

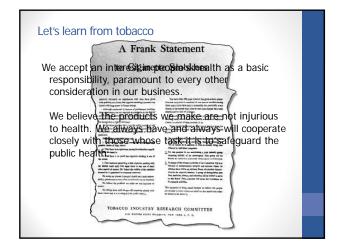
## Overview

- · Corporate marketing and social responsibility
  - · Lessons from other fields
- Marketing fundamentals
  - The three vital principles
- Is marketing only a ever problem??
  - Does marketing have a role in promoting behaviour change?
  - Could it use this potential role more effectively?



# Corporate marketing

- CSR enables business to claim progress despite the lack of evidence of verifiable change (Doane, 2004)
- "CSR will continue to be little more than PR for as long as it is easier and cheaper to spin than [it is] to change." (Corporate Watch, 2006)
- "Like the iceberg, most CSR activity is invisible...It is often an active attempt to increase corporate domination rather than simply a defensive 'image management' operation." (Miller, 2003)





#### **Key Lessons**

- The tobacco industry framed the debate
  - · Focus on doubt, uncertainty and ambiguity
- "The most important type of story is that which casts doubt in the cause and effect theory of disease and smoking. Eye-grabbing headlines were needed and "should strongly call out the point Controversy! Contradiction! Other Factors! Unknowns!" (Hill and Knowlton, 1968)

#### So, what does all this mean for alcohol?

- · Recognise any strategies?
  - · History does repeat
- · Look at what's going on below the iceberg

"We were getting lobbied like crazy and, you know, lobbying works if it's done well, and in the end, it was really, where is the problem, what are the things that make this a problem, and will raising the off-licence age to 20 be the solution? And the simple answer, at the end of the day, was 'no'". (Michael Woodhouse, Critic, 2013)

### Lobbying

### Katherine Rich on plain packaging:

I sometimes wonder if any of this [alleged trade implications] occurs to public health activists who blindly call for plain packaging as if it's some sort of magic wand that will solve all our ills. (4 /10/2012)

## Health Promotion Agency submission:

As experts in marketing and behaviour change, with a focus on reducing the uptake of smoking amongst young people, we believe that the introduction of plain packaging for tobacco products is a significant step to reduce the ability of the tobacco industry to market to, and recruit new smokers, particularly youth and those on low incomes. (October, 2012)



# Call out the industry

"All too often in the choice between the physical health of consumers and the financial well-being of business, concealment is chosen over disclosure, sales over safety, and money over morality.

Who are these persons who knowingly and secretly decide to put the buying public at risk solely for the purpose of making profits and who believe that illness and death of consumers is an apparent cost of their own prosperity.

As the following facts disclose, despite some rising pretenders, the tobacco industry may be the king of concealment and disinformation." (Sarokin, J. *Haines v. Liggett Group*, 1992)

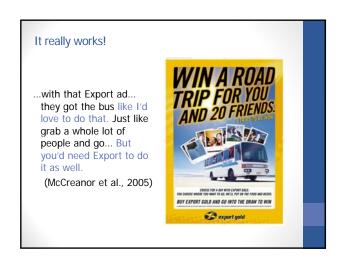














### Be accessible

- Own prime locations within stores
  - Entry routes
  - Slow down spaces
  - · Where additional merchandising opportunities exist



### Be affordable

- "Value-added" promotions appeal strongly to young people
  - Price discounts

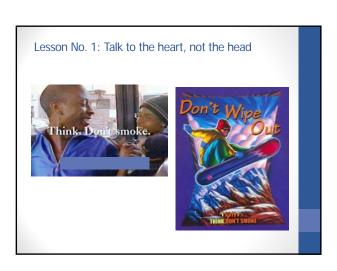


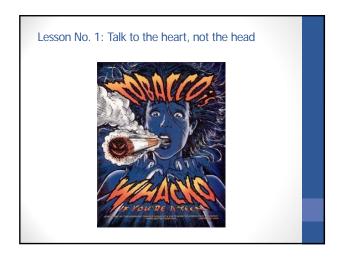


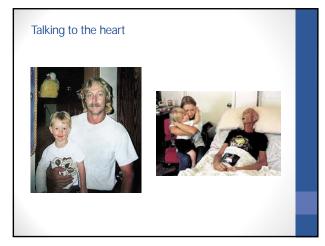


# But is marketing only problematic?

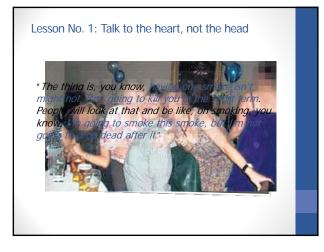
- No doubt that change occurs in response to environments
  - Four of the 5+ suggestions address marketing:
    - Visibility reduce marketing
    - Affordability raise prices
    - Accessibility increase age and reduce distribution
- But could marketing support a changed regulatory environment?
  - Social marketing strategies are important
  - Much to learn from tobacco



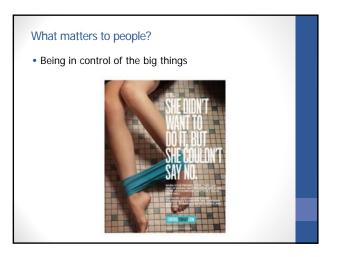












## Some final thoughts

- Regulation is pivotal to changes in drinking behaviour
  - Education is weak and long-term
  - Social marketing cannot counter commercial influences

#### **HOWEVER**

• Marketing can play a positive role in consolidating behaviour change

### BUT

• We need to re-think our approach

