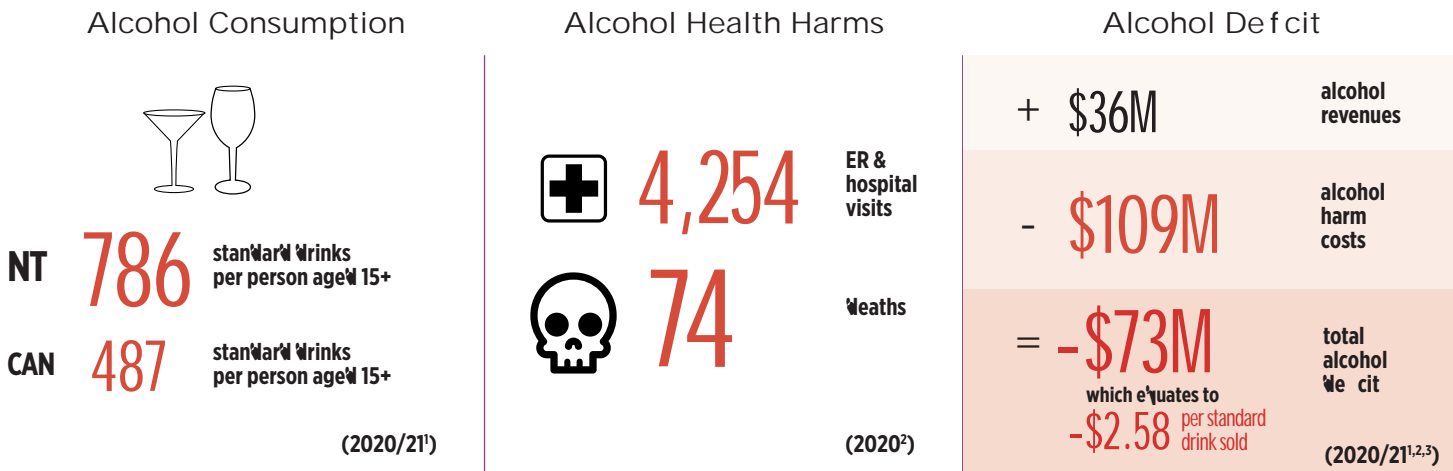




CAPE 3.0: *Results from the Northwest Territories*

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



WHAT CAN BE DONE: AN ALCOHOL POLICY APPROACH

Evidence-based alcohol policies are the most effective way to reduce harm from alcohol. The scores in this summary represent the degree to which best practice policies have been implemented.

CAPE 3.0 Results: How Does NT Compare?

WHAT NT IS DOING WELL: SELECTED EXAMPLES

Although no set limits are currently in place, NT has legislated powers to set population-based limits on outlet density and placement across all premises; there is a community engagement process in place. Of -

WHERE NT NEEDS WORK: SELECTED EXAMPLES

NT Minimum Pricing (2021/22)*

STEPS NT 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.

Policy Domain	Score ^d	Recommendations (All recommended policies should be developed and implemented without alcohol industry involvement, without incorporating exceptions, and enacted in legislation or regulation where possible.)
1. Pricing & Taxation 	2% F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement legislated minimum prices for all alcohol sold that are tied precisely (e.g. \$/L ethanol) to ethanol content. Set minimum prices at a rate per standard drink (e.g. 17.05mL pure alcohol) of at least \$2.04* for alcohol sold at off-premise retail outlets and \$4.07* for alcohol sold at on-premise establishments, after taxes, with automatic indexation (*2023 price). • Update general on-premise alcohol prices annually to ensure that all keep pace with NT-specific inflation, implement sales taxes for alcohol, and tax alcohol at a higher rate than other consumer goods. • Set off-premise minimum retail markups to be at least 100% of the landed cost for each beverage type and set on-premise markups at or above the off-premise retail price.
2. Physical Availability 	43% F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce existing density of all premises, and especially for off-premise outlets. Strengthen density limits for all premises. • Reduce and legislate maximum trading hours allowed per week; restrict alcohol sales after 8pm (off-premise retail outlets) and before 11am and after 1am (on-premise establishments). Prohibit alcohol takeout and home delivery from on-premise establishments.
3. Control System 	25% F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint a health- and/or safety-focused ministry to oversee alcohol regulation and distribution/retail. Require a government wholesaler or equivalent fee between the producer/manufacturer and retailer. • Implement a fully government-owned and operated retail network for off-premise retail stores rather than the consignment model currently in place. Prohibit alcohol sales in establishments such as spas and sporting facilities, phase out home-brew kits. • Include protection of public health and safety as explicit mandate objectives for regulator and distributor/retailer; legislate earmarked funds for harm prevention, research, and treatment; require public health involvement in decision-making and legislative changes; transparently report industry lobbying via online public platform.
4. Impaired Driving Counter-measures 	40% F	



WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT CAPE?

PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL

Other P/T Results Summaries
Policy Domain Results Summary
Policy Scoring Rubric
Methodology and Evidence
Best Practice Policy Leaders

FEDERAL

Federal Results Summary
Policy Domain Results
Policy Scoring Rubric
Methodology and Evidence
Evidence-Based Recommendations for
Labelling of Alcohol Products in Canada

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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