



**If Ontario implemented all the best existing policies across Canada's provinces and territories, their score could change from 40% to 80% .**

If we graded ON against best existing policies across provinces and territories, their score would still only be 50% .

CA E C D A D E A A E E A E AC

A D E E EC EDE A E

O -premise minimum pricing in ON is automatically indexed to inflation for all alcohol sold except beer; o -premise minimum pricing for high strength beer is tied precisely (e.g. \$/L ethanol) to ethanol content. In general, on-premise beer and spirits prices are keeping pace with inflation.

1. Pricing & Taxation

The population-based outlet density in ON is near to recommended limits for o -premise and meets limits for on-premise outlets. ON has legislated powers to set limits for o -premise outlet density and sets a cap on grocery store licenses.

2. Physical Availability



ON has escalating administrative licensing suspensions and escalating interlock programs as a condition of relicensing for federal impaired driving convictions with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.08% or higher.

4. Impaired Driving Countermeasures

E, E EED . E EC EDE A E

ON Minimum Pricing (2021/22)\*



E CA A E , E E, CA E, C C, E





## WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT CAPE?

### CAPE, A

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

### FEDE, A

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](http://alcoholpolicy.cisur.ca) or email [cisur@uvic.ca](mailto: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%.

**Suggested citation:** Naimi, T., Stockwell, T., Giesbrecht, N., Wettlaufer, A., Vallance, K., Farrell-Low, A., Farkouh, E., Ma, J., Priore, B., Vishnevsky, N., Price, T., Asbridge, M., Gagnon, M., Hynes, G., Shelley, J., Sherk, A., Shield, K., Solomon, R., Thomas, G. & Thompson, K. (2023). Canadian Alcohol Policy Evaluation 3.0: Results from Ontario. Victoria, BC: Canadian Institute for Substance Use Research, University of Victoria.

**Acknowledgments:** Thank you to all federal, provincial and territorial stakeholders who provided valuable feedback for this project as well as assisting with data collection and validation activities. Thanks also to our three external expert reviewers, all the extended members of the project team, and our CAPE Community of Practice.

**Funding:** This project was funded primarily by Health Canada's Substance Use and Addictions Program. Additional funds were provided by the Public Health Agency of Canada and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of Health Canada or the other organizations acknowledged.

