Social Media Campaign Proposal – Outline Example

#### I. Introduction

- Binge drinking is popular among college students and viewed as a necessary part of college culture. While binge drinking may be popular and thought of as a social norm, it is problematic for young adults.
- 2. Binge drinking is viewed as part of college culture and believed it to be a necessary element to academic success
  - a. Young adults, ages 20-27 were most vulnerable to heavy alcohol consumption due to stressors (Paswan et al., 2015)

## II. Selecting a social media platform: Instagram

- Cirillo et al. (2022) reported approximately 80% of individuals use Facebook, while Instagram has 1.3 billion users globally
  - LaBrie et al. (2021) highlighted that Instagram was the most likely destination for glamorizing alcohol
- 2. Explicit alcohol pictures were most common on Instagram, which would reach a large audience throughout Maryland (Cirillo et al., 2022)
  - a. Approximately 47% of Maryland college students binge-drink (CBS Baltimore, 2014)

# III. Identification of at least one evidence-based program that will serve as a model for the final social media campaign

- a. Internet-based therapy allows college students to e-mail or chat in real-time with therapists through Telehealth app. (Blankers et al., 2011)
  - Offers more privacy and confidentiality versus in-person sessions (Longe, 2016)

## 2. Available 24/7 throughout Maryland

# IV. Health promotional strategies

- a. The campaign would foster a supportive environment
  - Instagram will encourage collaboration among students to stay sober or minimize drinking
  - Colleges would offer low-cost internet-based therapy sessions and free WIFI

# V. Campaign message

- To bring awareness of alcohol abuse and binge drinking to college students and the negative consequences that occur
  - a. There will be posts incorporated to prevent underage drinking for those under21, such as consequences, which include poor academic performance
  - b. There will also be posts to reduce binge drinking among individuals 21 and older, such as jail time and legal difficulties
- 2. Additional consequences: DUIs, alcohol poisoning, unintended pregnancy, and sexual assault
  - a. Nelson et al. (2005) emphasized that alcohol dependence could be caused from binge drinking

# VI. Plans to measure success of the campaign

- 1. Instagram likes, number of followers, and number of direct messages will be the determinant
- Measure success by website traffic and engagement per follower (comments and likes) (Kindness, 2023)

#### References

- Blankers, M., Koeter, M., & Schippers, G. (2011). Internet therapy versus internet self-help versus no treatment for problematic alcohol use: A randomized controlled Trial. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 79(3), 330–341.
- CBS Baltimore. (2014). *Maryland Releases Survey On College Drinking*. CBS

  News. <a href="https://www.cbsnews.com/baltimore/news/maryland-releases-survey-on-college-drinking/">https://www.cbsnews.com/baltimore/news/maryland-releases-survey-on-college-drinking/</a>
- Cirillo, M., Halbert, J., Smith, J., Alamiri, N., & Ingersoll, K. (2022). #BingeDrinking-Using social media to understand college binge drinking: qualitative study. *JMIR Human Factors*, 9(2), e36239. https://doi-org.ezproxy.umgc.edu/10.2196/36239
- Kindness, J. (2023). AgencyAnalytics. *The Instagram Metrics You Need To Track*Success. https://agencyanalytics.com/blog/instagram-metrics-to-measure-success
- LaBrie, J., Trager, B., Boyle, S., Davis, J., Earle, A., & Morgan, R. (2021). An examination of the prospective associations between objectively assessed exposure to alcohol-related Instagram content, alcohol-specific cognitions, and first-year college drinking. *Addictive Behaviors*, 119, N.PAG. <a href="https://doi-org.ezproxy.umgc.edu/10.1016/j.addbeh.2021.106948">https://doi-org.ezproxy.umgc.edu/10.1016/j.addbeh.2021.106948</a>
- Longe, J. (2016). Internet-based therapy. *The Gale Encyclopedia of Psychology*, (3rd ed., Vol. 1, pp. 599-601). Gale. <a href="https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.umgc.edu/apps/doc/CX3631000407/GVRL?u=umd\_umuc&sid=bookmark-GVRL&xid=c7c48259">https://link-gale-com.ezproxy.umgc.edu/apps/doc/CX3631000407/GVRL?u=umd\_umuc&sid=bookmark-GVRL&xid=c7c48259</a>
- Nelson, T., Naimi, T., Brewer, R., & Wechsler, H. (2005). The state sets the rate: The relationship among state-specific college binge drinking, state binge drinking rates, and

selected state alcohol control policies. *American Journal of Public Health*, 95(3), 441–446. <a href="https://doi-org.ezproxy.umgc.edu/10.2105/AJPH.2004.043810">https://doi-org.ezproxy.umgc.edu/10.2105/AJPH.2004.043810</a>

Paswan, A., Gai, L., & Jeon, S. (2015). Alcohol and college students: Reasons, realization and intention to quit. *Journal of Business Research*, 68(10), 2075–2083. <a href="https://doiorg.ezproxy.umgc.edu/10.1016/j.jbusres.2015.03.005">https://doiorg.ezproxy.umgc.edu/10.1016/j.jbusres.2015.03.005</a>