Canadian Alcohol Policy Evaluation (CAPE)

CAPE 3.0 Update and Community of Practice Launch Event January 19, 2022

Presenters: Fariha Alam, Amanda Farrell-Low, Norman Giesbrecht, Timothy Naimi, Tim Stockwell, Ashley Wettlaufer
**WELCOME/BIENVENUE!**

**Part 1: Canadian Alcohol Policy Evaluation (CAPE) Overview and update [~30 mins]**

- Why is alcohol policy important?
- What is CAPE?
- How does CAPE work?
- Recap of CAPE 2.0
- Alcohol policy changes during COVID-19 pandemic
- What’s next for CAPE 3.0?

**Questions and discussion  [~15 mins]**

**Part 2: CAPE Community of Practice (CAPE CoP) [~15 mins]**

- Why launch an alcohol policy community of practice?
- What will the CAPE CoP look like?
- Membership Makeup and Audience Polls

**Questions and discussion  [~30 mins]**
Meet your Presenters…

Norman Giesbrecht (CAMH)

Amanda Farrell-Low (CISUR)

Tim Stockwell (CISUR)

Ashley Wettlaufer (CAMH)

Fariha Alam (CISUR)

Tim Naimi (CISUR)
We acknowledge and respect the lək̓ʷəŋən peoples on whose traditional territory the University of Victoria stands and the Songhees, Esquimalt and WSÁNEĆ peoples whose historical relationships with the land continue to this day.
Webinar Housekeeping

• Presentation today = 1.5 hours in two parts
• Please use the chat function for questions
• Optional: turn on live transcript if you prefer
• We will circulate presentation materials after (slide decks, recordings, summaries, French versions when possible)
• We will be recording presentations, but not Q&A sessions
• For persons with lived/living experience stipends: email capecopcoord@uvic.ca
• Questions? www.alcoholpolicy.cisur.ca or capecopcoord@uvic.ca
Aperçu de l'événement : en français

• Veuillez noter que l'événement sera en anglais.
• Les documents disponibles en français (après traduction) comprendront des:
  – diapositives de présentation
  – des résumés d'événements
  – Les sondages de rétroaction
  – les termes de référence de la communauté de pratique
• Les questions en français sont les bienvenues dans la boîte de discussion car elles seront traduites.
Why is Alcohol Policy Important?

Norman Giesbrecht (CAMH)
A look into Deaths in Canada…

Deaths Attributed Annually in Canada to Different Causes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Deaths Attributed Annually in Canada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opioids</td>
<td>6307 (2020)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>14668 (2021)²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>18320 (2017)³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² https://health-infobase.canada.ca/substance-related-harms/opioids-stimulants/
³ https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/visual-data-gallery/
Main Approaches to Preventing or Reducing Harm from Alcohol

- **Clinical interventions**
- **Education and information**
- **Cultural change**
- **Implementing alcohol policies**
Clinical Interventions

• May be effective

• Often costly

• Typically do not focus on the occasional high risk drinker
  – This population represents a large share of total harm from alcohol

• Do not address alcohol promotion or drinking culture at population level
Education & Information

- Of questionable effectiveness in changing behaviour

- Very costly if any chance of competing with alcohol marketing and advertising

- Potentially useful as a supplementary strategy, but alcohol industry often presents it as a main approach to prevention
Two Examples of Information on Alcohol

Drink responsibly for the good of Ontario.
Donate in store today

“Please drink responsibly”

Warning Labels
Cultural Change on Alcohol Attitudes and Behaviours

- No clear road map how to do this
- May take a generation or more
- However, strong alcohol policies can contribute to cultural change
Alcohol Policies

• Shown to be effective in reducing high-risk drinking and harms from alcohol

• Efficient and typically of low cost

• Relevant to all sectors of population and drinking behaviours

• Do not victimize specific persons or sectors

• Are supported by effective clinical programs and information campaigns
What is the Canadian Alcohol Policy Evaluation (CAPE) Project?

The CAPE project is a comparative, point-in-time review of alcohol policies in Canada using a health surveillance approach.

Systematically assesses degree of implementation of a series of evidence-based alcohol policies across governments.

1st review: 10 provinces (Giesbrecht et al., 2013)
2nd review: 10 provinces/3 territories & federal gov. (Stockwell et al., 2019/Wettlaufer et al., 2019)
Why Conduct the CAPE Project?

~80% of Canadians drank 1+ alcoholic drink in past year

30-40% of drinkers (15+ years) report drinking above low-risk drinking guidelines after adjustment for under-reporting (Zhao et al., 2015)

In 2017, alcohol led to:
• 18,000 deaths,
• 115,000 years of productive life lost and
• 105,000 hospital admissions (CSUCH, 2020)

In 2018, the net costs of alcohol exceeded its revenues with all provinces and territories running a deficit (CSUCH 2020).
What is the Basis for the CAPE Project?

**WHO SAFER & PAHO strategies for reducing alcohol harms**
- Decreasing alcohol’s affordability
- Decreasing convenience of access
- Restricting advertising and promotions
- Deterring impaired driving

**Previous international policy scales and comparative reviews**
- Anderson et al., 2009
- Babor et al. 2010
- Brand et al. 2007
- Naimi et al. 2011
- Nelson et al. 2013
- Burton et al. 2016

**MADD Canada Impaired driving report cards & legislative reviews**
- Solomon et al., 2003 & 2018
Pricing of alcohol in Canada: A comparison of provincial policies and harm-reduction opportunities

NORMAN GIESBRECHT, ASHLEY WETTLAUFER, GERALD THOMAS, TIM STOCKWELL, KARA THOMPSON, NICOLE APRIL, MARK ASBRIDGE, SAMANTHA CUKIER, ROBERT MANN, JANET MCCALLISTER, ANDREW MURIE, CHRIS PAULEY, LAURIE PLAMONDON & KATE VALANCE

International Journal of Alcohol and Drug Research

Strategies to reduce alcohol-related harms and costs in Canada: A comparison of provincial policies

Norman Giesbrecht, Ashley Wettlaufer, Stephanie Simpson, Nicole April, Mark Asbridge, Samantha Cukier, Robert Mann, Janet McAllister, Andrew Murie, Chris Pauley, Laurie Plamondon, Timothy Stockwell

Stratégies pour réduire les méfaits et les coûts liés à l'alcool au Canada : Une comparaison des politiques provinciales

Reducing Alcohol-Related Harms and Costs in Alberta: A Provincial Summary Report

Comparing Alcohol Marketing and Alcohol Warning Message Policies Across Canada

Ashley Wettlaufer, Samantha N. Cukier, and Norman Giesbrecht

Find links to these documents under the ‘CAFE Project Resources’ tab at: www.alcoholpolicy.cisur.ca
CAPE 2.0 Methods

Ashley Wettlauffer (CAMH)
What does the CAPE Project Offer?

1. Accessible, evidence-based, up-to-date information for policymakers, NGOs etc.

2. Systematic policy comparisons between jurisdictions and over time

3. Platform for informing the public about effective alcohol policies

4. Mechanism for keeping a public health approach to alcohol policy on government agendas
Developing the CAPE Policy Domain Scoring Rubric

Selection of Domains and Indicators
- Domains and indicators selected based on review of the evidence and the first provincial review

Development of domain weighting
- Individual/team weighting exercises conducted to determine effectiveness and scope of domains

Development of indicator scoring
- Teams of co-investigator topic experts updated the indicators to reflect current evidence

External Peer Review
- Rubric sent to international peer reviewers for feedback

Each jurisdiction contacted to appoint a CAPE data validation contact
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAPE Alcohol Policy Domains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pricing and Taxation 🍴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Physical Availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Impaired Driving Countermeasures 🚗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Marketing and Advertising Controls 🔭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Minimum Legal Drinking Age 🇨🇦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral 📝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Liquor Law Enforcement (Provincial/Territorial ONLY) 🎥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Alcohol Control System 🏛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. National Alcohol Strategy 🌐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. National Monitoring and Reporting 📊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Health and Safety Messaging 🧱</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applying the CAPE Policy Domain Scoring Rubric

**Data Collection – Phase 1 & 2**
- Phase 1: Coordinators collect public data
- Phase 2: Coordinators collect data from key contacts

**Data Validation**
- Coordinators send datasets to key contacts for validation
- Co-investigators independently score the data.
- Scoring discrepancies resolved by team consensus or by principal investigators

**Data Scoring**
- Coordinators tally domain and jurisdiction scores

**Tabulation of Scores**
- Coordinators tally domain and jurisdiction scores

CAPE scores = Sum of indicator scores × Domain weights
CAPE scores calculated for each provincial, territorial and federal jurisdiction
CAPE 2.0 Recap
CAPE 2.0 Federal Policy Domain Scores

Federal total policy implementation score: 38.4%  F

Domain scores

- Pricing and Taxation: 24%
- Physical Availability: 100%
- Impaired Driving: 50%
- Marketing and Advertising: 20%
- Minimum Age: 0%
- Brief Intervention: 93%
- Liquor law Enforcement: N/A
- Control System: 40%
- National Alcohol Strategy: 82%
- Monitoring and Reporting: 20%
- Health and Safety Messaging: 10%

Domain score
Maximum possible score
CAPE 2.0 Provincial/Territorial-Adjusted Total Policy Implementation Scores

Scores have been scaled up by comparing against best current practice in any P/T
CAPE 2.0 Provincial/Territorial Policy Domain Scores

P/T total policy implementation score: 44% F
### CAPE 2.0 P/T Best Current Practices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Domain</th>
<th>Best Current Practice Score (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pricing &amp; Taxation</td>
<td>82.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Availability</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired Driving Countermeasures</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing &amp; Advertising Controls</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Legal Drinking Age</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Enforcement</td>
<td>97.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control System</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Strategy</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring &amp; Reporting</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Safety Messaging</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Best Current Practice Score</strong></td>
<td><strong>86.8 (A)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Reducing Alcohol-Related Harms and Costs in British Columbia: A Policy Review

The Provincial and Territorial Canadian Alcohol Policy Evaluation (CAPE) project is a rigorous assessment of whether evidenced-based alcohol policies were implemented within each province and territory in 2017. A comprehensive alcohol policy framework was developed, containing gold standard best practices across 13 different policy domains. The first seven domains have evidence of effectiveness in terms of directly reducing population level consumption of alcohol and/or related harms. The last four domains are composed of evidence-based strategies that may indirectly facilitate implementation of the first seven domains. See Stockwell et al., 2019 for the full methodology and findings.

The scores presented in this summary reflect the degree to which British Columbia has implemented these gold standard best practices captured in the alcohol policy framework. Overall, British Columbia scored 50% in 2017, which is 7% above the average of 43% for the rest of Canada (excluding BC).

### Strengthening alcohol policies in British Columbia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Domain</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Selected recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pricing and Taxation</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Availability</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>D+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained Drinking Counter-Interventions</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>C-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and Advertising Controls</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>D+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Legal Drinking Age</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>C-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening, Brief Interventions and Referral</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Enforcement</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>D+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Control System</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Strategy</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Reporting</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Safety Messaging</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Promising practices in British Columbia

- **Minimum prices for most alcohol sold in British Columbia on-premise establishments**: eg bars and restaurants are currently set at a rate higher than the wholesale cost price: the only exception is the discounted rate available for draft beer and cider provided in servings greater than 100cc. British Columbia also sets sales taxes on alcohol that are 3% higher than the PST on other consumer goods.
- **Support of safer drinking practices**: British Columbia requires that number of drinks served to individuals at one time to two standard drinks and permits re-cooking of unfinished wine for take-away at on-premise establishments, such as bars and nightclubs.
- **There are strong impaired driving countermeasures in place in British Columbia with maximum durations for administrative licensing suspensions (ALS); not recommended for the 3 days for the first offense and 7 days for the second offense with a license reinstatement fee.**
- **British Columbia has supportive minimum legal drinking age legislation that prohibits the purchase and sale of alcohol to individuals under the age of 19, except in certain circumstances such as a parent, spouse or guardian providing it in a private residence.**

### Domain scores, BC vs rest of Canada, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>BC</th>
<th>Rest of Canada (excluding BC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pricing and Taxation</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Availability</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<td>59%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minimum Legal Drinking Age</td>
<td>60%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening, Brief Interventions and Referral</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Safety Messaging</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Policy Implementation Score</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>D+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Revised to account for increased alcohol consumption.**

**Statistical test: skewed distribution; data contains 1279.5% more of use of alcohol and/or equivalent to 14% of 5% base; 54% of 12%; wine; or 45% of 10% spirits.***

### Total Policy Implementation Score

A comprehensive list of gold standard best practice alcohol policies is available in Appendix C of the full CAPE report.
CAPE 2.0 Reports and Publications

Find links to these documents under the ‘CAPE Project Resources’ tab at:
www.alcoholpolicy.cisur.ca
CAPE 2.0 – Knowledge Dissemination

150+ provincial/territorial stakeholders attended pre-release webinar
250+ stakeholders/community attendees joined public launch webinar event

CAPE reports/resources downloaded 900+ times within first 3 months of release

390+ media articles published about the CAPE results (readership ~7.6M)

Health/regulation/retail stakeholders across 9 provinces/territories requested jurisdiction-specific results webinars (30 completed in total)

Project completion letters and reports sent to 45 existing stakeholder contacts (provincial/territorial deputy ministers) & 75 new government contacts
Alcohol Policy Changes During COVID-19 in Canada

Fariha Alam (CISUR)
(De)regulatory Trends Across Canada

Ontario to reduce wholesale alcohol prices for bars and restaurants

The Quebec government has agreed on new alcohol laws that will lighten various restaurant, bar and hotel liquor rules.

Ontario liquor laws amended to give consumers more delivery options, help boat operators with licences

“Doug Ford is going to make beer cheaper in Ontario,” said Kenney. “I’m going to do everything I can to do the same thing in Alberta.”

VANCOUVER ISLAND | News

B.C. makes off-sales liquor delivery authorization permanent for restaurants, bars

B.C. permanently extends liquor store hours

Liquor store industry group concerned by Edmonton 7-Eleven selling alcohol

N.B. Liberals promise to modernize liquor laws, expand where alcohol can be sold

Beer and wine sales begin Thursday on some southern BC Ferries routes

Quebec restaurants can now sell alcohol through delivery apps after last-minute vote

British Columbia

Restaurants, bars now permanently allowed to buy alcohol at wholesale prices
## Summary of Key Alcohol Policy Changes Implemented during Pandemic (March 2020-Present)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces/Territories</th>
<th>Pricing and Taxation</th>
<th>Physical Availability of Alcohol</th>
<th>Alcohol Control System</th>
<th>Marketing and Advertising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hours On-Premises</td>
<td>Hours Off-Premises</td>
<td>Home Delivery/Takeaway from On-Premises Establishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saskatchewan</td>
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<td>Alberta</td>
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<td>New Brunswick</td>
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<td>Nova Scotia</td>
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<td>Yukon</td>
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<td>Nunavut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northwest Territories</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
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<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
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</tbody>
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**Legend**

- Policies Relaxed
- Policies Relaxed Permanently
- Stricter Policies Implemented

Special thanks to the CCSA Working Group for compiling COVID-19 alcohol policy data across Canada, which can be accessed by contacting policy@ccsa.ca.
Examples of Policy Changes to Pricing & Taxation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Policy Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>In June 2020, restaurants, bars and tourism operators with liquor licensees permitted to purchase beer, wine and spirits at wholesale prices*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>Reduced wholesale prices on alcohol purchased from LCBO on January 1, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic beer tax rate frozen until March 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduced minimum price of spirits consumed onsite to align with reduced pricing for takeout and deliveries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
<td>Extends 10% wholesale discount on wine and spirits to include bottled and canned beer, ready-to-drink liquor products and cider in March 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
<td>Implements wholesale pricing discount for craft breweries, wineries, distilleries and cideries producing 1000 Hectolitres or less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples of Policy Changes to Physical Availability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Policy Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>• Permanently extends liquor store hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stores allowed to operate between 7AM-11PM daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>• Permanently extends liquor store hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stores allowed to operate between 7AM-11PM daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>• Temporarily extends liquor store hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stores allowed to operate between 7AM-11PM daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>• On December 2021, 7-Eleven in Edmonton first to sell alcohol and allow for consumption onsite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Provinces + Northwest Territories</td>
<td>• Reduced hours of operation and on-site capacity for on-premises retailers (bars, restaurants)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Examples of Policy Changes to Control System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Policy Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Provinces and Northwest Territories</td>
<td>Home delivery and takeout of alcohol from restaurants and bars with the purchase of food (policy permanent except in Northwest Territories &amp; Nova Scotia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince Edward Island</td>
<td>Home delivery permitted permanently from agency liquor stores, micro-breweries, wineries, distilleries, ferment-on-premise establishments and restaurants with a package sales license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario</td>
<td>Policy to allow for curbside pickup of beer, wine, and cider from licensed grocery stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador</td>
<td>Permits ferment on premise operations to bottle beverages for customers that started batches of beer or wine prior to March 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples of Policy Change to Marketing & Advertising

The disco ball won’t be the only thing sparkling this new year.

Get 10,000 points when you buy any 4 of these selected wines.

Valid Dec 29 - Jan 2
CAPE 3.0 Update & Next Steps

Tim Naimi (CISUR)
CAPE 3.0 Update and Next Steps

- CAPE 3.0 very similar to CAPE 2.0
- *But unlike the movies...* Numbered versions of CAPE just get better and better!!
CAPE 3.0 Project Team

CISUR
- Tim Naimi, Co-Investigator
- Tim Stockwell, Co-Investigator
- Marilou Gagnon, Co-Investigator
- Adam Sherk, Co-Investigator
- Russell Callaghan, Co-Investigator
- Kate Vallance, Research Associate
- Amanda Farrell-Low, Communications officer
- Fariha Alam, Research Associate
- Nicole Vishnevsky, Research Assistant

CAMH
- Norman Giesbrecht, Co-Investigator
- Kevin Shield, Co-Investigator
- Robert Mann, Co-Investigator
- Ashley Wettlaufer, Methods Specialist

Alcohol Policy Experts at Institutions Across Canada
- Mark Asbridge, Co-Investigator, Dalhousie University
- Jacob Shelley, Co-Investigator, University of Western Ontario
- Robert Solomon, Co-Investigator, University of Western Ontario
- Kara Thompson, Co-Investigator, St. Francis Xavier University

...as well as additional knowledge use collaborators and partners!
CAPE 3.0 Policies/New Directions

• Currently revising 250+ indicators to develop updated CAPE ‘rubric’ (i.e., scoring system) –

• COVID-related policy changes:
  – New ways to get alcohol: home delivery, curbside pickup, take-away alcohol from bars and restaurants

• Hot topics, new evidence, or both:
  – Minimum pricing, labelling (cancer, calories, std. drinks)

• Policy processes in an era of deregulation:
  – public health input, industry influence
Policy Data Collection, CAPE 3.0

- Same process as CAPE 2.0
- The long winding road … put meat on the rubric’s bone!
- Review of relevant statutes
- Some data acquisition, validation with key govt. stakeholders (e.g., practice-related indicators)
CAPE 3.0 Knowledge Products

• Your input matters! Stakeholder feedback for CAPE 3.0

• Federal-, provincial/territorial-specific 4-page summaries

• New Ideas:
  – Summaries by policy domain (e.g., pricing, impaired driving), or individual indicators (e.g., home delivery, minimum prices)
  – Federal, provincial/territorial policy data packages
  – Webinars, topics based on interest from YOU!
CAPE 3.0 Funding & Support

CISUR and CAMH

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSCHR) Connection Grant

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

In-kind funding from co-investigator institutions and the Health Ethics, Law and Policy (HELP) Lab

In-kind support and incredible enthusiasm from knowledge users & government stakeholders

The views and opinions expressed in this presentation are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily represent those of our funders.
NEW Communications Strategy: CAPE Community of Practice!

“The CAPE Community of Practice aims to establish a national alcohol policy community which builds and sustains long-term connections, collaborations, and professional development between stakeholders from a variety of government and non-government sectors with the shared goal of promoting healthy public policy.”

• Sign up! https://bit.ly/CoPSignup
• Rejoindre! https://bit.ly/rejoindreCdeP
• Independent of industry influence, involvement
• We want more folks
• We want broader representation, e.g.,: govt. regulators, govt. finance, Indigenous orgs., orgs. representing those with lived experience, Francophone individuals
CAPE LAUNCH PART 1

Questions and Discussion

Please complete our very brief CAPE event feedback form:

Veuillez remplir notre très bref formulaire de commentaires sur l'événement :
PART 2 – CAPE Community of Practice

Amanda Farrell-Low (CISUR)
Why start an alcohol community of practice?

- CAPE 1.0 & 2.0 put us in touch with many working in alcohol policy across Canada
- Work often siloed
- Why not create a space for people across jurisdictions and areas of expertise to collaborate, learn from each other, and strengthen alcohol policy?
Our Process of Developing the Community of Practice

- Based on other CISUR models (Managed Alcohol Program Study CoP, Collaborative Community Laboratory on Substance Use and Harm Reduction (Co/Lab) CoP)
- Quite a few internal iterations before now
- What would be useful for advancing policy change or strengthening policy?
- Envision a space for collaboration and learning that is driven by the membership, but supported by the CAPE CoP team and coordinating committee
- Free of industry involvement
Which Jurisdictions do Community of Practice Members Represent?

CoP Members by Jurisdiction

- BC
- AB
- SK
- MB
- ON
- QC
- NB
- NS
- PEI
- NL
- YK
- NT
- NU
- Fed.
- Ntl.
What Organizations do Community of Practice Members Represent?

CoP Members by Affiliation

- Individual interested in alcohol policy
- Other NGO
- Cancer-related NGO
- Advocacy group
- Community coalition
- Friends/family of person with lived/living experience
- Person with lived/living experience
- Peer organization
- Municipal/local government
- Public safety or justice
- Government alcohol retailer/distributor/wholesaler
- Government alcohol regulator
- Research organization
- Public health/Health services

Percent

CoP Members by Affiliation
What Policy Topics are Areas of Interest?
Tour of Resources
Our Vision with Member Input

• Range of events, both CoP only and open to public
• Range of topics and formats (researcher led and stakeholder led)
• 1-2 months between events
• Structure: presentation, discussion, takeaway action items
Our Vision with Member Input

• Materials available for people who can’t attend event, in French as much as possible
• Moderated listserv for asking questions, sharing resources and news
• Possible password-protected site for more sensitive documents (is this of interest?)
CAPE LAUNCH PART 2
Community of Practice

Questions and Discussion

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Before you go…

CAPE CoP Website
www.alcoholpolicy.cisur.ca

CAPE 3.0 Input Survey English:
French:

CAPE CoP Sign-Up Link
English:
French:

CAPE CoP Event Evaluation
English:
French:
Thank you for Attending our CAPE 3.0 Community of Practice Launch Event!

Please complete our very brief CAPE event feedback form: https://bit.ly/CAPEevents