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Warning Labels on Alcohol Containers: A Consumer's Right to Know, a Government's Responsibility to Inform, and an Industry's Power to Thwart

Webinar, Swedish Forum for Alcohol Policy, 19 October, 2023

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Substance use harms/costs in Canada, 2020

Substance	Deaths	Productive Years of life lost	Hospital- isations	Economic costs
Alcohol	17,098	103,907	117,871	CA\$19.67b
Tobacco	46,366	52,938	116,027	CA\$11.15b
Cannabis	336	6,026	8,449	CA\$2.38b
Opioids	6,491	112,768	10,628	CA\$7.07b

Which substance can be sold without a health warning??



WARNING: Cannabis smoke is harmful. Harmful chemicals found in tobacco smoke are also found in cannabis smoke.

Health Canada

WARNING: Cannabis can be addictive. Up to half of people who use cannabis on a daily basis have work, social or health problems from using cannabis. Health Canada WARNING: Regular use of cannabis can increase the risk of psychosis and schizophrenia. Young people are especially at risk.

Health Canada

WARNING: Do not use if pre breastfeeding. Using cannal pregnancy may harm your ba result in low birth weight.

Healt

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University of Victoria

Alcohol Labelling practices by WHO Region 2



WHO member country regions		Health and/or safety warnings		
	Ν	n	%	
Americas	35	28	80.0	
Africa	47	10	21.4	
E.Mediterranean	21	0	0	
Europe	53	18	34.0	
South-East Asia	11	3	27.3	
Western Pacific	27	7	25.9	
Total	194	66	34.0	

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health



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By comparison, for tobacco and cannabis:

- **69.1%** of WHO member countries require PICTORIAL warnings on tobacco packs
- Nearly all European countries (96.2%) require pictorial warnings on tobacco packs
- The three countries that have legalized cannabis use (USA, Canada, Uruguay) ALL ⁵ require health warnings on packages





- Alcohol versus Tobacco mortality risks
- 10 UK units of alcohol per week (=80g ethanol) carries the same risk for a cancer-related death as 10 tobacco cigarettes (Hydes et al, 2018, BMJ Open) for women
- One Canadian Standard Drink (=13.45g ethanol) per day carries same overall mortality risk as 1 to 2 tobacco cigarettes (Shield et al, forthcoming) – depending on N of drinks/day



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Low public awareness of health risks

AWARENESS OF ALCOHOL-RELATED HEALTH RISKS

Study participants who were aware that alcohol can cause:



Source: Online survey in May 2014 with 2,000 adults in Ontario who consumed ≥1 alcoholic beverage in past 12 months. Public Health Ontario. https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/eRepository/Alcohol Infographics Health-Risks-and-Labels.pdf





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Public Support for Alcohol Labelling

Health warnings

Range: 24% (UK) to 84% (India, China), others greater than 54%

- Pregnancy warnings
- Range: 72% (USA) to 85% (China, India)
- Standard drinks

Range: 66% (Canada) to 95% (Australia)

Source: Forthcoming systematic review



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The Yukon Alcohol Labelling Study

Co-Pls: Erin Hobin (Public Health Ontario), Tim Stockwell (CISUR) **Co-Is:** David Hammond, Tom Greenfield, Catherine Paradis **Project Coordinator**: Kate Vallance

12 peer-reviewed publications e.g. Journal of Studies on Alcohol & Drugs special issue

Funded by:

Substance Use and Addictions Program | Le Programme sur l'usage et les dépendances aux substances





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The Yukon labels were novel, colourful, included graphics, had impactful messages **and were rotated**





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[Unlike the 1989 US Warning label represents the only previous real world policy experiment]



Timing and Content of Labels in Yukon



Adjusted Intervention vs Control Area Yukon Alcohol Sales



Adjusted standard drinks per adult per month

Accumulating Reduction in Per Capita Alcohol Sales over Time

Labels †	Time Period	Adjusted monthly drinks per adult aged 15+		
		% change	Mean	t-test P
No new labels	July 2015 –	0.00	51.17	ref
(BD only)	Oct 2017	0.00		
Ca/LRDG	Nov 2017 –	264	40.90	0.0002
	Dec 2017	-2.04	49.82	
No new labels	Jan 2018 –	A 67	40 70	0.0030
added	Mar 2018	-4.07	40.70	
LRDG+SD	Apr 2018 –	7 00	47 47	0 0000
	July 2018	-1.23	47.47	0.0000
Post-Intervention	Aug 2018 –	40.00	44.00	0.0000
(BD only)	Dec 2018	-12.29	44.88	



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Other Findings: 12 publications

- Very low awareness of cancer risks, Low Risk Drinking Guidelines and Standard Drinks at Baseline
- Significant increases in knowledge and awareness of messages during and post intervention
- Significantly increased intentions to cut down alcohol use among those who recalled seeing the labels
- Good public support for labelling interventions
- Increased awareness of cancer risk associated with increased support for alcohol pricing policies (e.g. MUP)



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Conclusions

- The observed reductions in alcohol sales were consistently observed for labelled products
- This pattern of results was observed across multiple models and comparisons
- The accumulating effect was not predicted
- It is possible that these colourful, impactful and rotating labels (including the birth defect labels) had a cascading impact on alcohol consumption in this high consuming region of Canada





What might Systembolaget do?

Some research ideas.....

For internet sales:

- Trial different messages next to product images
- Recruit customers to participate in research and have delivery of labelled products

For in-store sales:

- Trial alternative health messages on product shelving
- Customers sign up to participate in research and have products purchased labelled by hand at check-out

 Thank you!

 Please visit us at:

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