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Canadian Centre
on Substance Use
and Addiction

Evidence. Engagement. Impact.

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les dépendances et
l'usage de substances

Données. Engagement. Résultats.



Vers une distribution plus responsable de l'alcool: afficher les risques sur les contenants et accroître le respect de l'âge légal de vente

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Journées annuelles de santé publique

Montréal, le 4 décembre 2024

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Conflits d'intérêt

Je n'ai pas de conflits
d'intérêts à déclarer.

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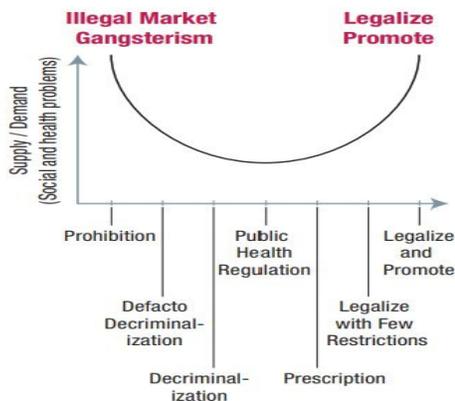
Plan de présentation

- ❑ Préambule
- ❑ Afficher des risques sur l'étiquette
- ❑ Accroître le respect de l'âge légal de vente
- ❑ En terminant

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Préambule

La santé publique et les environnements favorables



Source: British-Columbia Public Health Officers (2011)

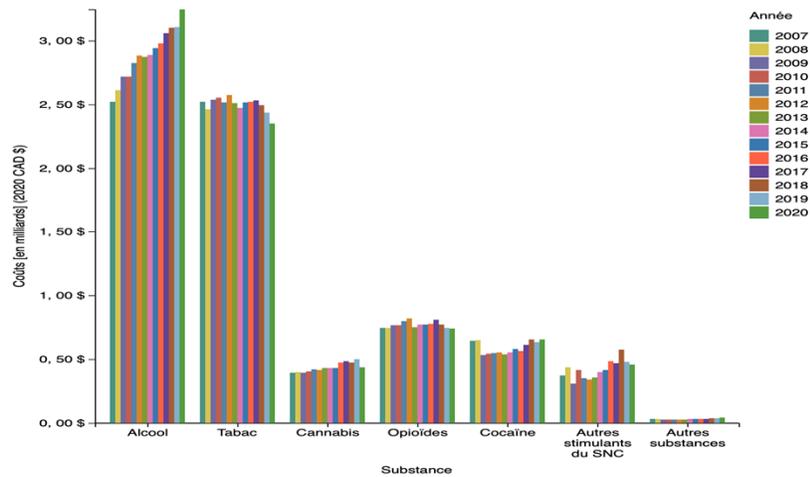
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Préambule

Coûts associés à l'usage des substances psychoactives, Québec, 2007-2020



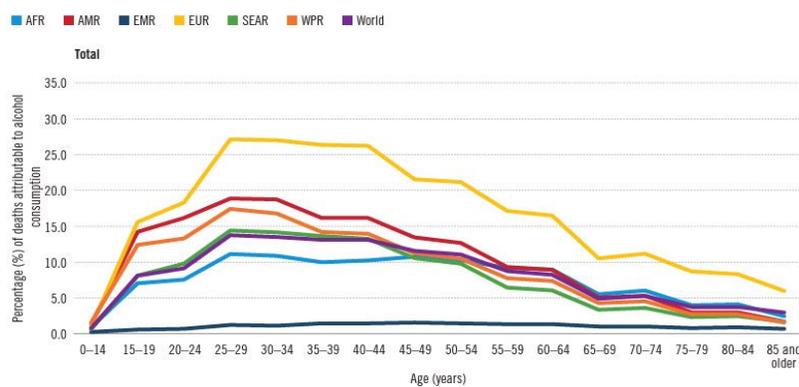
www.ccsa.ca | www.ccdus.ca Source des données: <https://cemusc.ca/>

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Préambule

Figure 4.17 Percentage (in %) of total deaths attributable to alcohol, by age group, 2016



Source: OMS (2018) Global status report on alcohol and health.

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Afficher des risques sur l'étiquette



Auteur: François Gagnon

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Clare Slattery | 05 February 2024

Alcohol and Cancer, Public Policy

<https://www.wcrf.org/research-policy/policy/alcohol/>

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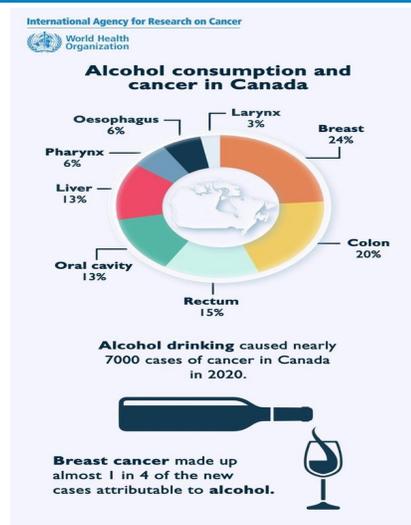
Afficher des risques sur l'étiquette

Un postulat éthique: le droit de savoir

100% attribuable: ex. le trouble de l'alcoolisation foetale

Partiellement attribuable: certains cancers, par ex.

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<https://www.iarc.who.int/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/alcohol-drinking-canada-zoom.jpg>

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Afficher des risques sur l'étiquette

Review

The effects of alcohol container labels on consumption behaviour, knowledge, and support for labelling: a systematic review



Alexandra M.É. Zuckermann, Kate Morissette, Laura Boland, Alejandra Jaramillo García, Francesca Reyes Domingo, Tim Stockwell, Erin Hobin

Alcohol container labels might reduce population-level alcohol-related harms, but investigations of their effectiveness have varied in approach and quality. A systematic synthesis is needed to adjust for these differences and to yield evidence to inform policy. Our objectives were to establish the effects of alcohol container labels bearing one or more health warnings, standard drink information, or low-risk drinking guidance on alcohol consumption behaviour, knowledge of label message, and support for labels. We completed a systematic review according to Cochrane and synthesis without meta-analysis standards. We included all peer-reviewed studies and grey literature published from Jan 1, 1989, to March 6, 2024, in English, French, German, or Spanish that investigated the effects of alcohol container labels compared with no-label or existing label control groups in any population on alcohol consumption behaviour, knowledge of label message, or support for labels. Data were synthesised narratively as impact statements and assessed for risk of bias and certainty in the evidence. A protocol was preregistered (PROSPERO CRD42020168240). We identified 40 publications that studied 31 labels and generated 17 impact statements. 24 (60%) of 40 publications focused on consumption behaviour and we had low or very low certainty in 13 (59%) of 22 outcomes. Alcohol container labels bearing health warnings might slow the rate of alcohol consumption (low certainty), reduce alcoholic beverage selection (moderate certainty), reduce consumption during pregnancy (low certainty), and reduce consumption before driving (moderate certainty). Interventions with multiple types of rotating alcohol container labels likely substantially decrease alcohol use (moderate certainty) and reduce alcohol sales (high certainty). To the best of our knowledge, this

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Accroître le respect de l'âge légal de vente

Alcool

18 ans

+ 15,000 points de vente publics et privés à but lucratif avec des procédures de contrôle variables

Cannabis

21 ans

+/- 100 points de vente publics avec orientation à but non lucratif et procédure de contrôle systématique

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Accroître le respect de l'âge légal de vente

TVA NOUVELLES ACTUALITÉS MA RÉGION ARGENT

Facile pour des mineurs d'acheter de l'alcool dans des dépanneurs de la Montérégie

Facile pour des jeunes d'acheter de l'alcool dans des ...



TVA NOUVELLES
Lundi, 12 août 2024 17:59
Lundi, 12 août 2024 17:59

Un peu plus d'une quarantaine de dépanneurs ont été pris en train de vendre de l'alcool à des

Source: TVA

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Piste no 1:
poser un diagnostic
par la recherche



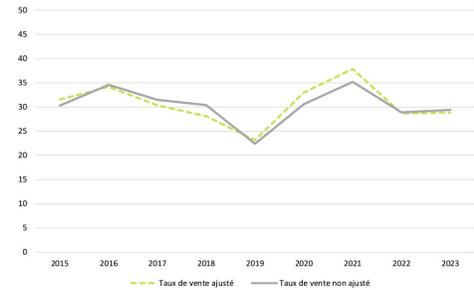
Luxemburg, juin 2024
Rapport de recherche N° 110a

Achats tests d'alcool 2023

Rapport national sur la vente d'alcool aux mineurs

Luca Nollen
Jeanne Vokac

Figure 4.2 Taux de vente non ajusté et ajusté pour la période 2015-2023 [%] (achats tests classiques)



Note : le taux de vente ajusté a été calculé sur la base de la régression logistique

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Accroître le respect de l'âge légal de vente

Piste no 2: recherche-action

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Improving shop floor compliance with age restrictions for alcohol sales: effectiveness of a feedback letter intervention

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Purpose: In this study, we investigated the effects and handling of an intervention to increase compliance with age limits regarding alcohol sales. The intervention tested in this field experiment was a feedback letter sent to alcohol outlets about their individual compliance results from a mystery shopping study. **Method:** We measured compliance in 146 alcohol outlets (cafeterias, supermarkets, bars, liquor stores) in one region in the Netherlands with 15-year-old mystery shoppers. About half (n=72) of the outlets received the letter (the experimental group). After this intervention, we measured compliance again (n=138). Then we sent the same letter to the control group and interviewed all the outlets regarding their handling of the intervention (n=106). **Results:** After the experimental letter, compliance increased significantly (from 18.1% to 32.4%). In the control group, compliance did not change. Of the outlets, 81% stated that they had received the letter, and the action most commonly taken was to bring the letter to the attention of their staff. **Conclusions:** Positive feedback letters are more often copied and shared integrally with personnel, compared with negative letters. Compliance with respect to underage alcohol sales can be improved, although compliance levels remain low in the Netherlands.

Introduction

Alcohol consumption is often associated with positive effects such as relaxation and partying, but it is well known that it also may have very negative consequences. Excessive alcohol use may cause health problems such as liver and heart diseases, strokes, intoxication, and

mental health problems, as well as societal problems such as crime, rape, (traffic) accidents and violence.¹⁻⁷

In many countries (including the Netherlands), alcohol is the most widely abused substance among adolescents.⁸⁻¹⁰ In addition to the problems listed above, adolescents who consume alcohol may engage in

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Accroître le respect de l'âge légal de vente

Piste no 3: un programme combinant sensibilisation + application plus stricte de la loi

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 **NIH Public Access**
Author Manuscript
Am J Community Psychol. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2014 March 01.

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Reducing Youth Access to Alcohol: Findings from a Community-Based Randomized Trial¹

Robert L. Flewelling¹, Joel W. Grube, M.J. Paschall, Anthony Biglan, Anne Kraft, Carol Black, Sean Hanley, Christopher Ringwalt, Chris Wiesen, and Jeff Ruscoe

Abstract

Underage drinking continues to be an important public health problem and a challenge to the substance abuse prevention field. Community-based interventions designed to more rigorously control underage access to alcohol through retailer education and greater enforcement of underage drinking laws have been advocated as potentially effective strategies to help address this problem, but studies designed to evaluate such interventions are sparse. To address this issue we conducted a randomized trial involving 36 communities to test the combined effectiveness of five interrelated intervention components designed to reduce underage access to alcohol. The intervention was found to be effective in reducing the likelihood that retail clerks would sell alcohol to underage-looking buyers, but did not reduce underage drinking or the perceived availability of alcohol among high school students. *Post hoc* analyses, however, revealed significant associations between the level of underage drinking law enforcement in the intervention communities and reductions in both 30-day use of alcohol and binge drinking. The findings highlight the difficulty in reducing youth drinking even when efforts to curtail retail access are successful. Study findings also suggest that high intensity implementation of underage drinking law enforcement can reduce underage drinking. Any such effects of enhanced enforcement on underage drinking appear to be more directly attributable to an increase in perceived likelihood of enforcement and the resultant perceived inconveniences and/or sanctions to potential drinkers, than to a reduction in access to alcohol *per se*.

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En terminant

Des suggestions de pistes... à évaluer

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