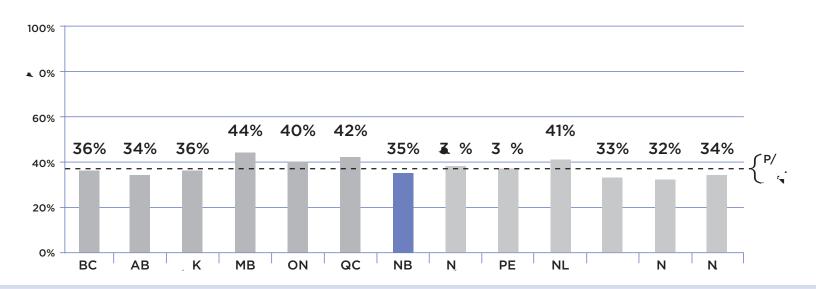
## WHY IT MATTERS: ANNUAL ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, HARMS AND COSTS IN NB

Alcohol Defcit

## WHAT CAN BE DONE: AN ALCOHOL POLICY APPROACH



## STEPS NB CAN TAKE TO IMPROVE THEIR CAPE POLICY SCORES

The policy domains below are listed in order of impact based on their effectiveness and scope (see page 2 for details). This table is also available in plain-text format.



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To learn more about the Canadian Alcohol Policy Evaluation or to join our Community of Practice, visit alcoholpolicy.cisur.ca or email cisur@uvic.ca.

Notes: 1. Statistics Canada. Table 10-10-0010-01 Sales of alcoholic beverages types by liquor authorities and other retail outlets, by value, volume, and absolute volume.

- 2. Canadian Substance Use Costs and Harms.
- 3. Statistics Canada. Table 10-10-0012-01 Net income of liquor authorities and government revenue from sale of alcoholic beverages (x 1,000).
- 4. Grade ranges: A+ = 90-100%; A = 85-89%; A- = 80-84%; B+ = 77-79%; B = 73-76%; B- = 70-72%; C+ = 67-69%; C = 63-66%; C- = 60-62%; D+ = 57-59%; D = 53-56%; D- = 50-52%; F = 0-49%.

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