

Est.  
1841

YORK  
ST JOHN  
UNIVERSITY

Baker, Sarah ORCID logoORCID:  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4196-8950> (2017) Patterns and Perceptions of Maternal Alcohol Use among Women with Pre-School Aged Children: A Qualitative Exploration of Focus Group Data. *Journal of Addiction Research and Therapy*, 8 (5).

Downloaded from: <https://ray.yorks.ac.uk/id/eprint/5613/>

The version presented here may differ from the published version or version of record. If you intend to cite from the work you are advised to consult the publisher's version:  
<https://www.omicsonline.org/open-access/patterns-and-perceptions-of-maternal-alcohol-use-among-women-with-preschool-aged-children-a-qualitative-exploration-of-focus-group-2155-6105-1000347-94424.html>

Research at York St John (RaY) is an institutional repository. It supports the principles of open access by making the research outputs of the University available in digital form. Copyright of the items stored in RaY reside with the authors and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full text items free of charge, and may download a copy for private study or non-commercial research. For further reuse terms, see licence terms governing individual outputs. [Institutional Repository Policy Statement](#)

# RaY

Research at the University of York St John

For more information please contact RaY at [ray@yorks.ac.uk](mailto:ray@yorks.ac.uk)

## Patterns and Perceptions of Maternal Alcohol Use among Women with Pre-School Aged Children: A Qualitative Exploration of Focus Group Data

Sarah Baker\*

School of Clinical and Applied Sciences, Leeds Beckett University, UK

\*Corresponding author: Sarah Baker, Senior Lecturer and Postgraduate Course Director, School of Clinical and Applied Sciences, Leeds Beckett University, UK, Tel: 0113 8124365; E-mail: sarah.baker@leedsbeckett.ac.uk

Received date: September 25, 2017; Accepted date: September 29, 2017; Published date: October 06, 2017

Copyright: © 2017 Baker S. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

### Abstract

**Background:** Quantitative studies of women's alcohol use suggest that social advantage is associated with increased frequency of alcohol use and disadvantage with increased quantities. Very few studies have examined patterns among mothers; even fewer have explored mothers' perceptions and understandings of their alcohol use. We examine how mothers describe and make sense of their patterns of alcohol use in the context of advantaged and disadvantaged circumstances.

**Methods:** Four focus groups were conducted with mothers from advantaged (n=9) and disadvantaged (n=9) backgrounds. To facilitate discussion, mothers were invited to comment on a number of images and diary extracts that depicted varying patterns of maternal alcohol use (from abstinence to 'risky'). The focus groups discussions were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. Qualitative data was analysed thematically and framed within an interpretivist paradigm.

**Results:** Mothers recalled how their social circumstances influenced their alcohol use. Emerging themes related to where (drinking location) and why (reasons for drinking) individuals drank alcohol, they included: Drinking in the home, drinking outside the home, identity and individuality, portrayal of age and emotional well-being.

**Conclusion:** Our research suggests that social circumstances influence mothers' drinking locations, and reasons for consuming alcohol. Our qualitative study points to the social patterning of alcohol use and begins to explore the ways alcohol is integrated into the daily lives of women with children. The results have the potential to inform future alcohol intervention strategies in this population group.

**Keywords:** Alcohol; Motherhood; Patterns and perceptions; Qualitative research

### Introduction

There is evidence that problematic alcohol use (DSM-III-R, CAGE criteria) and binge drinking (>4 drinks, >60 g alcohol per occasion) among women is negatively associated with age [1-10]. Social gradients in alcohol use have also been identified amongst women [11] and young adults [12]. Research suggests that social advantage (as measured by income) is associated with increased frequency of alcohol use and disadvantage (as measured by educational attainment and income) is associated with increased quantities of alcohol consumption. The exact mechanism by which social disadvantage exerts an effect remains unclear. However, one suggestion is that living in deprived circumstances (as measured by occupation, income, and unemployment) leads to psychological distress [13,14], which is in turn linked to problematic alcohol use [15-18]. Much less is known about patterns among mothers with children.

Disadvantage (as measured by single motherhood) has been linked to a greater mean number of drinking days during the previous 28 days in comparison with mothers residing in two-parent households [19]. Studies suggest that alcohol was seen by disadvantaged mothers as a means of escapism, a way to cope with life stress and general negativity [20-22]. However, qualitative research has also linked negative

childhood experiences to abstinence and strict regulations on drinking in the home among disadvantaged mothers [23]. Qualitative and multi-methods research conducted in England and Sweden has shown how advantaged mothers used alcohol as a symbolic marker of their time free from childcare responsibilities, for pleasure and relaxation, and as a reward for coping with the demands of motherhood [21,24].

The aim of this study is to begin explore how mothers from different social backgrounds describe and make sense of their patterns of alcohol use.

### Methods

We conducted four focus groups with mothers of pre-school aged children to obtain qualitative data and begin to explore how mothers described and made sense of their patterns of alcohol use. Non-mothers and mothers of older children were excluded.

Mothers who took part were purposively sampled by their postcode (IMD score) in an attempt to include mothers from both advantaged and disadvantaged social backgrounds. Service managers made initial contact with mothers recruited from a childcare provider in a non-deprived area (IMD score: 3.05) and a charity organisation in a deprived area (IMD score: 41.14). Mothers were provided with an information sheet detailing the purpose of the study with sufficient time to ask questions before written consent was obtained. Written

consent to take part in the study was obtained from all participants prior to commencement of the study. Ethical approval was obtained from the Department of Health Sciences Research Governance Committee at the University of York.

### Consent for publication

All participants provided written consent for publication.

### Data generation

Focus groups lasted 1-2 hours using pictorial representations and diary extracts of previously ascertained patterns of maternal alcohol use [25] as prompts to facilitate discussion. The focus group discussions were audio recorded and all data pseudonymised to maintain participants' anonymity.

### Analysis

The qualitative analysis was framed within a research paradigm known as interpretivism, characterised by the ontological belief that

reality only exists as a result of an individual's subjective experience of that reality [26].

Thematic analysis was used to identify recurrent themes and as a preliminary exploration of similarities and differences between mothers that could be expanded to include a larger sample. This was an iterative process whereby, the themes both emerged from, and helped make sense of, the data, following a process of refinement with several iterations of themes and sub-themes [27]. This process continued until it appeared that no new data was emerging. In addition, "deviant" cases were sought from within the data that provided alternative explanations for mothers' patterns and perceptions of maternal alcohol use [28].

### Results

In total, 18 mothers took part in the four exploratory focus groups. Table 1 provides a summary of mothers' demographic characteristics.

Focus Group	Age left Education	Employment status	Household income	Relationship status	Age at first birth	Children
<b>Group 1</b>						
Helen	22*	Active	£41,600+	Married	30+	2
Nichola	22*	Active	£41,600+	Married	25-29	3+
Vivienne	20-21	Active	£41,600+	Married	30+	2
Elisa	17-19	Active	£20,800-31,200	Married	25-29	2
Anna	22*	Active	£20,800-31,200	Cohabiting	30+	2
<b>Group 2</b>						
Marsha	20-21	Active	£41,600+	Married	30+	2
Debbie	22*	Active	£20,800-31,200	Cohabiting	20-24	2
Jo	22*	Active	£41,600+	Married	30+	2
Emily	22*	Active	£31,200-41,600	Married	25-29	2
<b>Group 3</b>						
Emma	17-19	Inactive	£0-10,400	Single	14-19	1
Kirsty	17-19	Active	£10,400-20,800	Cohabiting	20-24	1
Fiona	17-19	Inactive	£10,400-20,800	Cohabiting	14-19	1
Elaine	22*	Active	Unknown	Cohabiting	20-24	1
<b>Group 4</b>						
Karen	<16	Inactive	Unknown	Married	14-19	3+
Ann-Marie	17-19	Inactive	£0-10,400	Single	25-29	3+
Cathryn	<16	Active	£0-10,400	Cohabiting	14-19	2
Hannah	<16	Inactive	£20,800-31,200	Cohabiting	20-24	1*
Sylvia	<16	Active	£10,400-20,800	Cohabiting	20-24	3+

**Table 1:** Demographic details of mothers who took part in the focus groups.

Mothers recalled how motherhood had altered their own alcohol use and how socio-economic and domestic circumstances affected the ways in which they integrated alcohol consumption into their mother role. It was evident that social position was a major influence on how mothers incorporated routine alcohol use into their daily lives. Emerging themes included: Drinking in the home, drinking outside the home, identity and individuality, portrayal of age, and emotional well-being. The themes relate to where and why individuals drink alcohol and are organised under two headings: Drinking location and reasons for drinking.

### Drinking location

**Drinking in the home:** The location in which mothers' drinking took place varied and suggests that social circumstances might be influential. Several mothers described drinking at home more often and did not associate motherhood with decreased alcohol use, rather a change in their drinking venue.

Vivienne: I think it's interesting, it's not that we're saying that we drink any less, I'm not gonna make that claim it's: I find that I'm drinking in my friend's houses and my house, I'm having a lot more dinner parties... That's one of the very biggest changes for me is where I'm drinking as a parent I think.

(Vivienne, an employed married mother of 2 who had her first child aged 30+, describing her own alcohol use).

These mothers' propensity to drink at home appeared to be related to their belief that it was acceptable to consume alcohol in front of their children. Mothers believed that children should witness parental alcohol use in order for them to understand that alcohol is to be enjoyed in moderation rather than a forbidden substance that children may become inquisitive about and drink in excess.

Helen: You're showing the children that yeah, it can be enjoyable to have a drink, there's nothing wrong with having a drink but it's being sensible how you do it so you're not making it a forbidden thing, hopefully the plan being they maybe won't drink to excess themselves when they get to an older age, they just see nice happy times with it you know?

(Helen, an employed married mother of 2 who had her first child aged 30+, describing her perception of other people's alcohol use)

In contrast, there were a number of mothers who stated that they were much less likely to drink at home especially when children were present. Reasons for their avoidance of home drinking stemmed from their own negative childhood experiences of parental alcohol misuse and their desire to break free from negative intergenerational patterns of alcohol use.

Cathryn: I don't know really. My childhood consisted of an alcoholic father and domestic violence. He used to go around beating up my step mum, to cut a long story short, so from a very, very young age my visions were my father laid out on the sofa after vomiting on the floor and then snoring his head off with sick on the floor and I remember this vividly from being about five or six year old erm, growing up in a pub later on... He still managed to work in a pub even though he was alcoholic so, but anyhow later on growing up in the pub and smelling the beer on all the people that used to come in the pub, a lot of that put me off. I mean yeah I can sup like a goldfish do you know what I mean? I really can but, but actually having a drink on a night I certainly won't go home and crack open a can. It wouldn't enter my

head, I wouldn't sit in front of the tele on a night and have a beer. It just doesn't happen.

(Cathryn, an employed cohabiting mother of 1 who had her first child between the ages of 14 and 19, describing her own alcohol use).

**Drinking outside the home:** Several mothers commented that they were more likely to drink outside the home and their children more likely to be exposed to pub drinking cultures. Drinking in this type of environment was considered more acceptable by these mothers because it had a 'social' component to it. Nevertheless, they were keen to assert that they drank in a controlled manner when their children were present.

Cathryn: Yeah, I mean I don't drink around them, I mean I will take them to the pub now and again but their now very, very aware of what I'm drinking. I don't let myself go for want of a better word.

(Cathryn, an employed cohabiting mother of 1 who had her first child between the ages of 14 and 19, describing her own alcohol use).

In contrast, those mothers who drank at home felt that drinking outside the home was associated with more "relaxed" drinking behaviours that subsequently increased alcohol consumption.

The decision by some mothers to drink alcohol in front of their children outside the home may have reflected their lack of choice with regards to childcare, particularly among single mothers. Drinking companions may have also influenced mothers' drinking locations. Several mothers spoke of drinking with their partner; however, this was not the case among cohabiting and single mothers who more often drank with their female friends.

### Reasons for drinking

**Identity and individuality:** The majority of mothers who took part in the focus groups acknowledged that their perceptions of what was acceptable behaviour among mothers and fear of disapproval from others influenced their actions-including their alcohol use.

Fiona: A lot of the time I do think, like even down to things like what I wear, I think should I be wearing that now I'm a mum, do you know what I mean? I feel like I need to dress older and be more respectable and I can't wear a low cut top, because people think "well she's a parent she shouldn't be wearing that", you know. But I am one of those people that worry about what people think, my partner says "don't worry about what other people think. As long as you know you're all right don't worry", but yeah I do. I think people have expectations of parents, like we said that's unacceptable for parents to be like that [binge drinking]...you know it does change when you're a parent don't it?

(Fiona, an unemployed cohabiting mother of 1 who had her first child between the ages of 14 and 19).

Nevertheless, alcohol remained a tool with which mothers were able to denote time free from childcare responsibilities. A number of mothers recalled using alcohol as a symbolic marker of their child-free time.

Vivienne: Kids have just gone off to bed and this is her little transition from mummy time to grown up time just to have that little glass of wine and enjoy. (Laughter)

(Vivienne, an employed married mother of 2 who had her first child aged 30+, describing her own alcohol use)

Similarly, alcohol enabled mothers to maintain their own identity separate from their mother role.

Cathryn: Alcohol turns you back into a person again, like if you go back into a pub you're suddenly, I'm back to being [Cathryn] again I'm no longer [X's] mummy. (laughs)

(Cathryn, an employed cohabiting mother of 1 who had her first child between the ages of 14 and 19, describing her own alcohol use)

Furthermore, mothers were able to reaffirm their identity within their social group by participating in normative drinking behaviours (binge drinking at weekends).

Fiona: Yeah nobody looks at you and thinks "oh you're getting drunk on a Saturday night". If this was midweek like a Wednesday night [and] you were that drunk and you'd drank that much, people would think "what are you doing on a Wednesday night outside of a pub that drunk?" do you know what I mean?

(Fiona, an unemployed cohabiting mother of 1 who had her first child between the ages of 14 and 19, describing her own alcohol use).

Mothers who binged at the weekend were able to maintain their position as a 'good' mother by rationalising their behaviour in the context of what others within the same social network did.

Emma: Yeah, everybody's [binge drinking].

Kirsty: Yeah, it's not dirty, it's not frowned upon to go out on a Saturday night to go out and get drunk.

(Emma, an unemployed single mother of 1 who had her first child between the ages of 14 and 19 and Kirsty, an employed cohabiting mother of 1 who had her first child between the ages of 20 and 24 describing their own alcohol use).

**Portrayal of age:** Age was identified by mothers as important in terms of patterns of alcohol use. Mothers spoke of young age as a key factor for binge drinking

Marsha: Ok, [I associate binge drinking with] young mums, a younger mum who potentially, and maybe not totally, missing some of her, maybe she's got friends that haven't got kids and they still do the big Saturday nights and everything and she's keeping in with that kind of, her friends and her gang...

(Marsha, an employed married mother of 2 who had her first child aged 30+, describing her perception of other people's alcohol use).

Mothers associated drinking little and often with older age groups. They described how this pattern of alcohol use was more controlled in comparison to patterns among younger age groups whereby the focus was on the physiological effects of alcohol.

Emma: To me this [Diary showing the consumption of alcohol as little and often] is a single or typical middle aged couple, getting home on a night time and having a glass of wine.

(Emma, an unemployed single mother of 1 who had her first child between the ages of 14 and 19, describing her perception of other people's alcohol use).

Marsha: [I would associate frequent drinking of small quantities with] someone older, and...are you looking for class? I would probably say they were more like your, towards middle class type drinking pattern...Partly to do with, I guess, it's got an air of kind of being sophisticated, and to relax drinking a glass of wine and having a bit of leisure time, and I guess there's a bit of a cost element in it as well

erm...and it's not for the purpose of getting drunk, it's for relaxation, measured as opposed to getting drunk.

(Marsha, an employed married mother of 2 who had her first child aged 30+, describing her perception of other people's alcohol use).

**Emotional well-being:** Mothers referred to alcohol use in terms of their emotions. The majority of mothers described alcohol in terms of pleasure and relaxation, something that they "deserved". They discussed using alcohol as a means of congratulating themselves for having made it through the day or week. This was not the case among some mothers who described using alcohol to cope with stress.

Ann-Marie: Again if she's a working mum, she's under stress at work, as well she's trying to cope with the stress and her loneliness if her partners not there obviously, it's a wind down 'cause that's exactly what it is with me.

(Ann-Marie, an unemployed single mother of 3 who had her first child between the ages of 25 and 29, describing her own alcohol use).

Several of these mothers also added that alcohol was a tool with which individuals were able to escape unfavourable circumstances.

Elaine: [You drink in excess] To de-stress, cause once you're intoxicated, you don't have no worries, you don't have to think of things, it's just gone. (Laughs) (general agreement)

(Elaine, an unemployed cohabiting mother of 1 who had her first child between the ages of 20 and 24, describing their own alcohol use).

## Discussion

Our qualitative data has provided some explanation as to why the circumstances in which motherhood is experienced may shape mothers' alcohol use patterns through drinking locations, drinking opportunities and reasons for drinking.

Previous qualitative research conducted in Australia and South West England has shown that the location in which drinking takes place dictates drinking patterns [29,30]. Mothers in our study who had experienced negativity as a result of their parent's alcohol use reported abstaining from alcohol and imposing strict rules surrounding alcohol use in the home and around children. Our research shows that some mothers may prefer to drink outside the home, thus making themselves more vulnerable to the negative social consequences associated with alcohol use. Mothers' propensity to drink in front of their children whilst outside the home environment also meant that their children were exposed to public drinking cultures of infrequent excess. In contrast, mothers who more often drank at home were more likely to drink in front of their children, thus exposing them to private drinking cultures of reportedly frequent controlled quantities of alcohol use. Nevertheless, the implication of regularly consuming alcohol at home with children present is a contentious issue and one that remains little studied.

We found that mothers used alcohol to shape their identity and individuality. Mothers used alcohol as a marker of their time free from childcare responsibilities and mothers felt able to maintain their identity and individuality through their drinking behaviour. Mothers described how they were able to maintain friendship groups and reaffirm their social position by participating in normative binge drinking behaviours at the weekend, a finding echoed in previous research [31-33].

In line with previous research, our research identified age as influential in terms of mothers' alcohol use [1-10]. Mothers linked youth with heavy alcohol consumption and frequent small quantities of alcohol use were considered indicative of older age groups.

Mothers' often linked their alcohol use to their emotional state. Consistent with previous research [20-22], several mothers described their alcohol consumption in relation to stressful life events and used alcohol as a mechanism to cope and as a means of escapism. In comparison, a number of mothers described their alcohol use as a reward for having coped with the difficulties they faced bringing up children and were more inclined to refer to the pleasurable aspects of alcohol use.

## Strengths and Limitations

The standards appropriate for qualitative research have been and remain a focus of considerable debate [34]. A limitation of our study is the small number of research participants and limited geographical scope. Nevertheless, our research provides insight into the patterns and perceptions of maternal alcohol use among mothers themselves. Using images and diary extracts to portray different patterns of alcohol use proved particularly useful, allowing us to delve deeper into memories and feelings in comparison to more conventional interviewing techniques [35-37]. Participants were empowered to interpret the images and develop the discussion on that basis, thus limiting the extent to which they were influenced by the researcher [37]. Furthermore, images provided a reference point with which mothers were able to articulate their arguments and reduce misunderstanding.

## Implications for Future Research, Policy and Practice

Research to date has led to a skewed knowledge of alcohol use as a result of researchers' tendency to focus on the minority of individuals who lie at the problematic end of the alcohol use spectrum. In future there needs to be greater consideration given to the examination of majority patterns of habitual alcohol use.

Our research suggests that patterns of alcohol use may be influenced by wider social factors. Research needs to consider social background, and current socio-economic and domestic circumstances. Interventions and future research may also want to consider some of the common misconceptions evident in our research. For example, socially accepted patterns of alcohol consumption and types of alcoholic beverage are not necessarily exempt from adverse health implications. For instance, frequent consumption without alcohol free days and the commonly held belief that wine is inherently beneficial to health irrespective of its high alcohol content. The focus of health interventions need to shift public attitudes away from the choice of alcoholic beverage and onto alcohol content. In addition, we need to address the social norm that it is acceptable to binge at weekends and point out the dangers of problematic alcohol use.

Early motherhood can be a difficult time, particularly for those women who find themselves in disadvantaged circumstances. In terms of problematic alcohol use, mothers who use alcohol to cope may be particularly vulnerable and since the majority consume alcohol in private, we may be underestimating the problem.

## Conclusion

Health messages aimed at reducing individual and societal consequences of alcohol misuse are largely individualistic and fail to

acknowledge the wider social influences behind individual patterns of alcohol use. Our research points to social background, and current socio-economic and domestic circumstances as influential in shaping mothers' alcohol use patterns. Addressing some of the wider social issues faced by mothers may prove successful in encouraging a healthier relationship with alcohol. Likewise, mothers need to be made aware that, although their patterns of alcohol use may be deemed more socially acceptable, they too may be vulnerable to the negative effects of excessive alcohol consumption, particularly if they underestimate their alcohol use.

## Declaration

### Ethical approval and consent to participate

Ethical approval was obtained from the Department of Health Sciences Research Governance Committee at the University of York. Written consent to take part in the study was obtained from all participants prior to commencement of the study.

### Consent to Publish

Written consent to publish was obtained from all participants prior to publication.

### Competing Interests

The author declares she has no conflicts of interest.

### Authors' Contributions

SB facilitated the focus groups, conducted the analysis, interpreted the results and drafted the manuscript.

### Funding

This work was financially supported by the Economic and Social Research Council under grant number: A0052802.

### Acknowledgement

I would like to thank all of the mothers who participated in the study as well as those individuals who helped with recruitment. I would also like to thank Professor Hilary Graham for her support and advice throughout.

### Availability of Data and Materials

Qualitative data are not publically available in the interest of confidentiality.

## References

1. Mäkelä P, Gmel G, Grittner U, Kuendig H, Kuntsche S, et al. (2006) Drinking patterns and their gender differences in Europe. *Alcohol Alcohol Suppl* 41: i8-18.
2. Wilsnack RW (2009) Gender and alcohol consumption: Patterns from the multinational GENACIS project. *Addiction* 104: 1487-1500.
3. Kuntsche E (2006) Disentangling gender and age effects on risky single occasion drinking during adolescence. *Eur J Public Health* 16: 670-675.
4. Jukkala T (2008) Economic strain, social relations, gender and binge drinking in Moscow. *Soc Sci Med* 66: 663-674.

5. Tsai J, Floyd LR, Green PP, Boyle CA (2007) Patterns and average volume of alcohol use among women of childbearing age. *Matern Child Health J* 11: 437-445.
6. Caetano R, Ramisetty-Mikler S, Floyd LR, McGrath C (2006) The epidemiology of drinking among women of child-bearing age. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res* 30: 1023-1030.
7. Emslie C (2009) Are there gender differences in levels of heavy, binge and problem drinking? Evidence from three generations in the west of Scotland. *Public Health* 123: 12-14.
8. Keyes KM, Grant BF, Hasin DS (2008) Evidence for a closing gender gap in alcohol use, abuse and dependence in the United States population. *Drug Alcohol Depend* 93: 21-29.
9. National Statistics (2010) Health survey for England 2009: Health and lifestyles. NHS Information Centre, London.
10. Holdcraft LC, Iacono WG (2002) Cohort effects on gender differences in alcohol dependence. *Addiction* 97: 1025-1036.
11. Giskes K (2011) Individual and household-level socioeconomic position is associated with harmful alcohol consumption behaviours among adults. *Aust N Z J Public Health* 35: 270-277.
12. Casswell S, Pledger M, Hooper R (2003) Socioeconomic status and drinking patterns in young adults. *Addiction* 98: 601-610.
13. Mulvaney C, Kendrick D (2005) Depressive symptoms in mothers of pre-school children. Effects of deprivation, social support, stress and neighbourhood social capital. *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol* 40: 202-208.
14. Arditti J, Burton L, Neeves-Botelho S (2010) Maternal distress and parenting in the context of cumulative disadvantage. *Fam Process* 49: 142-164.
15. Rospenda KM (2008) Workplace harassment, stress and drinking behavior over time: Gender differences in a national sample. *Addict Behav* 33: 64-967.
16. Tsai J, Floyd RL, O'Connor MJ, Velasquez MM (2009) Alcohol use and serious psychological distress among women of child bearing age. *Addict Behav* 34: 146-153.
17. Baumann M (2007) Associations of social and material deprivation with tobacco, alcohol and psychotropic drug use and gender: A population-based study. *Int J Health Geogr* 6: 50.
18. Mulia N, Schmidt L, Bond J, Jacobs L, Korcha R (2008) Stress, social support and problem drinking among women in poverty. *Addiction* 103: 1283-1293.
19. Stroup-Benham CA, Trevino FM, Trevino DB (1990) Alcohol consumption patterns among Mexican American mothers and among children from single- and dual-headed households: Findings from HHANES 1982-84. *Am J Public Health* 80: 36-41.
20. Kim W, Wiechelt SA, Kim S (2010) The evolution of drinking motivations among Korean women with alcohol dependence. *Health Care Women Int* 31: 327-344.
21. Rolfe A (2008) You've got to grow up when you've got a kid': Marginalized young women's accounts of motherhood. *J Community Appl Soc Psychol* 18: 299-314.
22. Waterson EJ (1992) Women and alcohol : The social context of changing patterns of use during pregnancy and early motherhood, in London School of Economics and Political Science. University of London: London.
23. Silva JM, Pugh AJ (2010) Beyond the depleting model of parenting: Narratives of childrearing and change. *Sociol Inq* 80: 605-627.
24. Birath CS, DeMarinis V, af Klinteberg B (2010) Moods and expectancies of female alcohol drinking-An exploratory study. *Scand J Caring Sci.* 24: 472-481.
25. Baker S, Graham H (2014) Social patterning of alcohol consumption among mothers with infants in the UK. *J Behav Health* 3: 181-186.
26. Green J, Thorogood N (2009) Qualitative methods for health research. Second edition ed. *Introducing qualitative methods*, ed. D. Silverman. London: SAGE.
27. Gibbs G (2007) *Analyzing Qualitative Data. Qualitative Research Kit*, ed. U. Flick. London: Sage.
28. Mays N, Pope C (2000) Qualitative research in health care. Assessing quality in qualitative research. *BMJ* 320: 50-52.
29. Lindsay J (2006) A big night out in Melbourne: Drinking as an enactment of class and gender. *Contemporary Drug Problems: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly* 33: 29-61.
30. Leyshon M (2008) 'We're stuck in the corner': Young women, embodiment and drinking in the countryside. *Drug Educ Prev Polic* 15: 267-289.
31. MacNeela P, Bredin O (2011) Keeping your balance: freedom and regulation in female university students' drinking practices. *J Health Psychol* 16: 284-293.
32. Neighbors C (2007) Social anxiety as a moderator of the relationship between perceived norms and drinking. *J Stud Alcohol Drugs* 68: 91-96.
33. Smith MA, Berger JB (2010) Women's ways of drinking: College women, high-risk alcohol use and negative consequences. *J Coll Stud Dev* 51: 35-49.
34. Denzin NK (2009) The elephant in the living room: Or extending the conversation about the politics of evidence. *Qual Res* 9: 139-160.
35. Harper D (2002) Talking about pictures: A case for photo elicitation. *Vis Stud* 17: 13-26.
36. Crilly N, Blackwell AF, Clarkson PJ (2006) Graphic elicitation: Using research diagrams as interview stimuli. *Qual Res* 6: 341-366.
37. Van Auken PM, Frisvoll SJ, Stewart SI (2010) Visualising community: Using participant-driven photo-elicitation for research and application. *Local Environ* 15: 373-388.