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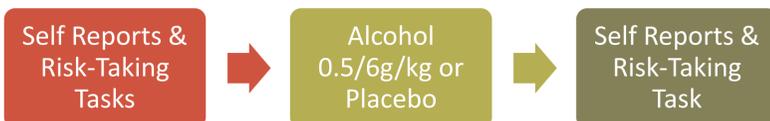
1. Introduction

Experimentally, the influence of alcohol on risk-taking has largely been examined in isolated contexts, disregarding social factors generally coinciding with alcohol use in the real world. Examination of alcohol and risk-taking in social contexts may offer useful considerations for future alcohol safeguarding practices.

- **Aims**

Examine the independent and combined influence of group contexts and alcohol consumption on individual risk-taking behaviour

2. Method



- **Design**

Mixed design (between: beverage and context, within: risk tasking pre & post beverage)

- **Participants**

99 social drinkers (62 female) tested in isolation or groups of 3.

- **Conditions**

(1) Isolation Alcohol (2) Isolation Placebo (3) Group Alcohol (4) Group Placebo

- **Self Reports**

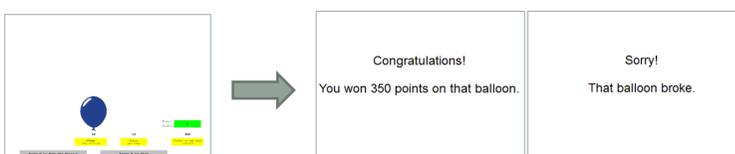
AUDIT and RT-18 (trait risk-taking)

- **Risk-Taking Tasks**

Stoplight Task (SLT)



Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART)

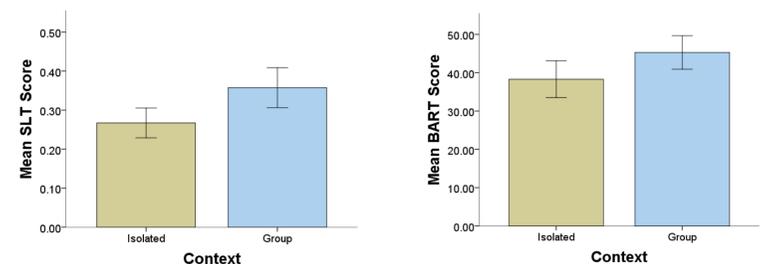


3. Results

Mixed ANOVA was performed to examine the effect of beverage and context on risk-taking behaviour

- **Context**

Participants who were tested within groups were more risk-taking on both the SLT ($p < .01$) and the BART ($p = .05$)



- **Beverage**

Alcohol did not influence risk-taking behaviour. However, those who consumed placebo were significantly less risky on the SLT ($p = .03$)

- **Interaction**

No interactions were found between context and beverage on risk-taking.

4. Conclusion

The results suggest that an individual's risk taking behaviour is influenced by group contexts to a greater extent than alcohol consumption. By targeting the influence of group contexts in combination with drinking practices, it is possible that more successful interventions will emerge.

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