los Angeles	Brown Taylor, Didra	African Americans drink less but suffer from more negative consequences of drinking. Although African Americans are only 14% of the population, they consume 30% of malt liquor beers. Most surveys measuring alcohol consumption patterns for African American men refer to mainstream alcohol types. This study uses an Africentric perspective based on the Association of Black Psychologist Behavioral Change Model (Nobels, et.al. 1998) to provide the conceptual framework for understanding the influence that age, level of education, and employment status have on African American men's knowledge, attitudes and malt liquor beer drinking behavior.	http://www.Dissertation.com/librariy/1120907a.htm			
1998	Pro-drinking messages and message environments for young adults: The case of alcohol industry advertising in African American, Latino, and Native American communities	Alaniz ML and Wilkes C	The authors describe how alcohol advertisers use ad campaigns to target ethnic minority youth. They discuss how alcohol was introduced to Latinos, African Americans, and Native Americans. The authors also describe community responses to controversial alcohol advertising such as the use of popular rap artists to promote malt liquor. Specific examples include organized protest against the use of Crazy Horse and the name PowerMaster to promote malt liquor.	Journal of Public Health Policy	19	4	447-472
1997	Introduction of high alcohol beer in Ontario: Preliminary observations on its use by underage drinkers	Mann RE, Stoduto G, Pavic B, et al.	The authors surveyed 405 11th- and 12th-grade drinkers in Ontario in 1994, 3-7 months after the introduction of high-alcohol beer (HAB). About half reported HAB consumption; consumers of HAB drank alcohol more frequently, got drunk more frequently, and drank five or more drinks on the same occasion more frequently than non-consumers of HAB. Forty percent of HAB consumers said they adjust the amount of beer they consume because of its higher alcohol content.	Canadian Journal of Public Health	88	2	114-118
1991	Alcohol and cigarette advertising on billboards	Altman DG, Schooler C, and Basil MD	The authors examined billboard advertising in San Francisco to determine how often alcohol and tobacco were promoted. The authors also wanted to identify any differences in alcohol and tobacco advertising between Asian, Hispanic, black, and white neighborhoods. Census data and images from 901 billboards were examined, and the authors found that most billboards were for alcohol and tobacco products; black and Hispanic neighborhoods had proportionately more alcohol and tobacco ads than white and Asian neighborhoods; and malt liquor billboards were almost always in black neighborhoods.	Health Education Research	6	4	487-490