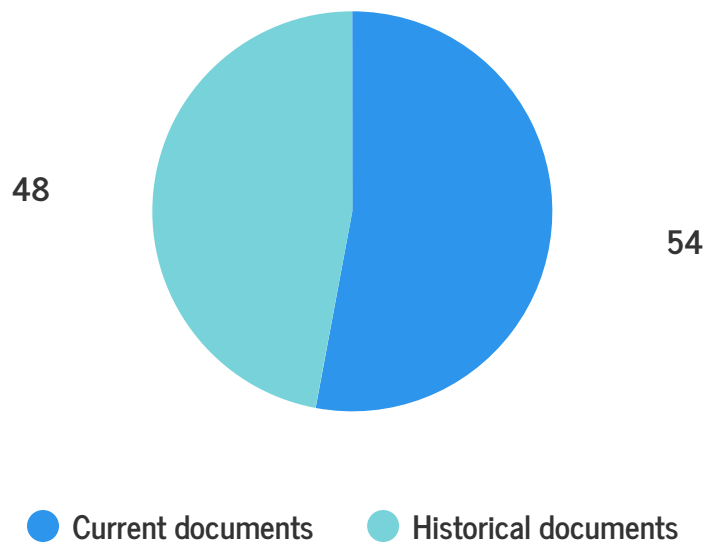


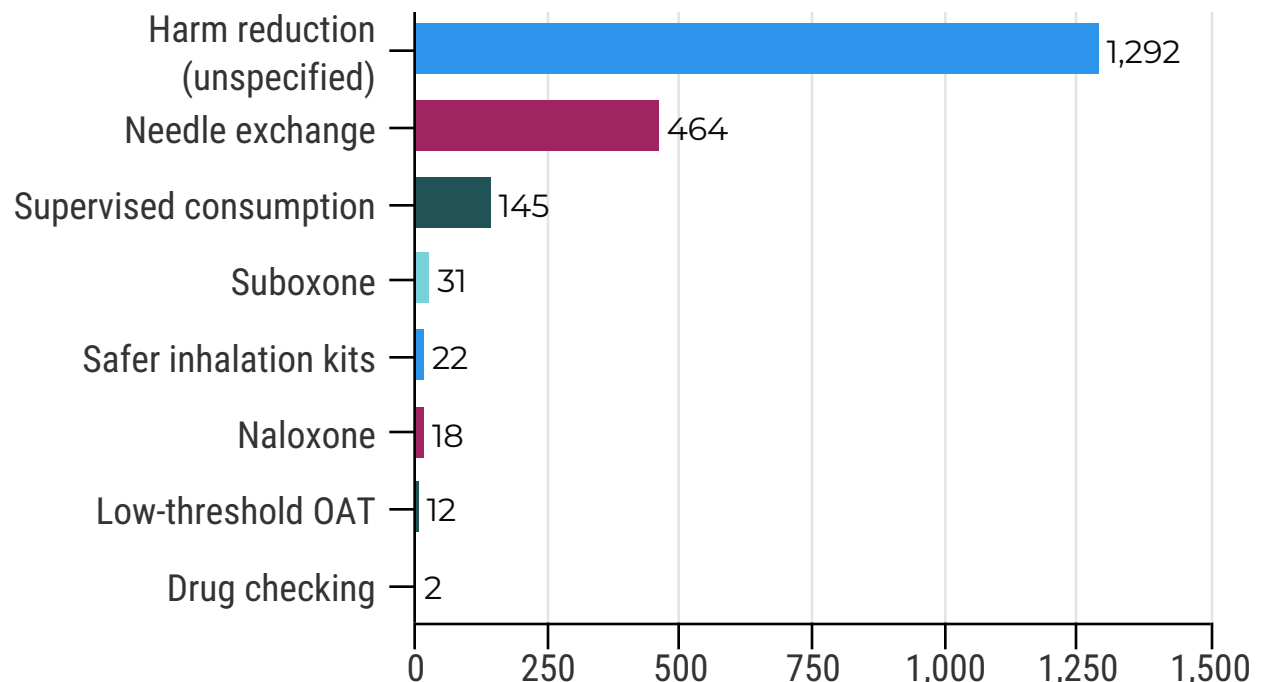
Canadian Harm Reduction Policy Project

Key findings of a national-level synthesis

Collection of harm reduction policy documents identified by CHARPP (N = 102)

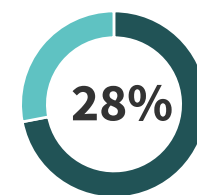
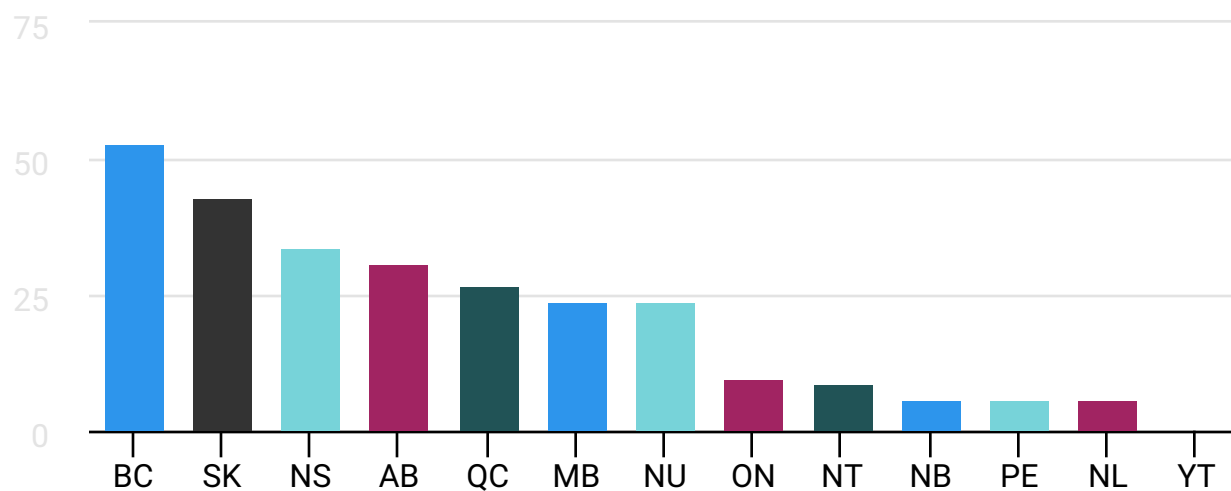


Frequency of harm reduction interventions mentioned in all documents (N = 102)



QUALITY INDICATORS OF CURRENT POLICY DOCUMENTS (n = 54)

% scores on 17 CHARPP indicators by province or territory



Only 28% of current documents discussed the need to address overdose risk

One document (of 54) met all quality indicators

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Further endorsement and details supporting key aspects of harm reduction are needed in policy. This includes formal definitions of "harm reduction", as well as the creation of stand-alone policies.
- There is a critical need for formal harm reduction policies to address overdose and related risk factors.
- Several Canadian policy documents are exemplary, and future policies could be modelled of of these.

Data sources: Hyshka E, Anderson-Baron J, Karekezi K, Belle-Isle L, Elliott R, Pauly B, et al. Harm reduction in name, but not substance: a comparative analysis of current Canadian provincial and territorial policy frameworks. Harm Reduction Journal. 2017 Jul 26;14(1):50. [View here.](#)

Wild TC, Pauly B, Belle-Isle L, Cavalieri W, Elliott R, Strike C, et al. Canadian harm reduction policies: A comparative content analysis of provincial and territorial documents, 2000-2015. Int J Drug Policy. 2017 Jul;45:9-17. [View here.](#)