Does the social context of early alcohol use affect alcohol-related harms in adulthood? Findings from a national birth cohort

James White\textsuperscript{h,⁎}, Steven Bell\textsuperscript{b,c,d}, G. David Battye\textsuperscript{e,f}

\textsuperscript{a} Centre for Trials Research, Cardiff University, 4th floor, Neuadd Meirionnydd, Health Park, Cardiff CF14 4YS, UK
\textsuperscript{b} The National Institute for Health Research Blood and Transplant Unit in Donor Health and Genomics at the University of Cambridge, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB1 8RN, UK
\textsuperscript{c} British Heart Foundation Cardiovascular Epidemiology Unit, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB1 8RN, UK.
\textsuperscript{d} Stroke Research Group, Department of Clinical Neurosciences, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 0QQ, UK
\textsuperscript{e} Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London WC1E 7HB, UK
\textsuperscript{f} School of Biological and Population Health Sciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, USA

\textbf{ARTICLE INFO}

Keywords:
Alcohol
Parents
Home
Adolescents

\textbf{ABSTRACT}

Internationally, laws on the provision of alcohol commonly exempt that provided by parents and/or consumed in private premises. Whether these exemptions mitigate alcohol-related harms, as has been posited, is unclear. We used data from 10,968 individuals (5216 women) from the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study. Exposures, self-reported at 16-years of age, were consumption of alcohol with specific people (including parents, siblings and friends) and acquisition from different places (including their own home). The outcomes, self-reported at 30-years of age, were high alcohol consumption (> 14 units of alcohol in the last week), and screening positive for a possible alcohol problem using the cutting down, being annoyed by criticism, feeling guilty, and eye-openers (CAGE) questionnaire. At 30-years of age, 32.1% of study members consumed > 14 units in the last week and 14.3% screened positive on the CAGE questionnaire. Neither consuming alcohol with parents nor the acquisition of alcohol from home was associated with later high consumption or alcohol problems. There was a suggestion, however, that drinking with other teenagers was related to an increased risk of both outcomes (consumption: 1.32 (1.16, 1.51); alcohol problems: 1.27 (1.01, 1.58), as was acquisition from an off-license (consumption: 1.23 (0.99, 1.51); alcohol problems: 1.49 (1.17, 1.90). This study strengthens the evidence that alcohol consumption with parents, or acquisition from home, does not protect against later alcohol-related harms.

1. Introduction

Alcohol use, particularly at high levels of consumption, is associated with a series of adverse social, mental, and behavioural disorders (Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste
d(Rehm et al., 2009). In many countries, legislation allows children to consume alcohol at home (Ste

---

⁎ Corresponding author.
E-mail addresses: WhiteJ11@cardiff.ac.uk (J. White), scb81@medschl.cam.ac.uk (S. Bell), david.batty@ucl.ac.uk (G.D. Battye).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2019.105947
Received 23 July 2019; Received in revised form 22 November 2019; Accepted 30 November 2019
Available online 30 November 2019
0091-7435/ © 2019 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/BY/4.0/).
examine the association between a number of social contexts of alcohol consumption and places of acquisition in adolescence, with the risk of high alcohol consumption and alcohol problems in early adulthood.

2. Methods

We used data from the 1970 British Cohort Study (Elliott and Shepherd, 2006), an ongoing longitudinal study of children born in Great Britain between the 5th and 11th April 1970. At 16 years of age, information was collected at a parental interview and participants completed self-report questionnaires. At 30 years, information was collected at participants home in a confidential interview. Written informed consent was given by parents of study participants.

A total of 16,571 babies born in England, Scotland and Wales were enrolled at birth and have been followed up on eight occasions across the life course. We used data on who alcohol was consumed with and source of acquisition at age 16 and outcomes at age 30 years. At the age of 16 (1986), of the 15,999 members traced and invited to participate, information was obtained from 11,615 (72.6%). At the age of 30 years, 14,087 members were traced and invited to participate, of whom 11,261 (68%) responded.

The two exposures of interest were where alcohol was consumed and acquired. At 16-years of age, the following questions were asked, “In the past 4 weeks, who have you had a drink with”, with options of a parent(s), a boy/girlfriend, other teenager(s), brother or sister, another adult(s), alone, or someone else. Participants were also asked, “If you drank alcohol since this time last week, where did you get it from?” with response options of their own home, a supermarket, off license, pub or bar, friend’s home, relative’s home, disco or party, or somewhere else. If participants did not list at least one place alcohol was consumed and one place it was acquired, they were not included in the sample. For both questions, participants were instructed to tick all people they had a drink with and sources alcohol was acquired. Using responses to these questions we calculated totals for the number of people participants drank with and sources alcohol was acquired.

The two alcohol outcomes as assessed at 30 years were: consuming > 14 units of alcohol in the last week based on the UK Chief Medical Officers recommendation and screening positive for a possible alcohol problem using the CAGE questionnaire (questions included items on cutting down, being annoyed by criticism, feeling guilty, and eye-openers; Ewing, 1984). All participants, apart from lifelong teetotallers, were asked to complete questions on consumption of alcoholic beverages in the last week (from which units of alcohol were calculated with a professional occupation, consume more units of alcohol in the last week, have parents who drank alcohol on most days, to drink with parents, other teens, brothers or sisters, other adults and acquire alcohol from a pub/bar, and their own home; and at 30-years consume > 14 units in the last week and have a professional occupation. Table e1 (Supplementary file) shows 47.6% of participants were boys, most had parents with a skilled manual occupation, who drank alcohol occasionally, and participants consumed a mean of 7.37 (95% CI: 7.11, 7.64) units of alcohol in the past week at 16-years of age. By 30-years of age most worked in a skilled occupation.

Of the 11,615 participants at 16 years of age, 10,968 (94.4%) took part in the resurvey at 30 years of age. Relative to study members without complete data, those with were more likely to have parents with a professional occupation, consume more units of alcohol in the last week, have parents who drank alcohol on most days, to drink with parents, other teens, brothers or sisters, other adults and acquire alcohol from a pub/bar, and their own home; and at 30-years consume > 14 units in the last week and have a professional occupation. Table e1 (Supplementary file) shows 47.6% of participants were boys, most had parents with a skilled manual occupation, who drank alcohol occasionally, and participants consumed a mean of 7.37 (95% CI: 7.11, 7.64) units of alcohol in the past week at 16-years of age. By 30-years of age most worked in a skilled occupation.

Of the 10,968 participants with a history of drinking alcohol, at 30-years of age, 32.1% consumed > 14 units in the last week and 14.3% screened positive for a possible alcohol problem. Fig. 1 shows that, at 16 years of age, alcohol was most commonly consumed with other teenagers (63.3%) and sourced from a pub or bar (45.1%). The number of units consumed was lower when done so with parents than other contexts, and higher when alcohol was acquired from an off-license, pub or bar, disco or party than other sources (Fig. 1 and Table e2). The correlation heat map shown in Figure e1 shows there were few strong correlations between the social context and source. The upper left quadrant indicates consumption with boy/girlfriends and other teenagers was positively correlated with acquiring alcohol from a pub or bar, or disco or party, and consuming with other teenagers with acquisition from an off license. Consumption with parents was positively correlated with acquisition at home. Tables e3 and e4 show the percentage overlap between consumption in different social contexts and sources. The largest overlap in social contexts was found for those who consumed with other teenagers and for sources those who acquired alcohol from pubs or bars.

The sex-, socioeconomic status-, parent alcohol consumption-adjusted ORs for consuming alcohol with parents at 16 years was 1.09 (95% CI: 0.95, 1.25) for consuming > 14 units in the last week, and 1.01 (95% CI: 0.84, 1.23) for having alcohol problems (Fig. 2). The adjusted ORs for alcohol acquired from participants own home was 1.10 (95% CI: 0.96, 1.27) for consuming > 14 units in the last week and 0.86 (95% CI: 0.70, 1.06) for screening positive for possible alcohol problems. Consuming alcohol with other teenagers and acquisition from an off-license was associated with an increased risk of high consumption and alcohol problems. Adjustment for the number of units...
consumed at 16 years of age led to a modest attenuation of all ORs (Table e5). The odds of both outcomes increased in a dose-response fashion according to the number of people alcohol was consumed with and places it was acquired (Table e6).

Sensitivity analysis in the 1514 participants with no missing data in the analysis of alcohol problems and 1529 in the analysis of consuming > 14 units at 30 years revealed essentially the same results (Table e7).

4. Discussion

In this longitudinal population-based sample, there was no suggestion that consuming alcohol with parents, or acquiring it at home, at 16 years of age, had a protective effect against high alcohol consumption or problems with alcohol at 30-years of age.

In the Family and Health study, drinking at home or outside the home at 13 to 16-years of age was related to alcohol problems 3-years later (van der Vorst et al., 2010). The Victorian Adolescent Health Cohort Study (VACS) investigators found that drinking with families and at pub/club(s), party(s) at 14–15 years of age was associated with an increased risk of consuming ≥5 units on one day in the past week by 15–17 years (Degenhardt et al., 2015). Our results suggest that drinking with parents was linked to lower levels of consumption at 16-years of age than when alcohol was consumed with other people. This did not, however, translate into a reduced or increased risk of later alcohol related harms in early adulthood. In contrast, we replicated findings of the VACS of an increased risk of later alcohol related harms associated with consumption at a pub or party. These inconsistencies may be because we separated parents from siblings, or that the risks of consuming with parents in adolescence do not extend to early adulthood.

One potential explanation for the associations we observed is that in adolescence consumption other teenagers and acquisition from off-license leads to more units being consumed. That associations remained after adjustment for the number of units consumed at 16 years of age provides little support for this hypothesis. An alternative hypothesis is that drinking with other teens, and acquisition from off-license in the mid-1980s was indicative of a greater propensity to binge drink than when acquired from other locations. This is consistent with evidence from The Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2) that 57.6% of beer and wine and 68.2% of spirits were consumed with

---

The analysis of alcohol problems and 1529 in the analysis of consuming > 14 units at 30 years revealed essentially the same results (Table e7).

4. Discussion

In this longitudinal population-based sample, there was no suggestion that consuming alcohol with parents, or acquiring it at home, at 16 years of age, had a protective effect against high alcohol consumption or problems with alcohol at 30-years of age.

In the Family and Health study, drinking at home or outside the home at 13 to 16-years of age was related to alcohol problems 3-years later (van der Vorst et al., 2010). The Victorian Adolescent Health Cohort Study (VACS) investigators found that drinking with families and at pub/club(s), party(s) at 14–15 years of age was associated with an increased risk of consuming ≥5 units on one day in the past week by 15–17 years (Degenhardt et al., 2015). Our results suggest that drinking with parents was linked to lower levels of consumption at 16-years of age than when alcohol was consumed with other people. This did not, however, translate into a reduced or increased risk of later alcohol related harms in early adulthood. In contrast, we replicated findings of the VACS of an increased risk of later alcohol related harms associated with consumption at a pub or party. These inconsistencies may be because we separated parents from siblings, or that the risks of consuming with parents in adolescence do not extend to early adulthood.

One potential explanation for the associations we observed is that in adolescence consumption other teenagers and acquisition from off-license leads to more units being consumed. That associations remained after adjustment for the number of units consumed at 16 years of age provides little support for this hypothesis. An alternative hypothesis is that drinking with other teens, and acquisition from off-license in the mid-1980s was indicative of a greater propensity to binge drink than when acquired from other locations. This is consistent with evidence from The Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2) that 57.6% of beer and wine and 68.2% of spirits were consumed with

---

The analysis of alcohol problems and 1529 in the analysis of consuming > 14 units at 30 years revealed essentially the same results (Table e7).

4. Discussion

In this longitudinal population-based sample, there was no suggestion that consuming alcohol with parents, or acquiring it at home, at 16 years of age, had a protective effect against high alcohol consumption or problems with alcohol at 30-years of age.

In the Family and Health study, drinking at home or outside the home at 13 to 16-years of age was related to alcohol problems 3-years later (van der Vorst et al., 2010). The Victorian Adolescent Health Cohort Study (VACS) investigators found that drinking with families and at pub/club(s), party(s) at 14–15 years of age was associated with an increased risk of consuming ≥5 units on one day in the past week by 15–17 years (Degenhardt et al., 2015). Our results suggest that drinking with parents was linked to lower levels of consumption at 16-years of age than when alcohol was consumed with other people. This did not, however, translate into a reduced or increased risk of later alcohol related harms in early adulthood. In contrast, we replicated findings of the VACS of an increased risk of later alcohol related harms associated with consumption at a pub or party. These inconsistencies may be because we separated parents from siblings, or that the risks of consuming with parents in adolescence do not extend to early adulthood.

One potential explanation for the associations we observed is that in adolescence consumption other teenagers and acquisition from off-license leads to more units being consumed. That associations remained after adjustment for the number of units consumed at 16 years of age provides little support for this hypothesis. An alternative hypothesis is that drinking with other teens, and acquisition from off-license in the mid-1980s was indicative of a greater propensity to binge drink than when acquired from other locations. This is consistent with evidence from The Second International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-2) that 57.6% of beer and wine and 68.2% of spirits were consumed with

---
peers, and 23.5% beer and wine and no spirits were consumed with parents (Kask and Markina, 2014). This suggests that opportunities for parental monitoring of higher concentration alcohol is infrequent.

Our study has some advantages over previously published work. The 14-year follow-up meant the longevity of associations found in late adolescence could be tracked into adulthood. The main limitation of this study is loss to follow-up. This was mainly due to missing exposure data at 16-years when a national teachers strike reduced participation (Elliott and Shepherd, 2006), but sensitivity analyses provided no evidence that missing data introduced bias. That our assessment only focussed on consumption in the last week, not units consumed each day, meant that we could not examine associations with episodic heavy drinking. It is worthwhile clarifying that the questions used are on where alcohol was acquired not where it was consumed. We did not estimate interactions within or between contexts or sources in the estimating the risk of outcomes and only had a limited set of covariates available to us so that unmeasured confounding of the associations presented is likely. These findings may also not apply to Mediterranean countries where alcohol is often consumed in small amounts with meals and parents may have greater opportunity to model consumption within limits (Kuendig et al., 2008).

5. Conclusions

The implication that stem from our findings is that there was no clear reduction in the risk of excess alcohol consumption and alcohol-problems in early adulthood when alcohol was consumed with parents or at home in adolescence. This suggests that laws permitting consumption under 16 years of age with parents, or in private premises, such as adolescents’ homes, may not minimise alcohol-related harm. That acquisition of alcohol from off-licenses was associated with high consumption and alcohol-problems lends some support to provisions in legislation that allow fines for underage sales and the initiatives that encourage the age verification before alcohol is purchased. As alcohol is a leading cause in car crashes, violence, and suicide among young people globally (Gore et al., 2011) the most sensible conclusion from the available evidence would seem to be that legislation and policy should recommend that alcohol is avoided, or at least consumption minimised, no matter who it is consumed with or where it is acquired.

Funding

JW is funded by The Centre for the Development and Evaluation of Complex Interventions for Public Health Improvement (DECIpher), a UKCRC Public Health Research Centre of Excellence. Joint funding (MR/KO232331/1) from the British Heart Foundation, Cancer Research UK, Economic and Social Research Council, Medical Research Council, the Welsh Government and the Wellcome Trust, under the auspices of the UK Clinical Research Collaboration, and is gratefully acknowledged. SB is supported by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Blood and Transplant Research Unit in Donor Health and Genomics (NIHR BTRU-2014-10024), UK Medical Research Council (MR/L003120/1), British Heart Foundation (SP/09/002; RG/13/13/30194; RG/18/13/33946), and the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre at the Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. GDB receives funding from the UK Medical Research Council (MR/P023444/1) and the US National Institute on Aging (1R56AG052519-01; 1R01AG052519-01A1). These funders had no influence on the analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of this manuscript.

Author contributions

JW designed the study. JW acquired the data and undertook the analyses. SB and GDB contributed to refining the analyses. All authors drafted the manuscript and approved its publication.

Data availability

Data from the 1970 British Cohort Study is publicly available from the UK Data Archive. Further information on the procedures to obtain data from the 1970 British Cohort Study is described at: https://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/.

Code availability

The code used to generate the results presented in the manuscript are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare they have no conflict of interest.

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2019.105947.

References