



REFERRAL REPORT

Report Date: August 3, 2023
Contact: Sarah Hicks
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VanRIMS No.: 08-2000-20
Meeting Date: September 12, 2023

TO: Vancouver City Council

FROM: General Manager of Development, Buildings and Licensing, in consultation with the General Manager of Planning, Urban Design and Sustainability

SUBJECT: Allowing Wine-on-Shelf Sales in Vancouver Grocery Stores – Amendments to Zoning and Development By-law

Recommendation to Refer

THAT the General Manager of Planning, Urban Design and Sustainability be instructed to bring forward the application as described below and that the application be referred to Public Hearing together with the recommendations set out below;

FURTHER THAT the Director of Legal Services be instructed to prepare the necessary Zoning and Development By-law amendment, generally in accordance with the recommendations set out below, for consideration at the Public Hearing.

Recommendations for Public Hearing

- A. THAT Council approve, in principle, an application to amend the Zoning and Development By-law to allow wine-on-shelf sales in grocery stores generally as presented in Appendix A;
- FURTHER THAT the Director of Legal Services be instructed to bring forward for enactment an amendment to the Zoning and Development By-law generally as presented in Appendix A.
- B. THAT Recommendation A be adopted on the following conditions:
- (i) THAT passage of the above resolutions creates no legal rights for any person, or obligation on the part of the City and any expenditure of funds or incurring of costs is at the risk of the person making the expenditure or incurring the cost;
 - (ii) THAT any approval that may be granted following the public hearing shall not obligate the City to enact any rezoning by-laws; and
 - (iii) THAT the City and all its officials, including the Approving Officer, shall not in any way be limited or directed in the exercise of their authority or discretion, regardless of when they are called upon to exercise such authority or discretion.

Purpose and Executive Summary

On April 12, 2023 Council approved a motion directing staff to bring forward amendments to allow for wine-on-shelf sales in grocery stores to increase consumer selection and to align with current policies, practices and regulations in other BC municipalities that allow wine sales in grocery stores. This report recommends amendments to the Zoning and Development By-law to enable this retail use.

Grocery stores that want to sell wine on their shelves need to obtain a provincial wine store licence. Since 2015, the Province has issued 33 licences that allow wine-on-shelf sales in grocery stores, but the Province has imposed a freeze on issuing new licences. Should Council approve the recommendations in this report, an existing licence holder would need to relocate a licence from another community outside Vancouver to a Vancouver grocery store. Based on feedback from existing licensees, staff anticipate some interest in relocating to Vancouver - but not a large uptake at this time.

Vancouver liquor stores that sell beer, wine or spirits are subject to municipal restrictions on where and how many can be located in different areas of the city, and their proximity to other liquor stores and places such as parks, schools and community centres. Staff do not recommend similar restrictions for grocery stores that want to sell wine and would meet Provincial requirements, as the restrictions would reduce flexibility and limit opportunities for existing licence holders to relocate their licences to Vancouver. This approach also aligns with the approach taken by the Province to not impose distance requirements on grocery stores with wine licences to liquor stores and to places such as parks, schools and community centres.

Council Authority/Previous Decisions

On [June 14, 2017](#), Council approved a staff recommendation to allow liquor stores to locate inside grocery stores (store-within-store model).

On [April 17, 2018](#), Council approved amendments to the Zoning and Development By-law to change definitions associated with 'Grocery Store' and to the Liquor Store Guidelines in order to enable Liquor Stores in Grocery Stores.

On [April 12, 2023](#), Council approved a motion directing staff to bring forward amendments to allow for wine-on-shelf sales in grocery stores.

City Manager's Comments

The City Manager concurs with the foregoing recommendations.

Context and Background

Provincial Regulations

The Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch (LCRB) oversees provincial liquor regulations through the [Liquor Control and Licensing Act](#) and [Regulation](#). These are the rules and laws that govern B.C.'s private retail sale of liquor.

In 2015, the LCRB enabled the retail sale of liquor and wine in eligible grocery stores through a store-within-a-store model or wine-on-shelf model. Eligible grocery stores are those that have a minimum 10,000 square feet of space (including storage space) and are primarily engaged in

retailing various types and brands of food.

Wine that is sold off the shelf may be purchased at tills designated for liquor sales only or tills where both grocery and liquor purchases may be made. Staff making the sale must have Serving it Right certification and be at least 19 years of age. The licensee must also demonstrate that appropriate measures to ensure safe and responsible service to the public are in place through the development of a security plan that is approved by the Province.

Two provincial licence types allow wine sales on grocery store shelves: the BC VQA Store licence and Special Wine Store licence. Both licences allow the sale of domestic and imported wine including cider, mead and sake on grocery store shelves subject to safety and security requirements. Unlike provincially licenced Liquor Retail Stores (LRS) that must be located at least one kilometre away from other LRS, all provincial wine store licences have no locational restrictions, so they can locate inside a grocery store that is within one kilometer of an existing LRS or any other wine store.

The Province has issued 33 licences that are in use throughout BC and there is currently a freeze on issuing new licences. The Province allows licence holders to relocate their licence anywhere within the province, subject to Local Government and First Nations zoning. For more information on both licence types, see Appendix B.

Wine-on-shelf in other BC cities

Staff reviewed policies, practices, and regulations in other BC cities that have wine-on-shelf sales, focusing on whether any municipality is applying location and distance requirements. In total, 20 BC municipalities have grocery stores that sell wine on their shelves. Seventeen have no restrictions, and three (City of North Vancouver, Kamloops and Maple Ridge) require grocery stores that sell wine on their shelves to be located at least one kilometre away from other liquor retail stores. A summary of the regulations in other municipalities is in Appendix C.

Vancouver Liquor Store Regulations

The Zoning and Development By-law defines Liquor Store as “the use of premises for the sale of beer, wine, spirits, or other products that are intended for human consumption, containing more than 1 per cent alcohol by volume, for consumption off premises”. Liquor Stores can be located anywhere the by-law authorizes this land use and where it aligns with provincial regulations (e.g. one km from other liquor stores). In addition to zoning, Liquor Stores, including those located in grocery stores, are also subject to the City’s [Liquor Store Guidelines](#) that provide further direction on the density and distribution of these store types through location and distance requirements. The guidelines establish where and how many liquor stores can be located in certain areas of the city, and their proximity to other liquor stores and to other places such as schools, parks and community centres.

The general aim of the Liquor Store Guidelines is to facilitate access to liquor and wine retail for most residents within their neighbourhoods, and within walking distance; and to limit potential neighbourhood impacts.

In 2017, to enable Liquor Stores to locate in Grocery Stores (the store-within-a-store model), Council approved a new retail Use in the Zoning and Development By-law: Grocery Store with Liquor Store. Vancouver currently has one liquor retail store (LRS) located within a grocery store.

Wine-on-shelf in grocery stores is currently not a permitted land use in the Zoning and Development By-law and does not fall within the definition of Grocery Store with Liquor Store.

Discussion

Staff are recommending amendments to the Zoning and Development By-law to enable grocery stores to sell wine on their shelves. Grocery stores that wish to sell wine would need to meet Provincial licensing requirements. Staff do not recommend adding any additional municipal restrictions such as location and distance requirements.

Liquor Store Guidelines

Staff assessed whether location and distance requirements that apply to Liquor Stores under the City's Liquor Store Guidelines should also apply to grocery stores that sell wine and determined no location or distance requirements should be implemented. Staff's assessment reflects Council's direction to increase consumer selection and convenience, and to align with other BC municipalities that allow wine sales in grocery stores. Limiting public health impacts and feedback from stakeholders were also considered.

- a. Increase consumer selection and convenience

The existing licensees that hold/operate all wine-on-shelf licences in BC have approximately 39 grocery stores in Vancouver that meet the provincial requirement to have at least 10,000 square feet of space. Applying the City's liquor store guidelines for location and distance requirements to these 39 locations, results in fewer than five eligible sites. If distance requirements were set at 500 metres from any private liquor store, it would result in approximately eight eligible sites. Applying the distance requirements of the City's Liquor Store Guidelines will significantly limit opportunities for licensees to relocate a licence to Vancouver thereby reducing opportunity for greater consumer selection and convenience.

- b. Align with other BC cities that allow wine sales in grocery stores

Of the 20 BC cities that have grocery stores that sell wine on shelf, 17 have no restrictions such as location and distance requirements. The Province does not impose distance requirements on wine store licences. By not adding location and distance requirements, Vancouver would align with the approach taken by the Province and most municipalities.

- c. Public health impacts

Enabling wine on shelf in grocery stores without applying distancing requirements will increase access. Evidence shows that a greater density of liquor outlets increases all health harms due to increased access.¹²³⁴ Although staff are not recommending distancing requirements that would limit the number of grocery stores that sell wine, feedback from licence holders suggests that the number of licenses that will be relocated to Vancouver if Council approves the

¹ [The spatial effect of alcohol availability on violence: A geographically weighted regression analysis](#)

² [Quantifying the Local and Spatial Effects of Alcohol Outlets on Crime](#)

³ [Alcohol Outlet Densities and Alcohol Price: The British Columbia Experiment in the Partial Privatization of Alcohol Sales Off-Premise](#)

⁴ [The Effectiveness of Limiting Alcohol Outlet Density As a Means of Reducing Excessive Alcohol Consumption and Alcohol-Related Harms](#)

recommendations of this report is small. All provincial wine on shelf licences are currently in use and the Province has imposed a freeze on issuing new licences.

d. *Stakeholder feedback*

Staff consulted a range of stakeholders including existing licence holders and operators at Wine Growers BC, Pattison Food Group and Loblaws, industry associations including Alliance of Beverage Licensees (ABLE) BC who represents BC's private liquor stores, Retail Council of Canada, as well as Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH), Vancouver Police Department (VPD) and Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD).

Most stakeholders were in favour of no distance requirements with the exception of ABLE BC and VCH. ABLE BC was supportive of distance requirements for grocery stores wanting to sell wine on their shelves; in their view distance requirements provide more fairness for private liquor stores, which are subject to distance requirements provincially and under the City's Liquor Store Guidelines. VCH noted that any increased alcohol access increases health harms and if the City were to allow wine sales in grocery stores, they would advise imposing distance requirements to reduce the density of stores that could sell wine. VCH also provided a written submission attached as Appendix D. VPD provided feedback that "this initiative may result in increased calls for service at chosen locations and therefore, the possibility of increased need for police resources. In order to positively impact public safety and business operations, the VPD would be interested in participating in further consultation on this matter." MADD did not state a preference for or against the allowing of grocery stores to sell wine or whether distance requirements should be imposed.

By-law amendments

To allow wine on shelf sales in grocery stores in accordance with provincial regulations, staff are recommending that wine on shelf provisions be added to Section 11 for "Grocery Store" and "Grocery Store with Liquor Store" as follows:

"11.8.11 Wine on Shelf

11.8.11.1

Whenever Grocery Store with Liquor Store is permitted, instead of a Liquor Store within the Grocery Store the use may include the sale of wine products including cider, mead and sake for off-site consumption, with a wine-on-the-shelf model, as licensed by the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch (LCRB).

11.8.11.2

Whenever Grocery Store is permitted, the use may include the sale of wine products including cider, mead and sake for off-site consumption, with a wine-on-the-shelf model, as licensed by the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch (LCRB).".

Draft amendments to the Zoning and Development By-law are set out in Appendix A.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report's recommendations.

Legal Implications

If enacted the proposed amendments will allow for wine on-shelf sales in accordance with the regulations. Amendments to Zoning and Development By-law enabling grocery stores to sell wine are attached in Appendix A.

* * * * *

APPENDIX A

DRAFT

A By-law to amend Zoning and Development By-law No. 3575 to enable Wine on Shelf

Note: A By-law will be prepared generally in accordance with the provisions listed below, subject to change and refinement prior to posting

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, in public meeting, enacts as follows:

1. This By-law amends the indicated provisions of the Zoning and Development By-law.
2. Council adds a new section 11.8.11 as follows:

“11.8.11 Wine on Shelf

11.8.11.1

Whenever Grocery Store with Liquor Store is permitted, instead of a Liquor Store within the Grocery Store the use may include the sale of wine products including cider, mead and sake for off-site consumption, with a wine-on-the-shelf model, as licensed by the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch (LCRB).

11.8.11.2

Whenever Grocery Store is permitted, the use may include the sale of wine products including cider, mead and sake for off-site consumption, with a wine-on-the-shelf model, as licensed by the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch (LCRB).”

APPENDIX B

Provincial Licence Types That Permit Wine-on-Shelf at Grocery Stores

	BC VQA Store	Special Wine Store
# of licences issued/in use	21 Moratorium on new licences	12 Moratorium on new licences
Licence holders	BC Wine Growers holds all licences * appointed Pattison Food Group to operate 20 licence at Save On Foods locations across BC * one licence located at BC Wine Information Centre in Penticton	Loblaws (10) Pattison Food Group (2)
Parameters of licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can sell domestic and imported wine including cider, mead and sake. - Product display area does not need to be bounded and may encompass a variety of shelf configurations, such as a small corner of the store, a kiosk, or multiple shelves on one or both sides of an aisle. - Wine sold off the shelf may be purchased at tills designated for liquor sales only or tills where both grocery and liquor purchases may be made. - Subject to safety and security requirements - Staff making the sale must have Serving it Right certification and be at least 19 years of age 	

APPENDIX C

Jurisdictional scan summary – BC cities with wine sales in grocery stores

	Municipality	Number of Licences	Grocery Stores	Any location/ distance requirements
1	Abbotsford	2 BC VQA	2 Save on Foods	No
2	Campbell River	1 BC VQA	1 Save on Foods	No
3	Chilliwack	1 SWS	1 Real Cdn Superstore	No
4	Coquitlam	1 SWS	1 Save on Foods	No
5	Delta	1 BC VQA	1 Save on Foods	No
6	Kamloops	1 BC VQA	1 Save on Foods	Yes
7	Kelowna	2 BC VQA 2 SWS	2 Save on Foods 1 Real Cdn Superstore 1 Your Independent Grocer	No
8	Langley	1 BC VQA 1 SWS	1 Save on Foods 1 Real Cdn Superstore	No
9	Maple Ridge	1 BC VQA	1 Save on Foods	Yes
10	Mission	1 BC VQA 1 SWS	1 Save on Foods 1 Real Cdn Superstore	No
11	North Vancouver	1 BC VQA	1 Save on Foods	Yes
12	Parksville	1 BC VQA	1 Save on Foods	No
13	Penticton	2 BC VQA	2 Save on Foods	No
14	Prince George	1 BC VQA	1 Save on Foods	No
15	Richmond	1 BC VQA 1 SWS	1 Save on Foods 1 Real Cdn Superstore	No
16	Sidney	1 BC VQA	1 Save on Foods	No
17	Surrey	4 BC VQA 1 SWS	4 Save on Foods 1 Real Cdn Superstore	No
18	Vernon	1 SWS	1 Real Cdn Superstore	No
19	Victoria	1 SWS	1 Real Cdn Superstore	No
20	West Kelowna	2 SWS	1 Save on Foods 1 Real Cdn Superstore	No

BC VQA – British Columbia Vintners Quality Alliance Store Licence

SWS – Special Wine Store Licence

APPENDIX D

Vancouver Coastal Health – Consultation submission

Evidence scan: “Wine on Shelf” Sales in Vancouver Grocery Stores

Context:

On April 12, 2023, the City of Vancouver (CoV) Council passed the motion titled “*Updating Guidelines to Allow for Wine-on-Shelf Sales in Vancouver Grocery Stores.*” This motion directed staff to: “*report back with updates to the City’s grocery liquor retail store guidelines, including any by-law amendments that may be required, in order to allow for wine-on shelf sales in Vancouver grocery stores to ensure greater consumer selection and convenience and to align with current policies, practices, and regulations already in place across the Metro Vancouver region and province-wide.*”

Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH) is grateful for the thoughtful engagement from CoV Staff during their policy development process. To support their work and eventual decision making, VCH has collated some of the public health evidence that is most relevant to the proposed policy. This evidence can be found below.

Alcohol Harm:

Firstly, we want to reiterate that Alcohol consumption is a leading cause of preventable death, harms and disability globally.ⁱ In Canada, alcohol consumption contributed to 17,000 deaths in 2020.ⁱⁱ There is robust evidence that consuming alcohol (ethanol) increases the risk of a wide range of diseases and conditions, including liver disease, seven forms of cancer, heart disease, dementia, gastrointestinal complications, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, and alcohol use disorder.ⁱⁱⁱ Several systematic reviews have observed that there is no lower risk threshold between alcohol use and the diagnosis of (and death from) cancer, some types of stroke and hypertensive heart disease.^{iv} In light of these findings and other supporting evidence, the Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction (CCSA) published new “Alcohol and Health” guidelines in January of this year. **These guidelines state that the risk of a negative outcome begins to increase with any consumption and that when it comes to drinking alcohol, drinking less means less risk of harm.**^v

Alcohol is also associated with numerous social problems, including heightened rates of aggression and violent behaviour, including sexual violence. In 2017, almost 20 percent of violent crimes in Canada were found to be associated with alcohol use.^{vi} Impairment of driving related to alcohol use leads to considerable injury and loss of life every year.^{vii} In the VCH region in 2019, the Canadian Institute for Substance Use Research (CISUR) estimated that there were 288 (25 per 100,000 population) alcohol-attributable deaths and 2920 (245 per 100,000 population) alcohol-related hospitalizations (inpatient, overnight).^{viii}

The economic burden of alcohol use on society is significant. Across Canada, the costs associated with alcohol were \$19.7 billion in 2020, substantially higher than that of either tobacco or opioids and up from \$16.6 billion in 2017.^{ix} In 2020, healthcare costs related to

alcohol (hospitalization, surgery, emergency department visits, etc.) totaled \$6.3 billion.^x Alcohol was the leading cause of substance use-attributable lost productivity in the workforce, and accounted for the greatest costs to the criminal justice system.^{xi} In that same year, alcohol use cost the province of British Columbia \$2.81 billion – an average of \$545 per person.^{xii}

Since 2002, alcohol consumption has remained high in Vancouver, although there was a slight decrease in consumption between 2019 and 2021.^{xiii} Nonetheless, in Vancouver’s City Centre, alcohol consumption generally exceeds regional and provincial averages.^{xiv} During the COVID19 pandemic, alcohol consumption in British Columbia (BC) increased by 1.4%, reaching the highest level since tracking commenced in 2001.^{xv} According to BC’s COVID-19 SPEAK 2 Survey, 24 percent of respondents in the VCH region reported drinking more than before the pandemic and 28 percent reported binge drinking at least once per month in the past year.^{xvi} **Current policy context:**

The alcohol policy context in the CoV is complex. A provincial review of liquor policy completed in 2013 had an explicit goal of maintaining or increasing government revenue from alcohol.^{xvii} Accordingly, many recommendations from this review supported strategies that were designed to increase liquor access and consumption. The provincial delegation to allow municipal Governments to decide whether the sale of Alcohol in Grocery Stores is locally permitted stems from this review and subsequent legislation in 2014. It is worth noting that motions directing staff to revisit policy options over the sale of wine in Grocery stores were rejected by previous councils, at least in part due to health concerns.

However, liquor liberalization is often popular with industry and with the public. This is likely to be attributed, at least in part, to a lack of public understanding or knowledge regarding the full burden of alcohol-related harms. Indeed, in recent years, despite our increasing evidence of health harms as mentioned above, the CoV has continued to implement and explore policies that make alcohol more accessible, available and seek to increase opportunities for public consumption. For instance, during the pandemic, the City’s “Alcohol in Public Plazas” and the Park Board’s “Alcohol in Parks” program were introduced alongside the expansion of liquor store hours, increased home delivery services and the expansion of outdoor patios.

We strongly believe that Vancouver should demonstrate leadership in the area of alcohol policy and prioritize the health and well-being of its residents by demonstrating that a vibrant city does not need to rely on alcohol as a driver of economic and cultural vitality.

Limiting alcohol consumption and subsequent harm:

Regulating the physical availability of alcohol is broadly regarded as one of the best methods to limit consumption and is considered by the World Health Organization as one of the “best buys” to reduce the harms of alcohol use.^{xviii} This includes limiting the location, number and hours of stores, bars and other establishments that are licensed to sell alcohol. Other policies such as such as pricing interventions, marketing and advertising controls, drink and driving controls, warning labels and signs and clinical screenings/interventions are also known to limit alcohol consumption.

Outlet density & size:

The density of alcohol outlets has a strong relationship to alcohol-related harms for both on-premise consumption venues and off-premise consumption retailers. A higher density of

overall outlets is associated with short-term and long-term harms, and all-cause mortality.^{xix} Research that has examined on- and off-premise outlets separately have found similar, but independent effects on consumption, binge drinking, violence and injury, and liver disease.^{xx} These relationships have been demonstrated both cross-sectionally and longitudinally, meaning that these relationships cannot be attributed to self-selection – increases in density are associated with increases in harm. For example, here in BC, local increases in private liquor outlet density during 2003-2008 were associated with significant increases in local consumption, hospitalizations and alcohol-related death.^{xxi} Density of outlets may affect harms from alcohol in several ways: by increasing consumption through greater availability, through greater competition resulting in decreased prices, and by decreasing the perceived quality of the surrounding neighbourhood.^{xxii}

Sales in grocery stores:

The sale of alcohol in in grocery stores can impact the likelihood of consumption (and subsequent harm) in several potentially compounding ways. This is because:

1. The pervasive nature of grocery stores which means that the implementation of alcohol sales in grocery stores can substantially increase liquor outlet density, with the associated health harms discussed above.
2. The policy increases the sale of alcohol via Private liquor sales which are known to have a greater association with higher consumption and health harms compared to alcohol sold at government stores.^{xxiii}
3. The relationship between price and alcohol consumption is well established. Grocery stores operate on larger margins and may be able to compensate for lower prices with high sales volumes, undercutting competitors and lowering alcohol prices across the board.^{xxiv}
4. Grocery stores are also able to undermine alcohol minimum pricing by offering combination deals with alcohol and food products. They can devote large shelf space to alcohol products and have long hours of sale.
5. Alcohol consumption is strongly influenced by hours of sale. Later trading hours are associated with increased sales of higher alcohol content beer, wine, and distilled spirits, as well as a younger clientele.^{xxv} Increased on-premise trading hours are associated with increased alcohol consumption, alcohol-related injuries (non-motor vehicle), increased rates of assaults, increased ambulance calls and increased hospitalizations.^{xxvi}
6. Given the high foot traffic, grocery stores have an ability to promote alcohol to many individuals, including youth and vulnerable populations. While many alcohol purchases are planned, it is evident that in-store alcohol availability and promotion has a strong ability to influence purchasing decisions, in particular, enabling impulse purchases. Young people report strong links between point-of-sale promotions and their alcohol consumption behaviour.^{xxvii} Behavioural psychology also tells us that exposure to alcohol “cues” elicits cravings and increases the willingness of drinkers to spend money on alcohol.^{xxviii}
7. Availability in grocery stores poses risks that alcohol purchases may displace the purchase of more nutritious food options. There is little research on point-of-sale tradeoffs between alcohol and food. However, there is substantive evidence that alcohol

consumption is associated with poorer diets. People with higher alcohol consumption on average have poorer diets than those with lower consumption.^{xxix} Additionally, on days that people consume higher amounts of alcohol, their nutritional intake tends to be poorer. Alcohol both displaces nutritious foods in the diet and can be a risk factor for weight gain and obesity.^{xxx}

8. Finally, stores that exclusively sell liquor have design features that minimize risk of sales to minors. Here, it is easier to assess when youth are browsing alcohol products, and more evident when they are attempting to purchase liquor. In contrast, in a grocery store environment, it may be more difficult to monitor and enforce restrictions on youth purchasing. In a 2007 Oregon study, underage-appearing youth were able to purchase alcohol without an ID at 36% of grocery stores, vs 14% of liquor stores.^{xxxi} Grocery stores are also less likely to post alcohol sales warning signs, and are less likely to adopt practices that lower the probability of selling to minors.

Recommendation:

Given the above evidence, VCH strongly urges the CoV to not allow the sale of wine in grocery stores. Implementing this policy could substantially increase liquor sale density and generate additional risks that are particular to grocery stores, as discussed above. There is already a considerable density of off-premise liquor stores within the city that means alcohol is readily available to Vancouverites.

If this policy is implemented, VCH would strongly encourage the parallel implementation of distancing mechanisms that could limit the close proximity of locations where wine could be sold in grocery stores and existing Liquor stores. It would also be useful to consider the requirement for stores to limit the potency of liquor sold within grocery stores, the placement of physical and procedural barriers between liquor displays/tills/the rest of the store and limiting promotional measures that appeal to youth/vulnerable persons or lower alcohol prices.

ⁱ World Health Organization (WHO) (2018). Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2018. Retrieved from [[Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health 2018 - World Health Organization - Google Books](#)]; Rehm, J., et al. (2009). Global Burden of Diseases and Injury and Economic Cost Attributable to Alcohol Use and Alcohol-use Disorders, *Series on Alcohol and Global Health 1*. Retrieved from [[Global burden of disease and injury and economic cost attributable to alcohol use and alcohol-use disorders - PubMed \(nih.gov\)](#)].ⁱⁱ Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction (CCSA) (2023), *Canadian substance use costs and harms 2007–2020*. Retrieved from [[Canadian Substance Use Costs and Harms 2007–2020 \(csuch.ca\)](#)].ⁱⁱⁱ Rehm, J., et al. (2010). The Relation between Different Dimensions of Alcohol Consumption and Burden of Disease—an Overview. *Addiction*, 105(5): 817–843; Minister of Health. (2016). *The Chief Public Health Officer's Report on the State of Public Health in Canada 2015: Alcohol Consumption in Canada*. Retrieved from [[state-phac-alcohol-2015-etat-aspc-alcool-eng.pdf \(canada.ca\)](#)].^{iv} Bagnardi, V. et al. (2015). Alcohol consumption and site-specific cancer risk: a comprehensive dose–response meta-analysis. *Br J Cancer* 112, 580– 593; Sun, Q., et al (2020). Alcohol consumption by beverage type and risk of breast cancer: A dose-response meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 55(3), 246–253. Retrieved from [<https://doi.org/10.1093/alcalc/agaa012>]; Vieira, A.R., et al (2017). Foods and beverages and colorectal cancer risk: a systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies, an update of the evidence of the WCRF-AICR Continuous Update Project. *Annals of Oncology*, 28(8), 1788–1802. Retrieved from [<https://doi.org/10.1093/annonc/mdx171>]; Liu, F. et al. (2020). Race- and sex-specific association between alcohol consumption and hypertension in 22 cohort studies: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Nutrition, Metabolism and Cardiovascular Diseases*, 30(8), 1249–1259. Retrieved from [<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.numecd.2020.03.018>]; Larsson, S., et al. (2016). Differing association of alcohol consumption with different stroke types: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMC Medicine*, 14, Article 178. Retrieved from [<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-016-0721-4>]

^v Paradis, C. Butt, P Shield, K. et al. (2023). Canada's Guidance on Alcohol and Health: Final Report, CCSA. Retrieved from [[Canada's Guidance on Alcohol and Health: Final Report \(ccsa.ca\)](#)]

^{vi} CCSA (2023): Canadian Substance Use Costs and Harms (2017), internet, [Canadian Substance Use Costs and Harms \(2015-2017\) \[report\] \(csuch.ca\)](#).^{vii} Minister of Health (2016).

^{viii} Canadian Institute for Substance Use Research (2022), BC AOD Trend Analyzer Tool, Retrieved from [<http://aodtool.cisur.ubc.ca/aod/>], date accessed: December 2, 2022. ^{ix} CCSA (2023): CCSA (2020). ^x CCSA (2023). ^{xi} Ibid.

^{xii} CCSA and Canadian Institute for Substance Use Research (CISUR), Canadian substance use costs and harms data visualization tool. Retrieved from [[CSUCH - Explore the Data](#)] date accessed: May 1, 2023. ^{xiii} CISUR (no date), Alcohol consumption: Annual alcohol consumption in BC tool. Retrieved from [[Alcohol consumption - University of Victoria](#)]

([uvic.ca](#).)

^{xiv} Ibid.

^{xv} Ibid. At the beginning of the pandemic (2020), alcohol consumption increased in BC, climbing in four of the five health regions. Province-wide, CISUR calculated: "Age 15+ per capita alcohol consumption of 9.32 L equates to every British Columbian aged 15+ (including non-drinkers) consuming an average of 547 bottles of beer a year, 10.5 per week or about 1.5 per day (regular strength 5% 341 mL bottles) or 104 average strength bottles of wine a year (12%, 750 mL bottles) or nearly two bottles of wine per week or 1.5 medium glasses per day." The Vancouver Coastal region as a whole diverged from the provincial trend with a 2020 reduction in alcohol consumption by 11 percent; however, not all parts of the Vancouver Coastal region followed a downward trend. ^{xvi} BC Center for Disease Control (2022). *BC COVID-19 Survey on Population Experiences, Action and Knowledge (SPEAK) 2*. Retrieved from [\[BC COVID-19 SPEAK Survey Round 2 | Tableau Public\]](#), date accessed: December 2, 2022.

^{xvii} Yap J. B.C. (2013). *Liquor Policy Review Final Report*. Ministry of Justice, Government of British Columbia.

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