



2017 Cannabis Public Engagement Survey Report

Prepared by
Yukon Bureau of Statistics
for
Health and Social Services
Government of Yukon

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Executive Summary

The Government of Yukon conducted a public engagement survey on a series of topics related to the legalization of cannabis. The survey was hosted online in English and French by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) on the Government of Yukon “Be part of the conversation” webpage. Paper copies of the survey were made available to the public upon request, and people were also able to phone YBS if they wished to complete the survey over the phone.

The survey was open to public participation between August 10 and September 30, 2017. The survey consisted of an introductory section with general questions, and seven optional sections about specific topics. There were 3,172 responses to the introductory section, and between 2,416 and 2,817 responses to each of the seven optional sections.

Ninety-seven percent of respondents were Yukon residents, and 80% were residents of Whitehorse. Just over half of respondents were between 25 and 44 years old, and 88% have at least some post-secondary education. Fifty-seven percent of respondents stated they are parents. Fifteen percent of respondents said they have one dependent child, and 22% said they have two or more dependent children.

The following are highlights from the findings from the online consultation.

Core survey: Support for legalization and consumption of cannabis

- 81% of respondents support¹ the federal government’s plan to legalize cannabis.
- 90% of respondents said they consider eating medical cannabis to be socially acceptable, while 87% expressed their acceptance of smoking medical cannabis.
- 76% of respondents said it is socially acceptable to eat cannabis products recreationally, and 75% said it is socially acceptable to smoke cannabis recreationally.

Topic A: Yukon’s proposed cannabis policy objectives

- 85% of respondents said they agree with focusing policy on public health, safety and harm reduction, and focusing in particular on preventing negative health impacts on youth.
- 88% of respondents said they strongly agree or somewhat agree with a policy approach that focuses on developing legal and controlled access while displacing illegal and criminal activity.

Topic B: Sale of cannabis in Yukon

- 51% of respondents were in favour of allowing sales of cannabis using a mixture of government and private retail stores.
- 24% of respondents were in favour of a model that includes only private stores.
- 19% favoured selling cannabis exclusively through government-operated stores.
- 76% of respondents agreed that there should be rules or regulations around the level of training cannabis retail store staff receive.
- 76% of respondents agreed that there should be rules or regulations around whether or not minors should be allowed on premises.

¹ Throughout this summary, terms such as “support” and “agree” include both the “strongly support” and “somewhat support” response categories. For more detailed information, please refer to the full report.

- 43% percent of respondents agreed that local governments should be able to decide not to allow a cannabis retail store in their community.
- 58% of respondents agreed that online sales and home delivery of cannabis should be allowed.
- 28% of respondents thought government-licensed private distributors should oversee and manage cannabis distribution within Yukon.
- 24% thought cannabis producers should be allowed to sell directly to retail stores.
- 24% thought retail operators should be required to purchase wholesale from a government supplier.

Topic C: Using cannabis in public places or establishments

- 58% of respondents agreed that there should be limitations on public consumption of all forms of cannabis (e.g. smoked, eaten, mixed in drinks, etc.).
- 77% of respondents agree that people should be allowed to smoke cannabis on private property.
- 73% of respondents agreed that there need to be special rules governing the consumption of cannabis in multi-unit dwellings and buildings that feature a mixture of public and private spaces.

Topic D: Growing cannabis for personal use

- 65% of respondents agreed that federal legislation that limits individuals to growing four plants not taller than 100 centimeters on private property will be sufficient, and no further regulations need to be put in place.
- 55% of respondents said they thought that there should not be any regulations on where cannabis can be grown on private property.

Topic E: Setting the legal age

- 45% of respondents stated that the minimum age for possessing, purchasing, or growing cannabis should be 19 years.
- 22% said the minimum age should be 21 years.
- 21% said the minimum age should be 18 years.
- 71% of respondents said the cannabis possession limit should be 30 grams.

Topic F: Promoting safety on roads and in workplaces

- 43% of respondents said they support the idea of suspending the driver's licenses of people who drive under the influence of cannabis.
- 37% of respondents agreed that additional education programs should be established, but no new rules.
- 36% of respondents agreed that the RCMP should be able to issue tickets and to fine anyone who drives under the influence of cannabis, even if it is not over the federal legal limit.
- 80% of respondents agreed that there should be zero tolerance for any alcohol or drugs for new drivers and drivers under the age of 21.
- 87% of respondents agreed that there should be zero tolerance for any alcohol or drugs for drivers operating commercial vehicles.

Topic G: Economic and fiscal implications and opportunities

- 84% of respondents supported the idea of allowing locally grown cannabis.

- 83% of respondents supported the idea of manufacture of secondary products like hemp.
- 72% of respondents supported the idea of cannabis related retail opportunities.

2017 Cannabis Public Engagement Survey Report

Background

The Government of Yukon conducted a public engagement survey on a series of topics related to the legalization of cannabis. The survey was hosted online in English and French by the Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) on the Government of Yukon “Be part of the conversation” webpage. Paper copies of the survey were made available to the public upon request, and people were also able to phone YBS if they wished to complete the survey over the phone.

The survey was open to public participation between August 10 and September 30, 2017. The survey consisted of an introductory section with general questions, and seven optional sections about specific topics. There were 3,172 responses to the introductory section, and between 2,416 and 2,817 responses to each of the seven optional sections.

The topics of the seven optional survey modules, and the number of completed responses in each, are as follows: Yukon’s cannabis policy objectives (2,578); purchasing cannabis in Yukon (2,817); using cannabis in public (2,784); growing cannabis at home (2,636); setting the legal age (2,709); road and workplace safety (2,631); and economic implications (2,416).

YBS conducted a check to find evidence of respondents completing the survey multiple times. No evidence was found to that effect.

Respondent Demographics

Overall, 97% of respondents were Yukon residents, and 80% of respondents were residents of Whitehorse. Approximately 98% of all respondents stated they were completing the survey on behalf of themselves or their family rather than on behalf of an organization. Respondents were more likely to identify themselves as female (54%) than male (43%), while the remaining respondents identified themselves belonging to another gender or preferred not to self-identify. Fifty-three percent of respondents were between the ages of 25 and 44, and 88% of respondents stated they have at least some post-secondary education.

In terms of family composition, 57% of respondents stated they have children. Fifteen percent of respondents said they have one dependent child, and 22% said they have two or more dependent children.

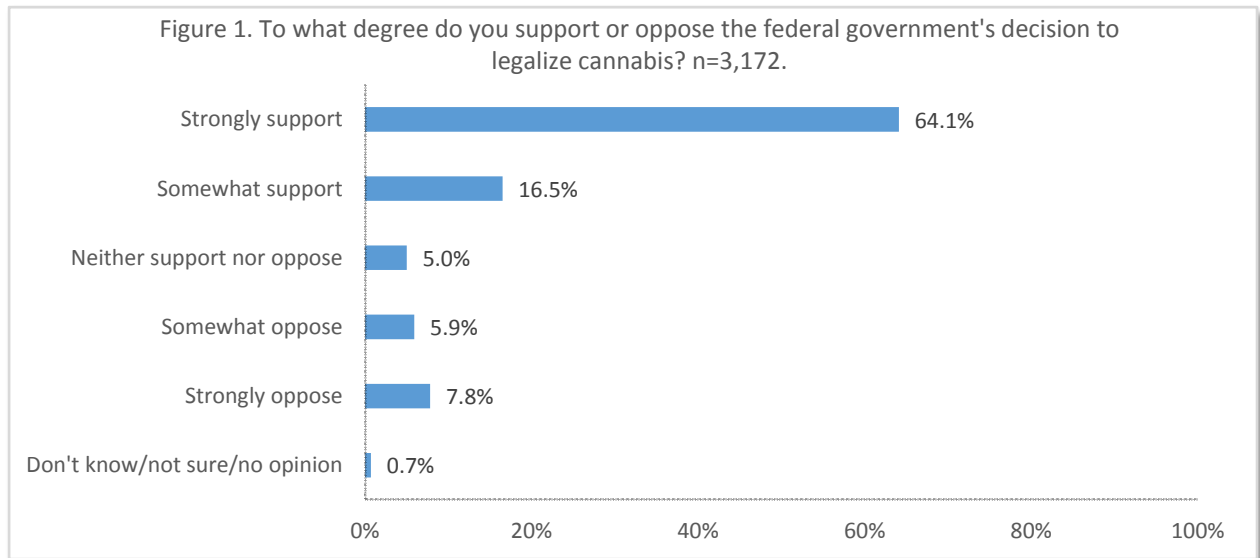
Detailed respondent demographic data can be found in Appendix 1.

Results

This section is broken down into subsections, each containing results from the core survey, as well as the seven optional survey modules.

Core survey: Support for legalization and consumption of cannabis

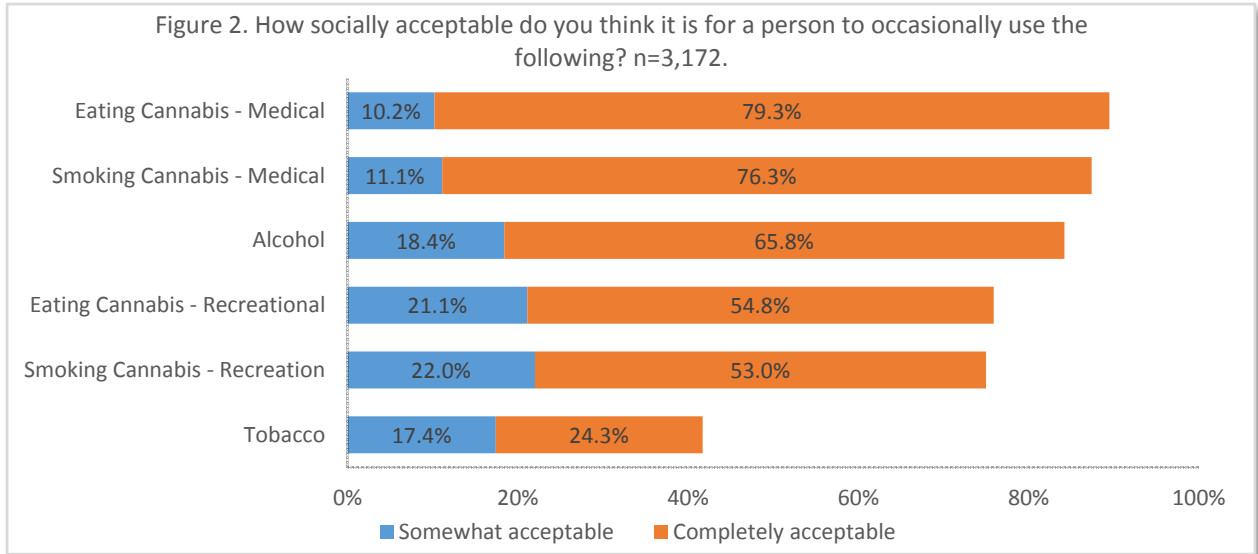
Eighty-one percent of respondents said they strongly support (64%) or somewhat support (16%) the federal government's plan to legalize cannabis. Fourteen percent of respondents said they opposed the legalization of cannabis (Figure 1).



Respondents were asked to rate the social acceptability of people consuming alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis for either medical or recreational purposes (Figure 2).

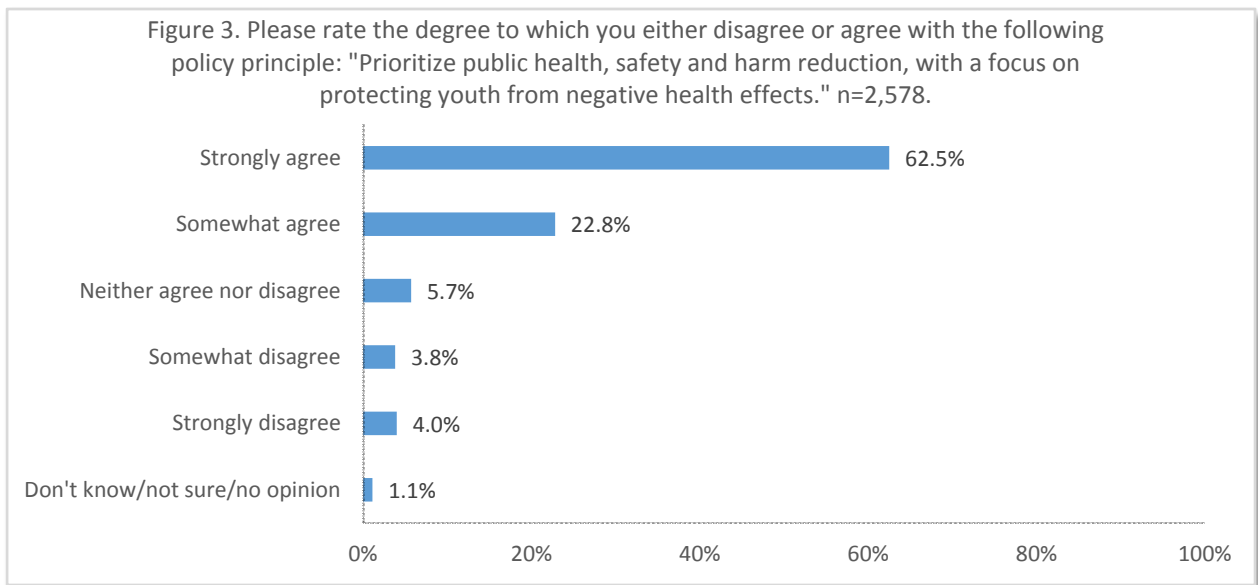
The majority of survey respondents said they consider cannabis use to be somewhat or completely socially acceptable. Medical use of cannabis was most accepted by respondents; 90% of survey respondents said they consider eating medical cannabis to be socially acceptable, while 87% expressed their acceptance of smoking medical cannabis.

Recreational use of cannabis was rated slightly lower on the social acceptability scale, with 76% saying it is socially acceptable to eat cannabis and 75% said it is socially acceptable to smoke cannabis recreationally. Recreational use of alcohol was rated slightly higher at 84%. Tobacco use trails behind cannabis use with an overall acceptability rating of 42%.

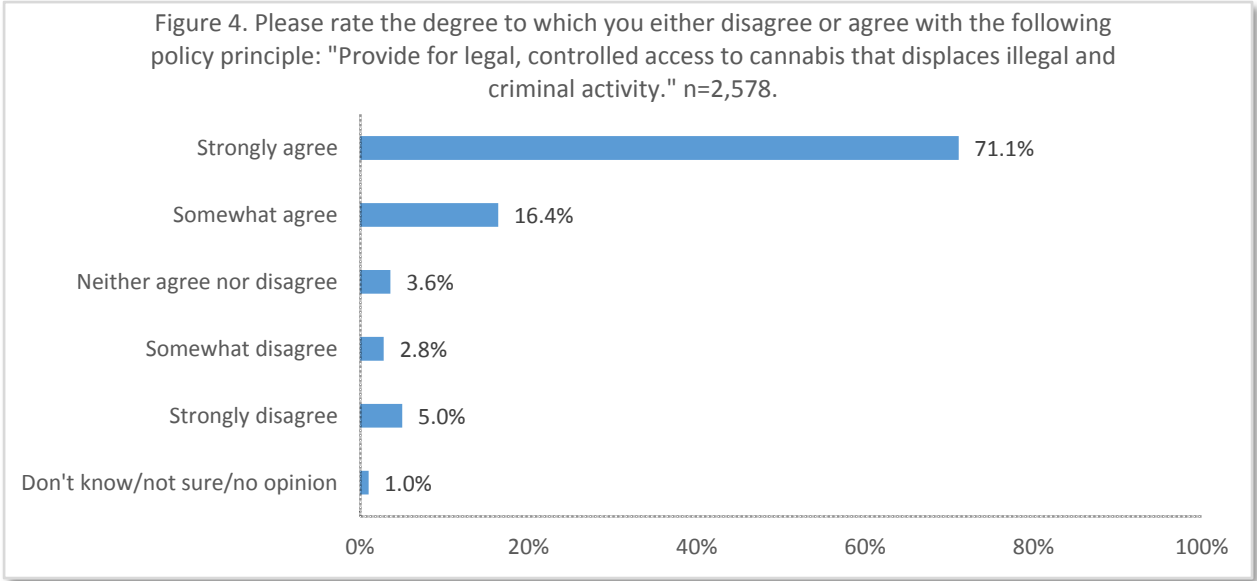


Topic A: Yukon's proposed cannabis policy objectives

Respondents to this survey expressed strong support for focusing policy on public health, safety and harm reduction, and focusing in particular on preventing negative health impacts on youth. Eighty-five percent of respondents said they strongly agree or somewhat agree with this policy approach (Figure 3).

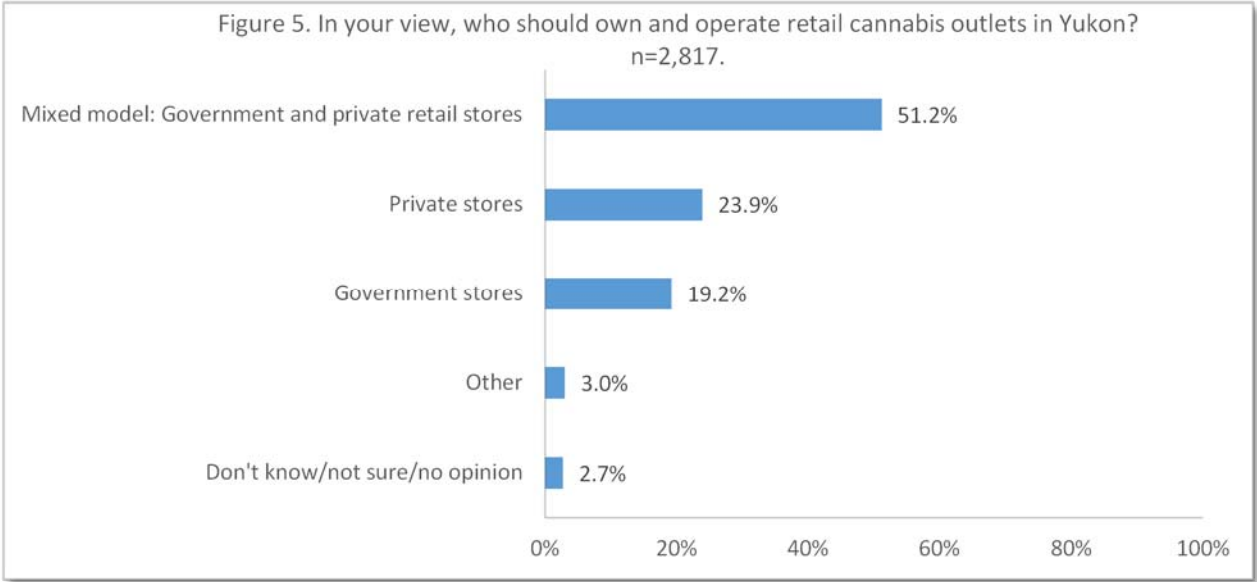


Eighty-eight percent of respondents said they strongly agree or somewhat agree with a policy approach that focuses on developing legal and controlled access while displacing illegal and criminal activity (Figure 4).



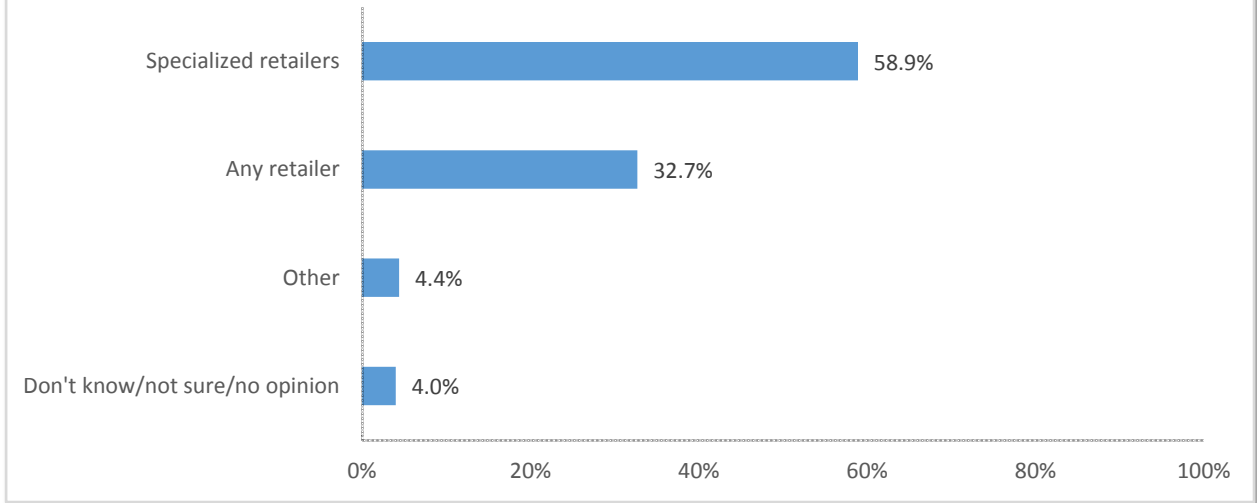
Topic B: Sale of cannabis in Yukon

Just over half of the respondents (51%) said they favour allowing sales of cannabis using a mixture of government and private retail stores. Twenty-four percent of respondents were in favour of a model that includes only private stores, and 19% favoured selling cannabis exclusively through government-operated stores (Figure 5).



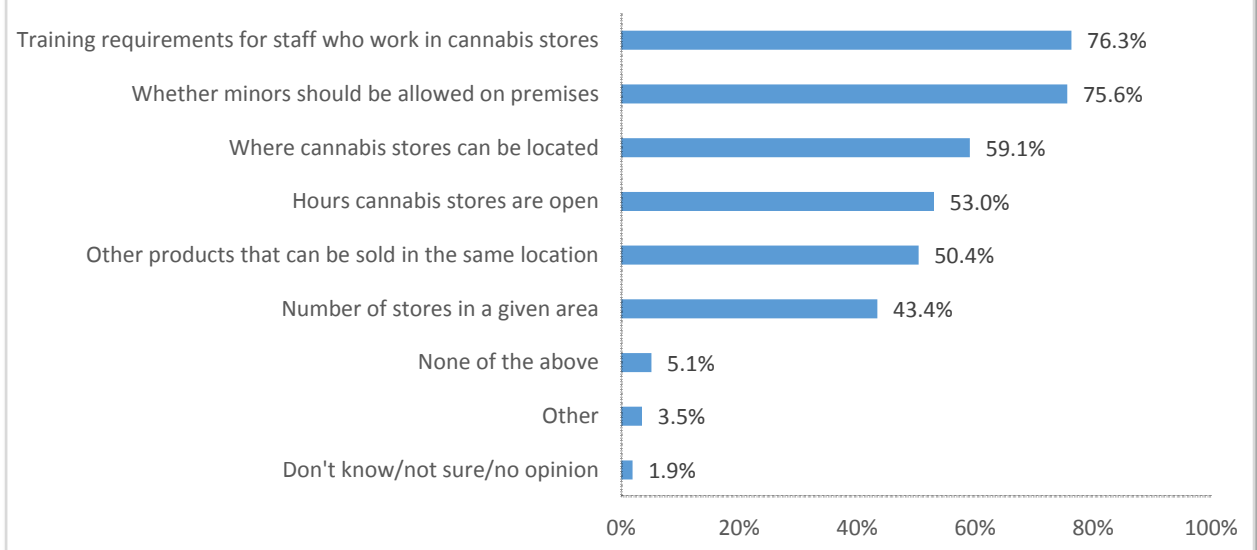
Fifty-nine percent of respondents said they favour selling cannabis in specialized retailers if private stores are allowed, while 33% favoured allowing any retailer to sell cannabis (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Whether or not you think there should be private stores, if private stores are considered, what types of outlets should be allowed to sell cannabis? n=2,817.

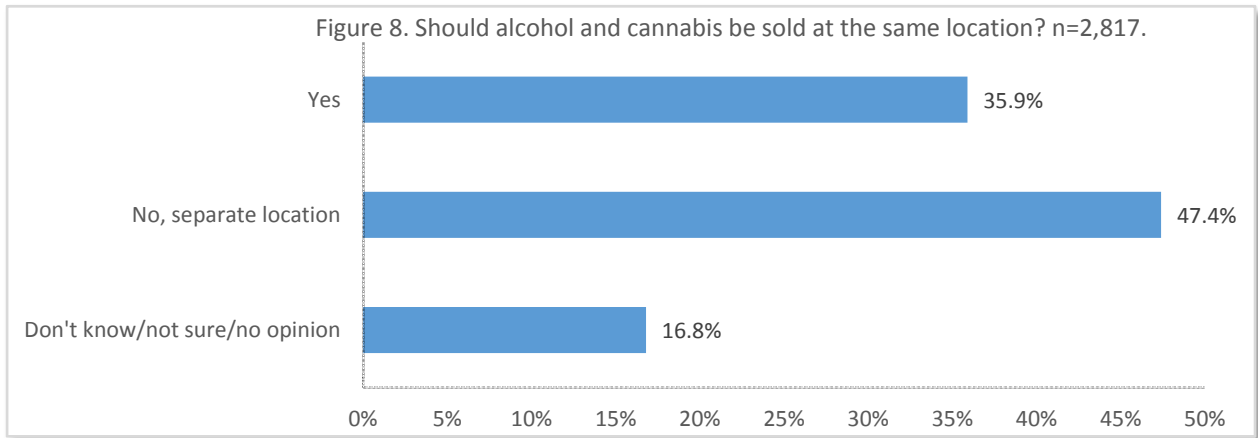


Three quarters of the respondents agreed that there should be rules or regulations around the level of training cannabis retail store staff receive (76%) and whether or not minors should be allowed on premises (76%). More than half of the respondents agreed that there should be rules and regulations about where cannabis stores can be located (59%) and hours of operation (53%), while 50% of respondents agreed that other products can be sold alongside cannabis. Forty-three percent of respondents said they thought the number of stores in a given area should be regulated (Figure 7).

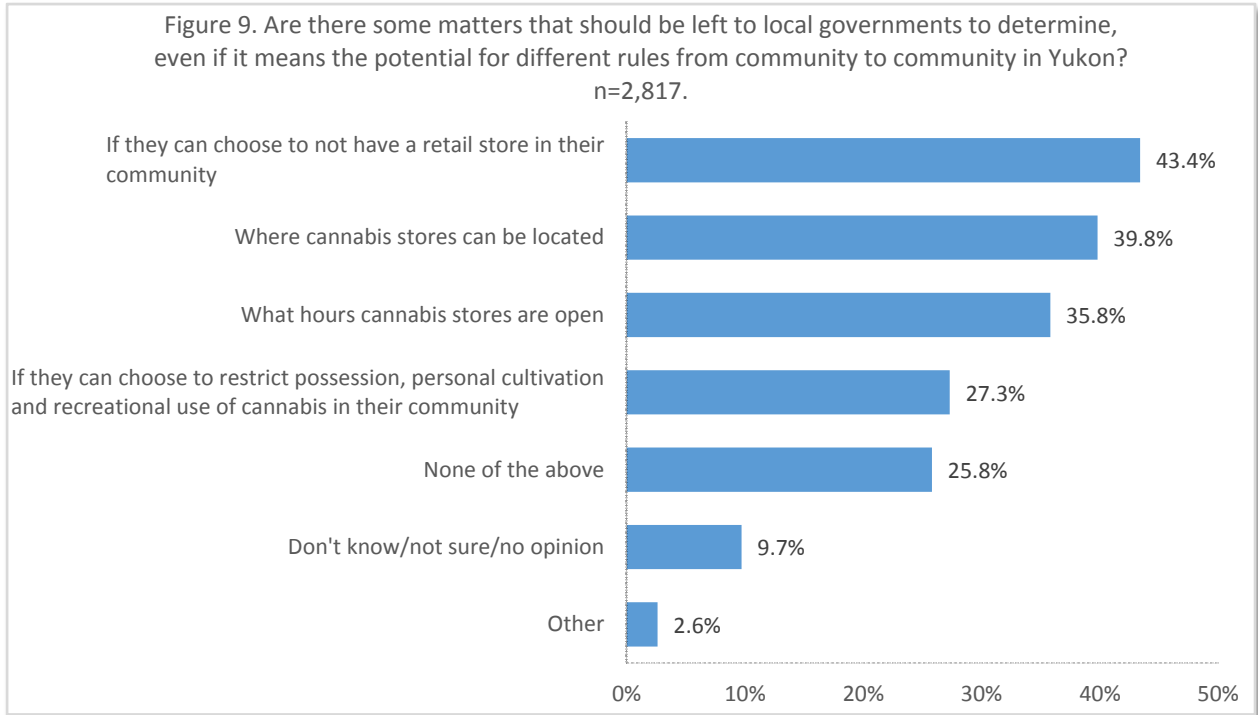
Figure 7. Regardless of who operates stores, please indicate what requirements or restrictions should be considered in the development of rules and regulations for cannabis retailers. n=2,817.



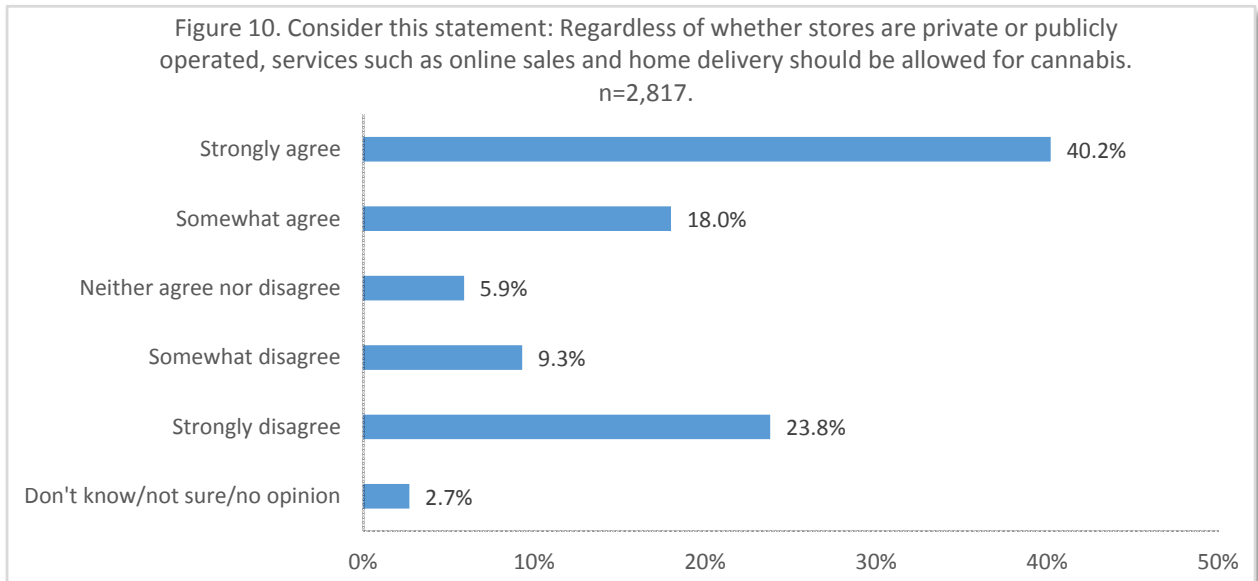
Thirty-six percent of respondents said they thought alcohol and cannabis should be sold at the same location, while 47% said they should be sold at separate locations. Seventeen percent of respondents either did not know or did not express an opinion on this topic (Figure 8).



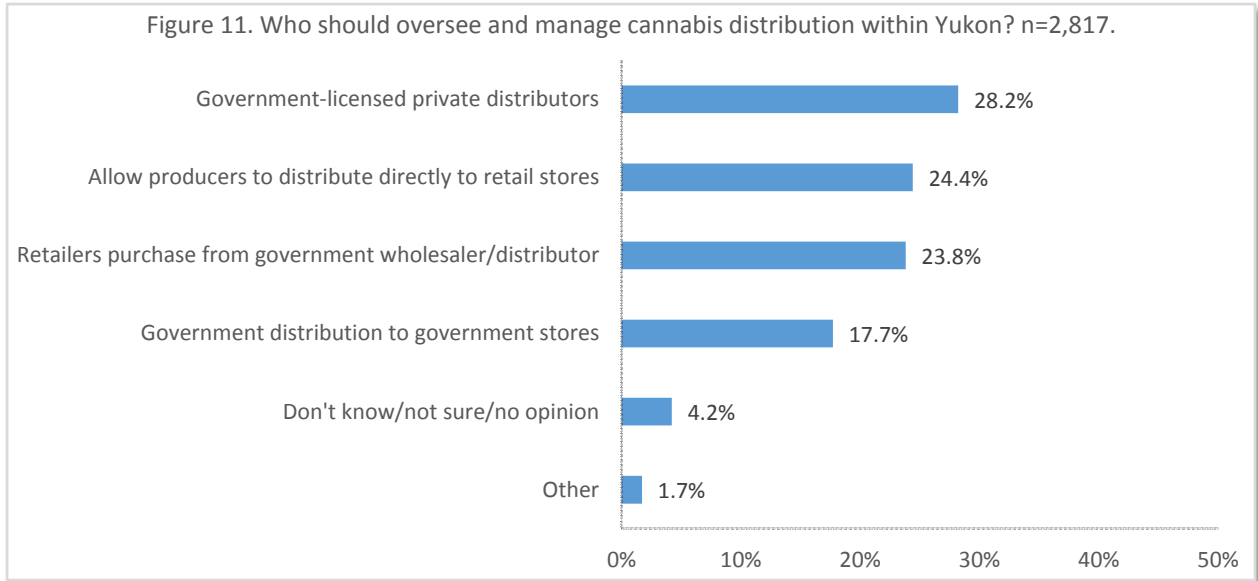
Respondents were asked whether they felt some matters should be left to local governments to determine, even if it means there could be different rules from community to community. Forty-three percent of respondents agreed that local governments should be able to decide not to have a cannabis retail store in their community. There was slightly less support for allowing local governments to regulate where cannabis stores can be located (40%), what hours the stores are open (36%), and whether or not they can choose to restrict possession, personal cultivation and recreational use of cannabis in their community (27%). Twenty-six percent of respondents said local governments should not be able to make their own rules on any of these issues (Figure 9).



Fifty-eight percent of respondents said they agree that online sales and home delivery of cannabis should be allowed (Figure 10).

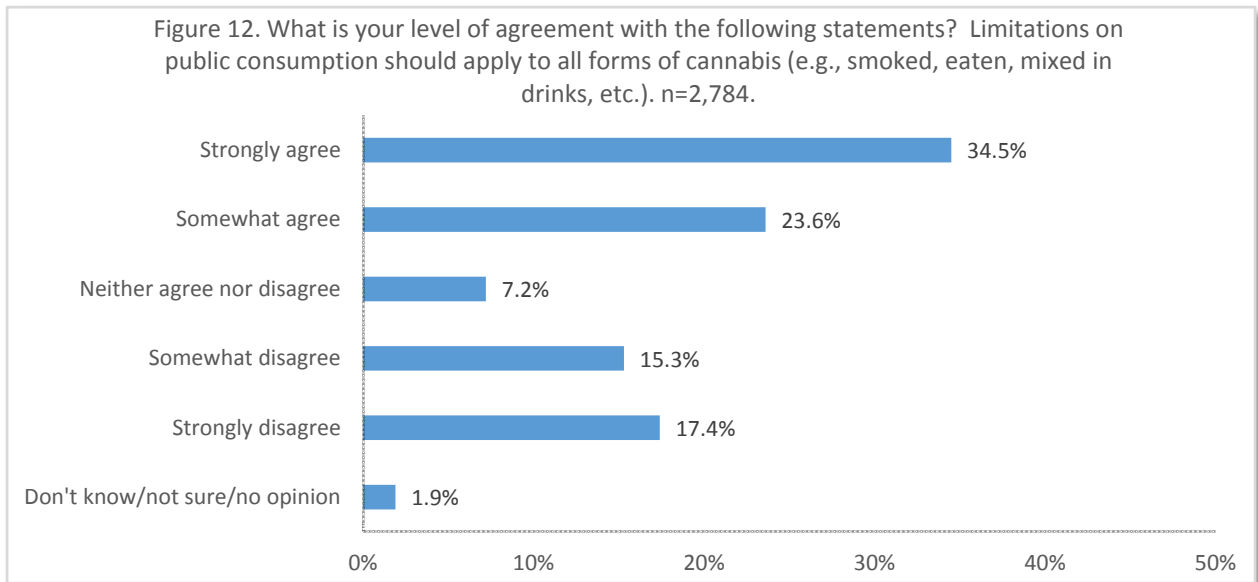


Respondents were asked who they thought should oversee and manage cannabis distribution within Yukon. While government-licensed private distributors ranked first (28%), this option was closely followed by allowing cannabis producers to sell directly to retail stores (24%), and requiring retail operators to purchase wholesale from a government supplier (24%); see Figure 11.

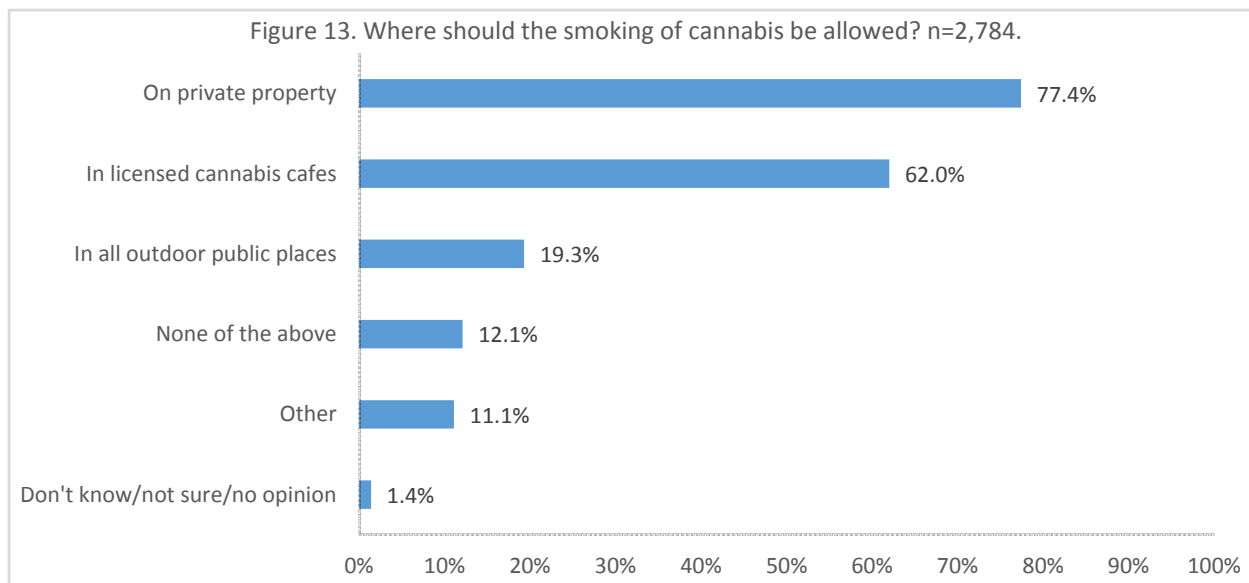


Topic C: Using cannabis in public places or establishments

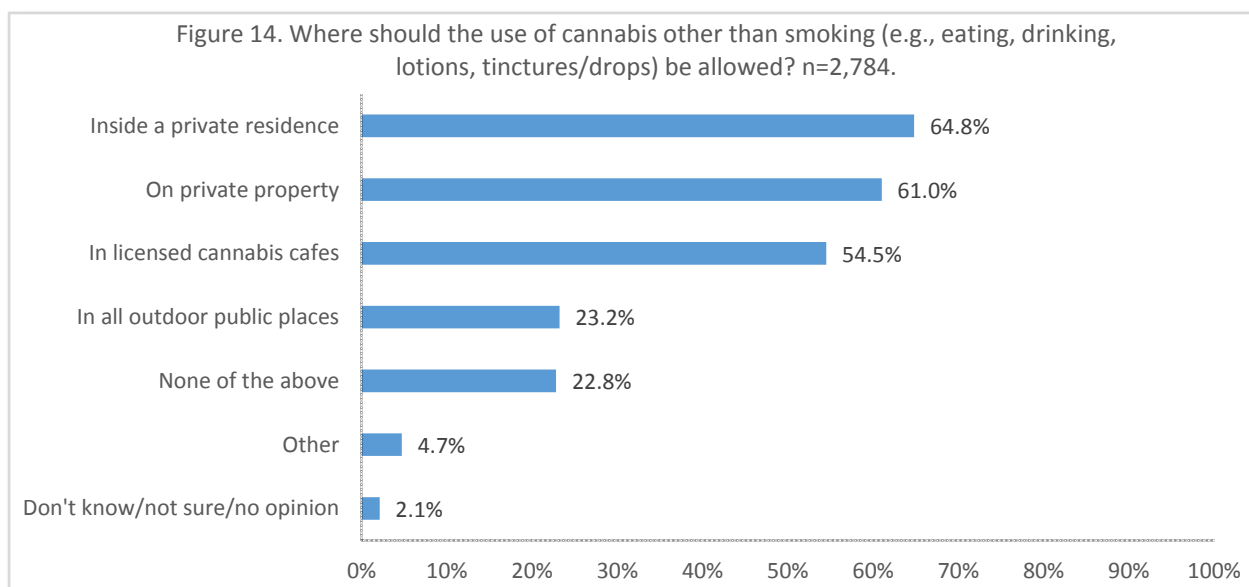
Fifty-eight percent of respondents agreed that there should be limitations on public consumption of all forms of cannabis (e.g. smoked, eaten, mixed in drinks, etc.), while 33% said they disagreed (Figure 12).



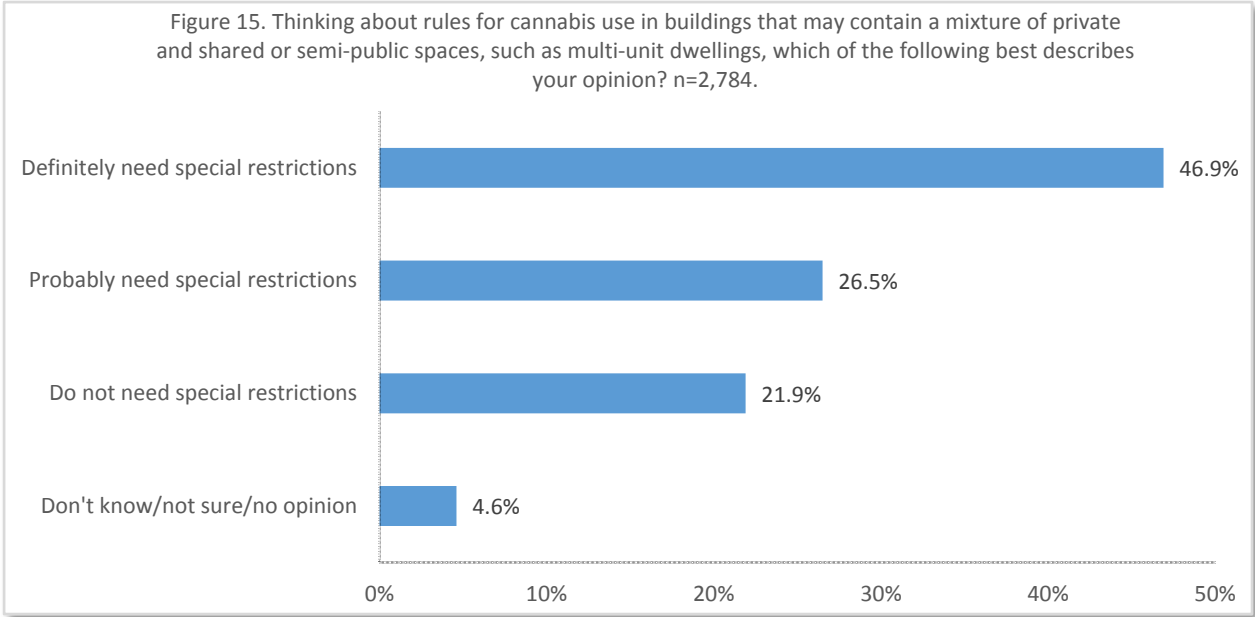
Seventy-seven percent of respondents agreed that people should be allowed to smoke cannabis on private property, and 62% agreed that it should be allowed in licensed cannabis cafés. Nineteen percent of respondents said cannabis smoking should be allowed in all outdoor public places (Figure 13).



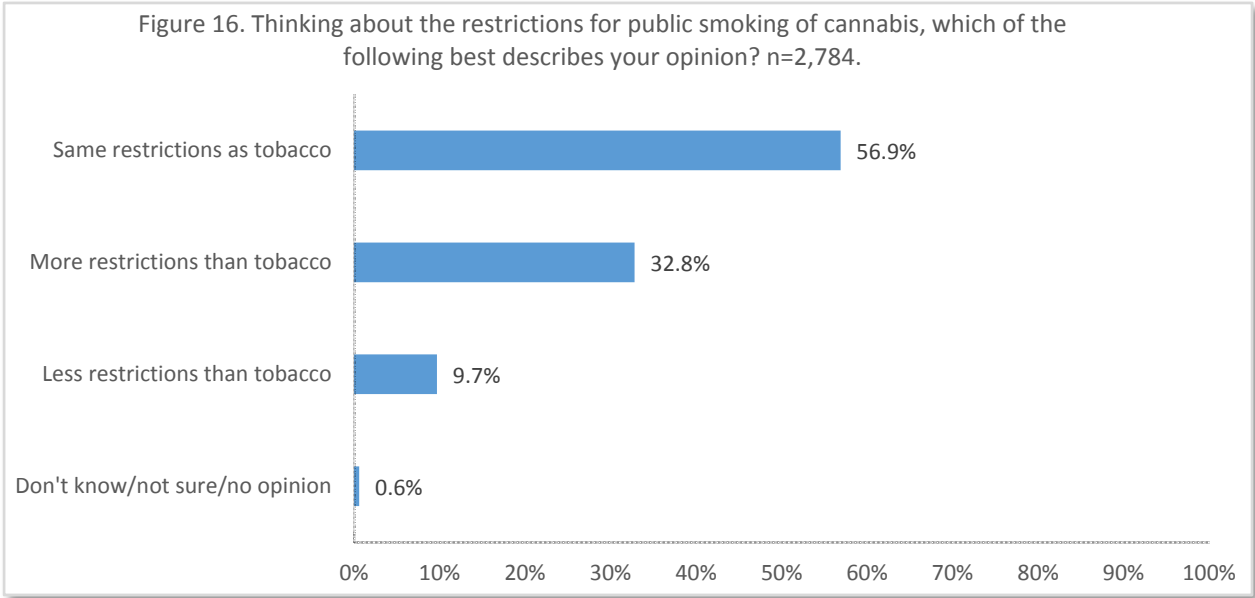
Sixty-five percent of respondents said people should be allowed to consume cannabis in ways other than smoking inside a private residence, while 61% thought it should be allowed on private property, and 54% thought it should be allowed in licensed cannabis cafés. Twenty-three percent of respondents thought it should be allowed in all outdoor public spaces (Figure 14).



Seventy-three percent of respondents stated that there definitely (47%) or probably (26%) need to be special rules governing the consumption of cannabis in multi-unit dwellings and buildings that feature a mixture of public and private spaces. Twenty-two percent of respondents said there would not need to be special restrictions (Figure 15).



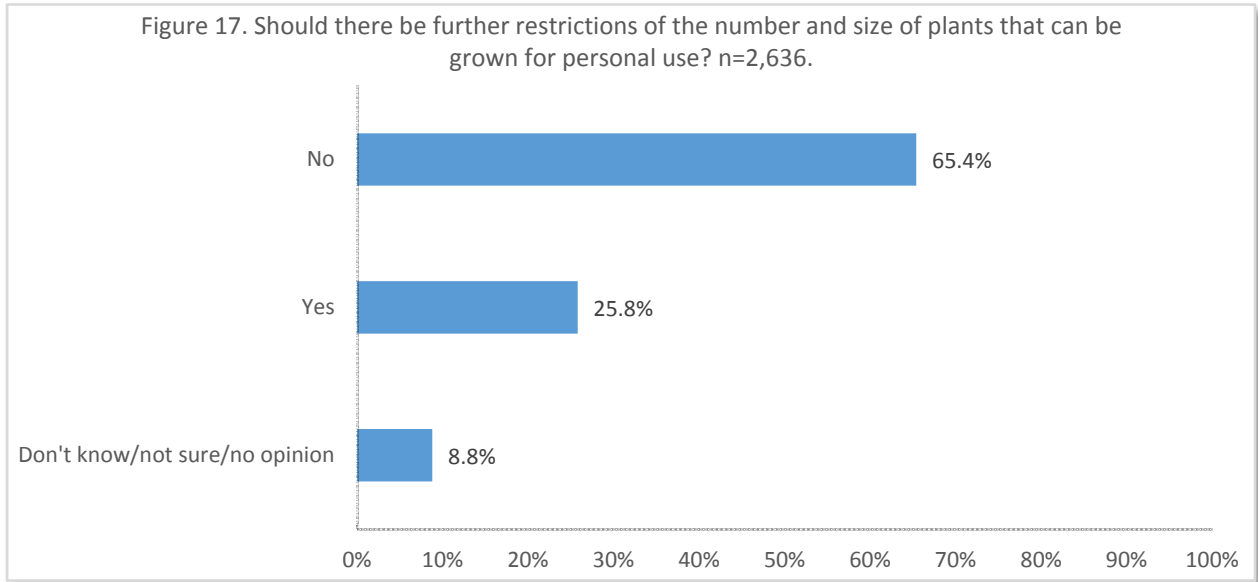
Thinking about the restrictions for public smoking of cannabis, 57% of respondents said they thought cannabis should have the same restrictions as tobacco, while 33% said they thought cannabis should have more restrictions. Ten percent of respondents said they thought cannabis should have fewer restrictions than tobacco (Figure 16).



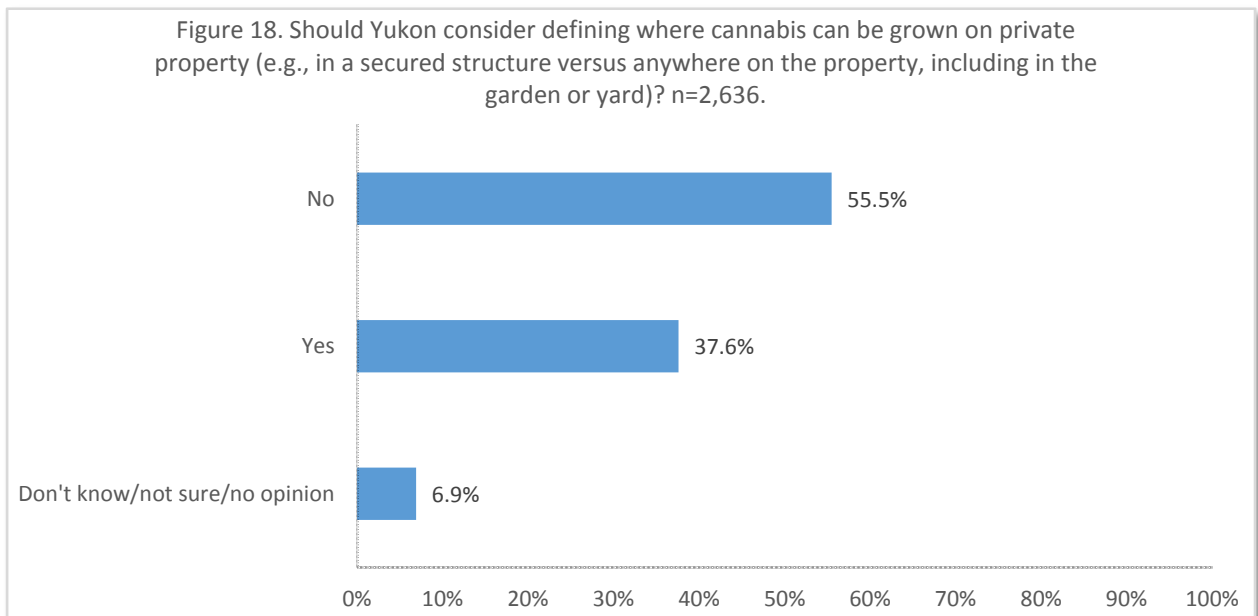
Topic D: Growing cannabis for personal use

Respondents were asked if further restrictions on growing cannabis for personal use should be put in place above the federal legislation that limits individuals to growing four plants no taller than 100

centimeters on private property. Sixty-five percent of respondents stated that no further regulations need to be put in place (Figure 17).

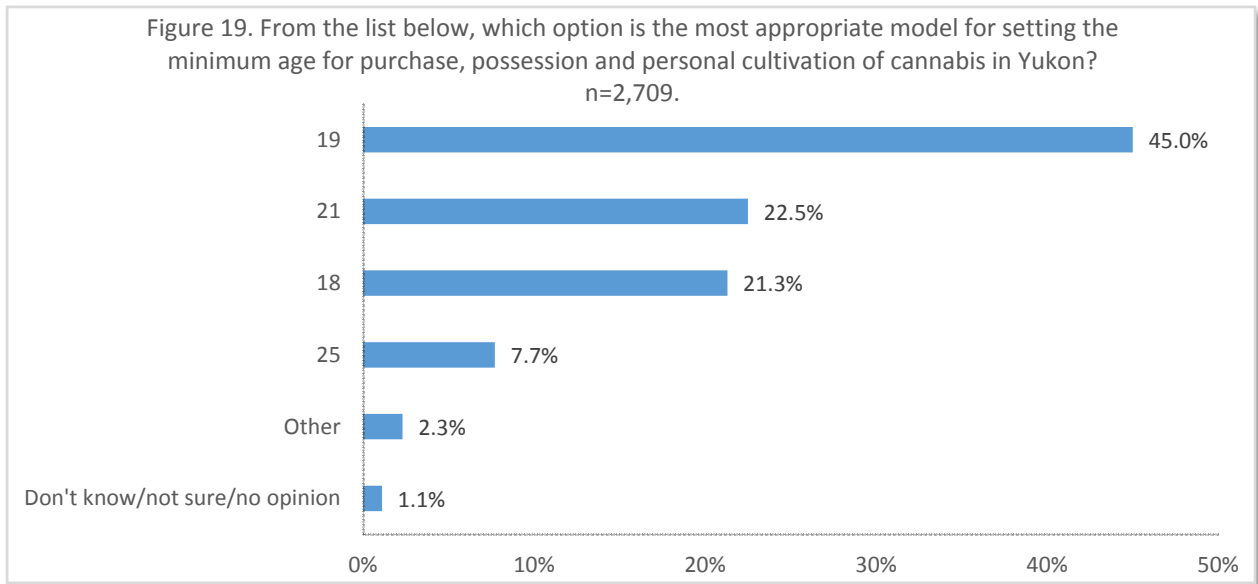


Fifty-five percent of respondents said that there should not be any regulations on where cannabis can be grown on private property (Figure 18).

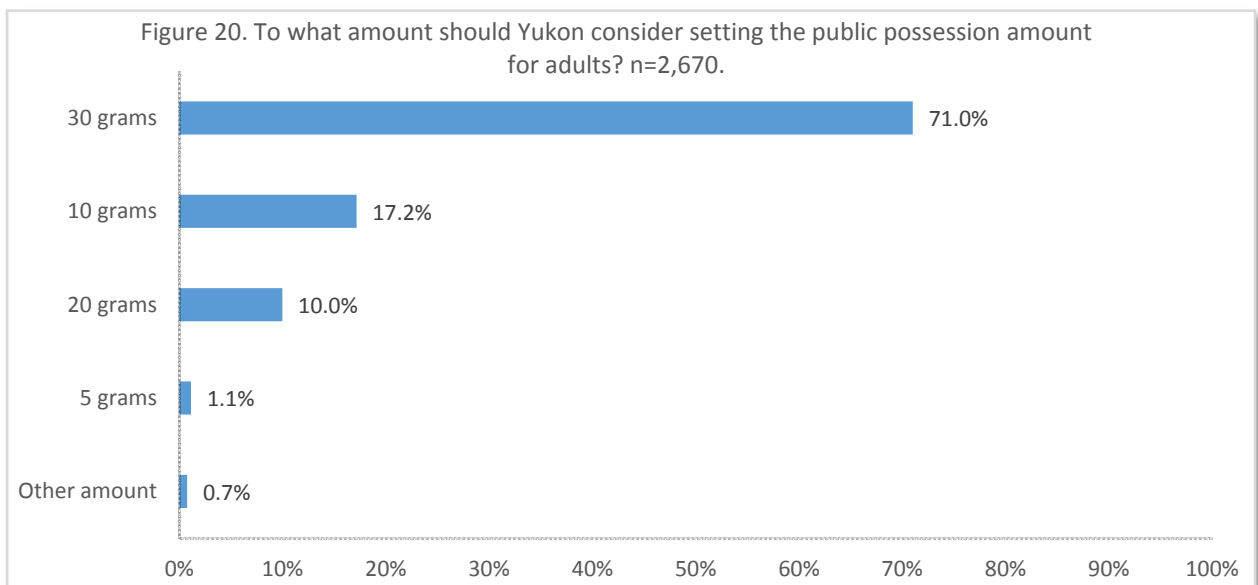


Topic E: Setting the legal age

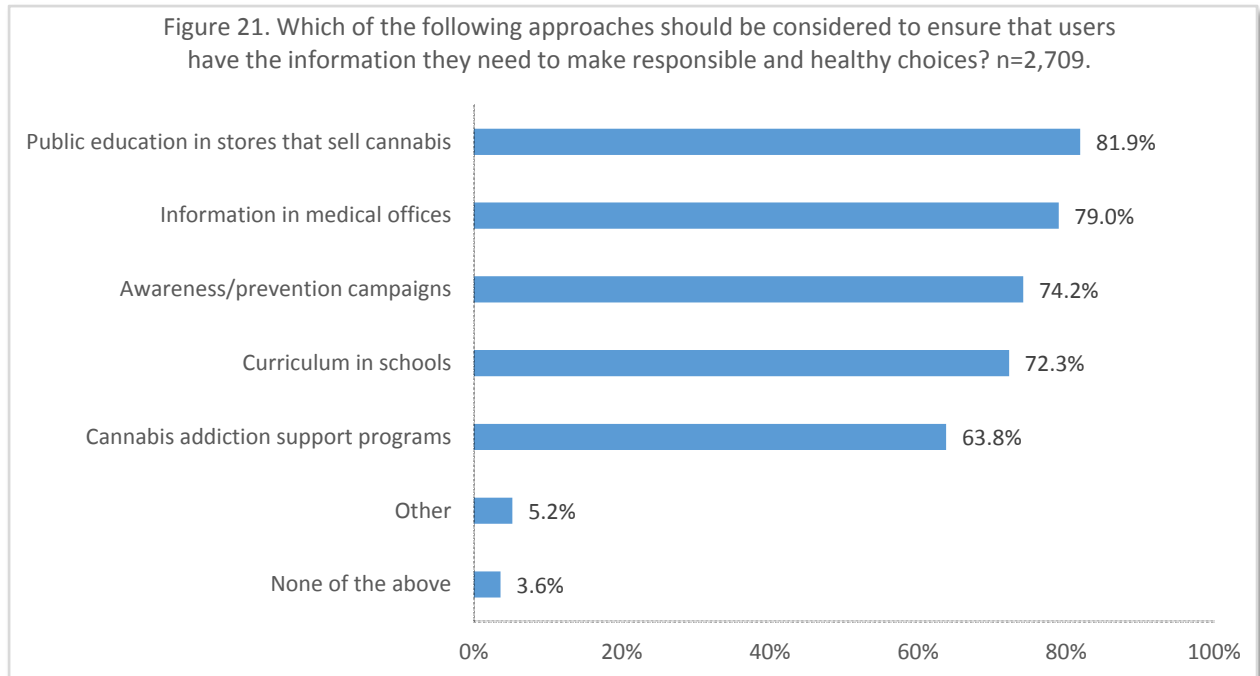
Forty-five percent of respondents stated that the minimum age for possessing, purchasing, or growing cannabis should be 19 years, while 22% said it should be 21 years, and 21% said it should be 18 years (Figure 19).



Respondents were asked if Yukon should set a personal cannabis possession amount lower than the federal limit of 30 grams. Seventy-one percent of respondents responded no. Seventeen percent of respondents stated the limit should be reduced to 10 grams, and another 10% stated it should be reduced to 20 grams (Figure 20).



When asked which approaches Yukon should consider to ensure that cannabis users make responsible and healthy choices, a majority of respondents chose public education in stores that sell cannabis (82%), information in medical offices (79%), awareness/prevention campaigns (74%), school curricula (72%), and cannabis addiction support programs (64%) (Figure 21).

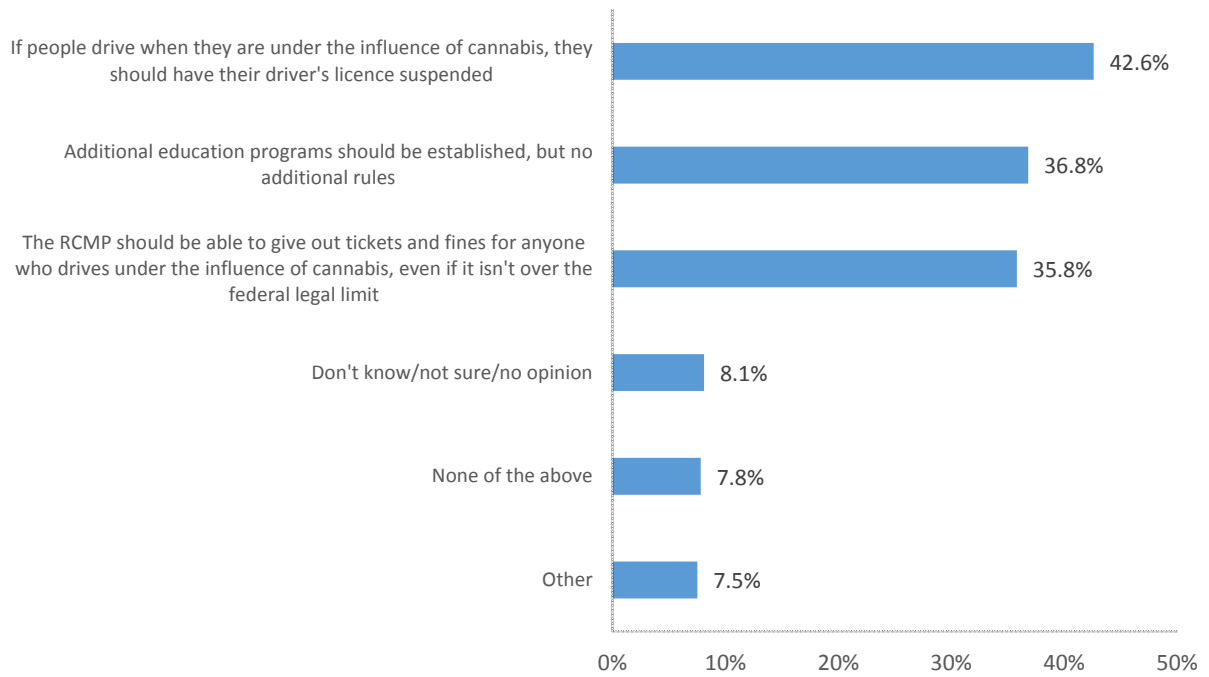


Topic F: Promoting safety on roads and in workplaces

Respondents were asked if they supported additional rules to dissuade individuals from driving while under the influence of cannabis.

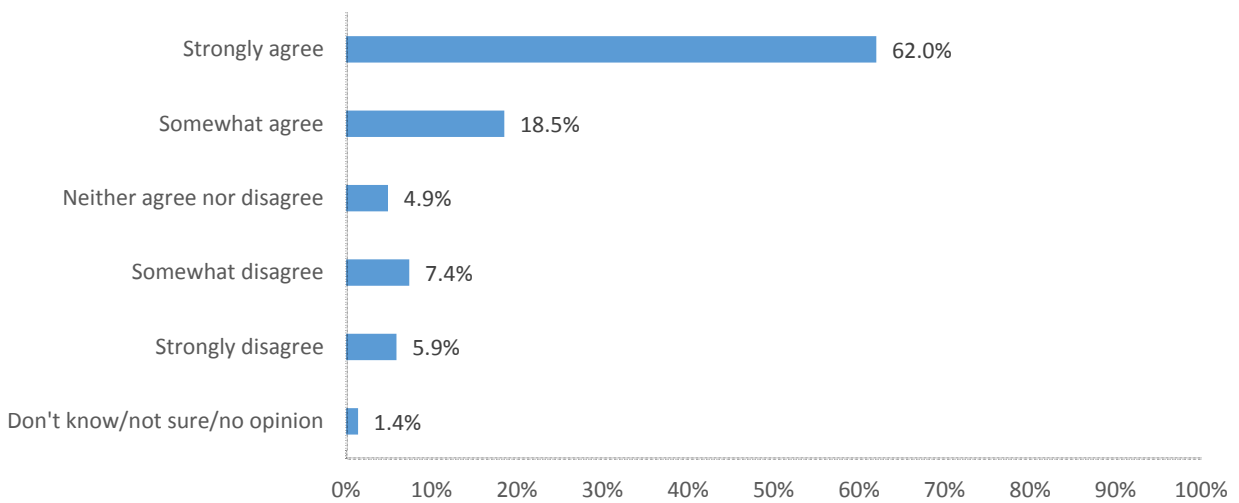
Forty-three percent of respondents said they support the idea of suspending the driver's licenses of people who drive under the influence of cannabis. Meanwhile, 37% of respondents agreed that additional education programs should be established, but no new rules. Thirty-six percent of respondents agreed that the RCMP should be able to issue tickets and to fine anyone who drives under the influence of cannabis, even if it is not over the federal legal limit (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Keeping in mind the limitations with current tests available for cannabis impairment, should the territory consider additional rules to discourage drug-impaired driving, in addition to what the federal government has proposed? n=2,631.

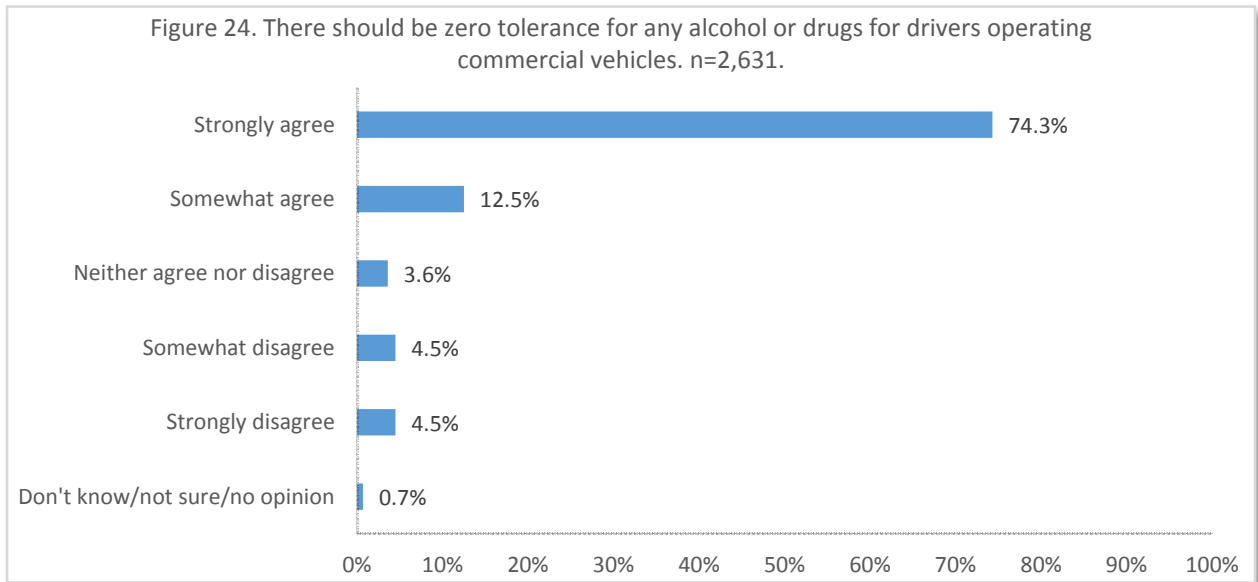


Eighty percent of respondents stated they strongly agree (62%) or somewhat agree (18%) that there should be zero tolerance for any alcohol or drugs for new drivers and drivers under the age of 21 (Figure 23).

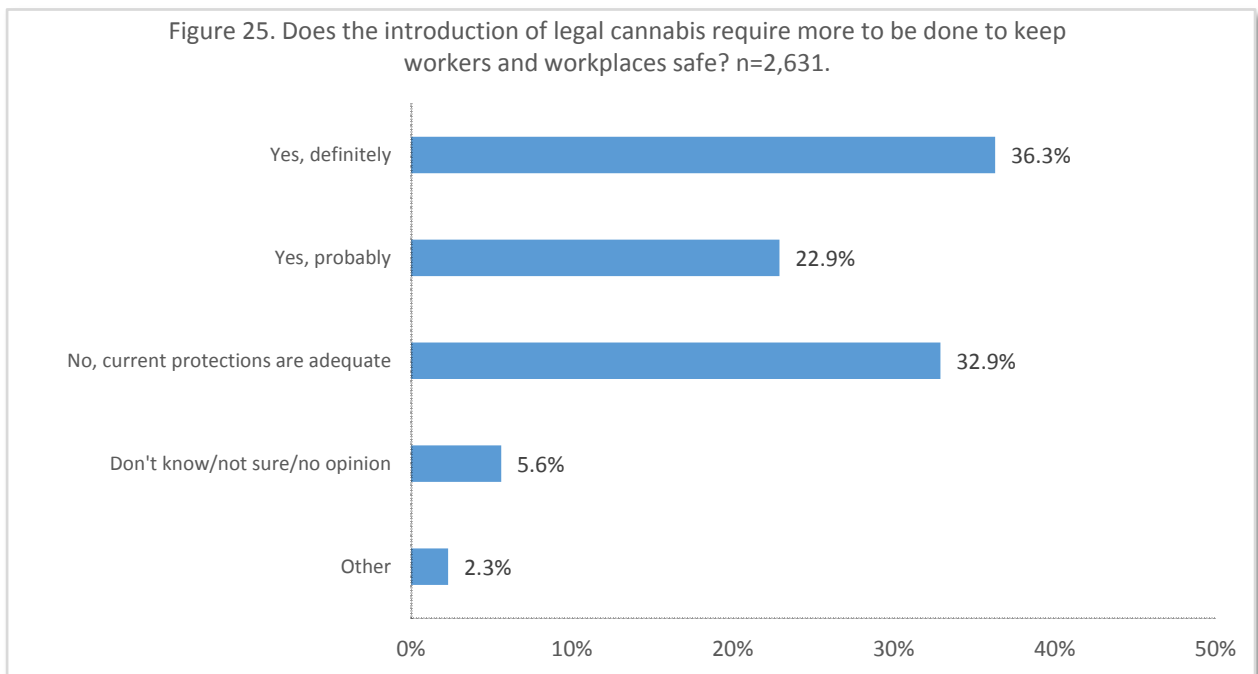
Figure 23. There should be zero tolerance for any alcohol or drugs for new drivers and drivers under the age of 21. n=2,631.



Similarly, 87% of respondents stated they strongly agree (74%) or somewhat agree (12%) that there should be zero tolerance for any alcohol or drugs for drivers operating commercial vehicles (Figure 24).

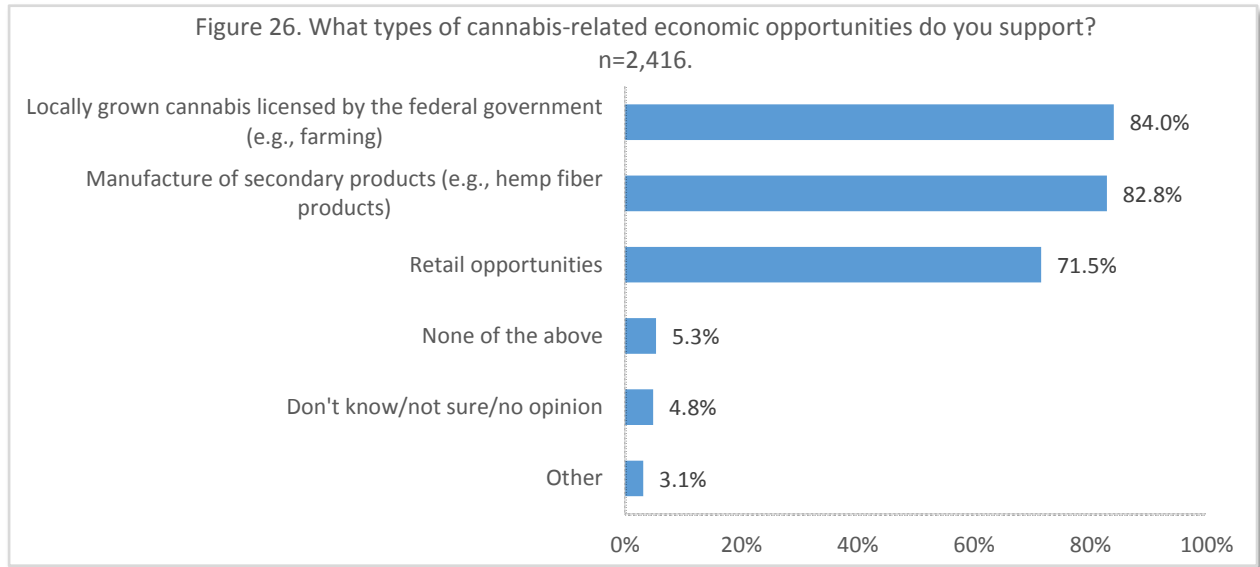


Fifty-nine percent of respondents stated that the introduction of legal cannabis definitely (36%) or probably (23%) requires more to be done to keep workers and workplaces safe. Thirty-three percent of respondents stated that the current protections are adequate (Figure 25).

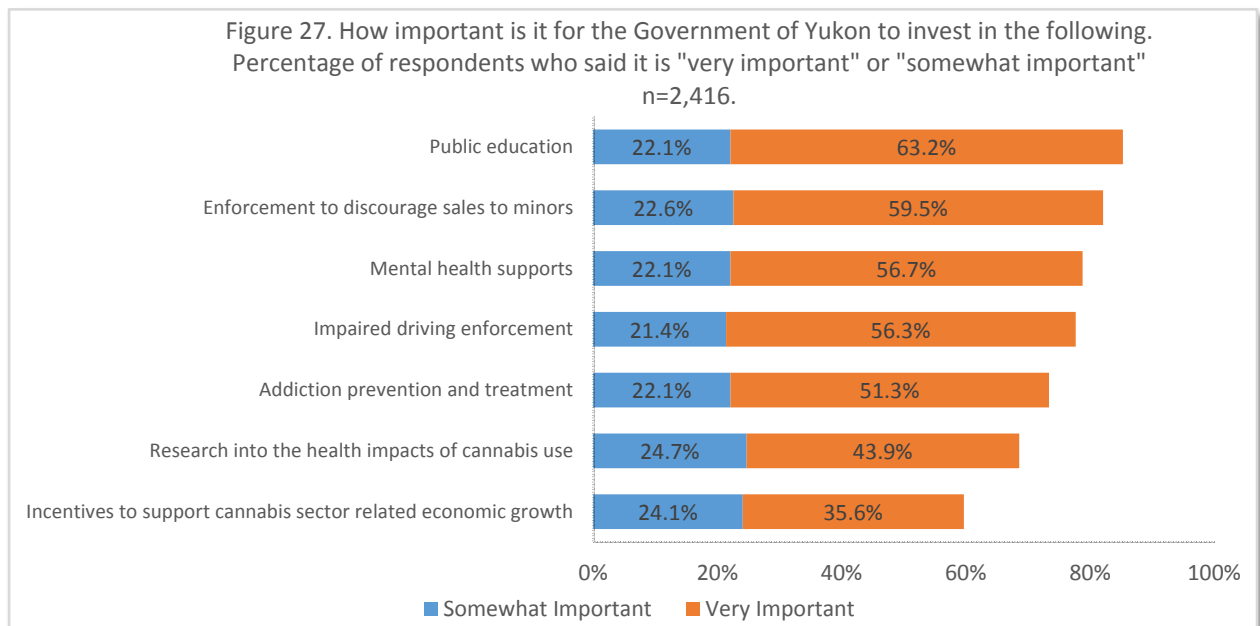


Topic G: Economic and fiscal implications and opportunities

When presented with a set of economic opportunities related to the cannabis industry, a majority of respondents supported locally grown cannabis (84%), manufacture of secondary products like hemp (83%), and retail opportunities (72%; see Figure 26).



Finally, respondents were asked how important it is for the Yukon government to invest in a series of activities around legalized cannabis. Public education was rated as important by 85% of respondents, followed by enforcement to discourage sales to minors (82%), mental health supports (79%), impaired driving enforcement (78%), addiction prevention and treatment (73%), research into the health impacts of cannabis use (68%), and incentives to support cannabis sector related economic growth (60%; Figure 27).



Appendix 1: Frequency tables

Respondent demographics

Table 1— Respondent residency.

Are you a resident of Yukon?	Community (Yukon residents)	Response Count	Response %
Yukon Resident	Whitehorse	2,544	80.2%
	Dawson City	187	5.9%
	Other Yukon communities or refused to specify	139	4.4%
	Marsh Lake	57	1.8%
	Watson Lake	49	1.5%
	Carcross	40	1.3%
	Haines Junction	37	1.2%
	Faro	30	0.9%
	Total Yukon residents	3,083	97.2%
Not Yukon Resident		46	1.5%
Prefer not to answer		43	1.4%
Grand Total		3,172	100.0%

*Locations of residence with fewer than 30 responses were aggregated together.

Table 2— Respondent age group.

Age Group	Response Count	Response %
Under 18	17	0.5%
18	18	0.6%
19	28	0.9%
20 to 24	183	5.8%
25 to 29	376	11.9%
30 to 34	521	16.4%
35 to 39	414	13.1%
40 to 44	353	11.1%
45 to 49	296	9.3%
50 to 54	299	9.4%
55 to 59	264	8.3%
60 to 64	192	6.1%
65 and older	163	5.1%
Prefer not to answer	48	1.5%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 3— Frequency of responses by gender identity.

Gender	Response Count	Response %
Female	1,715	54.1%
Male	1,348	42.5%
Other	19	0.6%
Prefer not to answer	90	2.8%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 4—Frequency of responses by education level.

Education Level	Response Count	Response %
Some high school	67	2.1%
High school diploma	236	7.4%
Some university or college	512	16.1%
Certificate or diploma from a college or trades school	873	27.5%
Bachelor's degree	854	26.9%
Master's, Doctoral, professional degree	549	17.3%
Other	12	0.4%
Prefer not to answer	69	2.2%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 5—Frequency of responses by respondent type.

Respondent Type	Response Count	Response %
Yourself or your family	3,104	97.9%
A business	32	1.0%
Other	12	0.4%
A local government	10	0.3%
Yukon association	7	0.2%
Another organization	7	0.2%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 6—Frequency of responses by parental status.

Parental Status	Response Count	Response %
Have children	1,809	57.0%
Do not have children	1,363	43.0%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 7—Frequency of responses by number of dependent children.

Number of Dependents	Response Count	Response %
No Children	1,363	43.0%
None	649	20.5%
One	462	14.6%
Two	468	14.8%
Three	158	5.0%
Four or more	72	2.3%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 8—Frequency of responses by dependent child's age range. Detail for respondents who stated they have one dependent child.

Age range	Response Count	Response %
No Children	1,363	43.0%
No dependents	649	20.5%
More than one dependent	698	22.0%
1 dependent—age of child:		
9 or younger	247	7.8%
10 to 12	51	1.6%
13	27	0.9%
14	17	0.5%
15 to 17	86	2.7%
Prefer not to answer	34	1.1%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 9—Frequency of responses by dependent child's age range for respondents who stated they have more than one dependent child—youngest dependent child.

Age range	Response Count	Response %
No Children	1,363	43.0%
No dependents	649	20.5%
One dependent	462	14.6%
More than 1 dependent—age of youngest child		
9 or younger	457	14.4%
10 to 12	96	3.0%
13	31	1.0%
14	22	0.7%
15 to 17	42	1.3%
Prefer not to answer	50	1.6%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 10—Frequency of responses by dependent child's age range for respondents who stated they have more than one dependent child—oldest dependent child.

Age range	Response Count	Response %
No Children	1,363	43.0%
No dependents	649	20.5%
One dependent	462	14.6%
More than 1 dependent—age of oldest child		
9 or younger	283	8.9%
10 to 12	98	3.1%
13	43	1.4%
14	44	1.4%
15 to 17	171	5.4%
Prefer not to answer	59	1.9%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Core Survey Responses

Table 11—To what degree do you support or oppose the federal government's decision to legalize cannabis?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Strongly support	2,034	64.1%
Somewhat support	524	16.5%
Neither support nor oppose	159	5.0%
Somewhat oppose	188	5.9%
Strongly oppose	246	7.8%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	21	0.7%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 12—How socially acceptable do you think it is for a person to occasionally use alcohol?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Completely acceptable	2,088	65.8%
Somewhat acceptable	585	18.4%
Neutral	229	7.2%
Somewhat unacceptable	165	5.2%
Completely unacceptable	99	3.1%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	6	0.2%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 13—How socially acceptable do you think it is for a person to occasionally smoke cannabis for recreational purposes?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Completely acceptable	1,682	53.0%
Somewhat acceptable	699	22.0%
Neutral	243	7.7%
Somewhat unacceptable	289	9.1%
Completely unacceptable	247	7.8%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	12	0.4%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 14—How socially acceptable do you think it is for a person to occasionally eat cannabis for recreational purposes?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Completely acceptable	1,739	54.8%
Somewhat acceptable	670	21.1%
Neutral	267	8.4%
Somewhat unacceptable	239	7.5%
Completely unacceptable	237	7.5%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	20	0.6%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 15—How socially acceptable do you think it is for a person to occasionally smoke cannabis for medical purposes?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Completely acceptable	2,419	76.3%
Somewhat acceptable	353	11.1%
Neutral	149	4.7%
Somewhat unacceptable	100	3.2%
Completely unacceptable	122	3.8%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	29	0.9%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 16—How socially acceptable do you think it is for a person to occasionally eat cannabis for medical purposes?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Completely acceptable	2,516	79.3%
Somewhat acceptable	322	10.2%
Neutral	137	4.3%
Somewhat unacceptable	63	2.0%
Completely unacceptable	103	3.2%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	31	1.0%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Table 17—How socially acceptable do you think it is for a person to occasionally use tobacco (cigarette/cigar/snuff)?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Completely acceptable	770	24.3%
Somewhat acceptable	551	17.4%
Neutral	507	16.0%
Somewhat unacceptable	762	24.0%
Completely unacceptable	570	18.0%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	12	0.4%
Grand Total	3,172	100.0%

Topic A: Yukon’s proposed cannabis policy objectives

Table 18—A1. Prioritize public health, safety and harm reduction, with a focus on protecting youth from negative health effects.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Strongly agree	1,611	62.5%
Somewhat agree	589	22.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	146	5.7%
Somewhat disagree	99	3.8%
Strongly disagree	104	4.0%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	29	1.1%
Grand Total	2,578	100.0%

Table 19—A2. Provide for legal, controlled access to cannabis that displaces illegal and criminal activity.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Strongly agree	1,834	71.1%
Somewhat agree	423	16.4%
Neither agree nor disagree	92	3.6%
Somewhat disagree	73	2.8%
Strongly disagree	130	5.0%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	26	1.0%
Grand Total	2,578	100.0%

Topic B: Sale of cannabis in Yukon

Table 20—B1. In your view, who should own and operate retail cannabis outlets in Yukon?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Private stores	672	23.9%
Government stores	542	19.2%
Mixed model: Government and private retail stores	1,443	51.2%
Other	85	3.0%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	75	2.7%
Grand Total	2,817	100.0%

Table 21—B2. Whether or not you think there should be private stores, if private stores are considered, what types of outlets should be allowed to sell cannabis?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Specialized retailers	1,660	58.9%
Any retailer	920	32.7%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	114	4.0%
Other	123	4.4%
Grand Total	2,817	100.0%

Table 22—B3. Regardless of who operates stores, please indicate what requirements or restrictions should be considered in the development of rules and regulations for cannabis retailers:

Rule or Regulation - YTG	Count in Favour	% in Favour
Training requirements for staff who work in cannabis stores	2,150	76.3%
Whether minors should be allowed on premises	2,129	75.6%
Where cannabis stores can be located	1,665	59.1%
Hours cannabis stores are open	1,493	53.0%
Other products that can be sold in the same location	1,419	50.4%
Number of stores in a given area	1,222	43.4%
None of the above	144	5.1%
Other	99	3.5%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	53	1.9%

*Total responses to this series of questions: 2,817.

Table 23—B4. Should alcohol and cannabis be sold at the same location?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Yes	1,011	35.9%
No, separate location	1,334	47.4%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	472	16.8%
Grand Total	2,817	100.0%

Table 24—B5. Are there some matters that should be left to local governments to determine, even if it means the potential for different rules from community to community in Yukon?

Rule or Regulation - Local Govt	Count in Favour	% in Favour
If they can choose to not have a retail store in their community	1,223	0.434
Where cannabis stores can be located	1,120	0.398
What hours cannabis stores are open	1,008	0.358
If they can choose to restrict possession, personal cultivation and recreational use of cannabis in their community	769	0.273
None of the above	726	0.258
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	272	0.097
Other	74	0.026

*Total responses to this series of questions: 2,817.

Table 25—B6. Consider this statement: Regardless of whether stores are private or publicly operated, services such as online sales and home delivery should be allowed for cannabis. Do you...

Response	Response Count	Response %
Strongly agree	1,133	40.2%
Somewhat agree	507	18.0%
Neither agree nor disagree	166	5.9%
Somewhat disagree	263	9.3%
Strongly disagree	671	23.8%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	77	2.7%
Grand Total	2,817	100.0%

Table 26—B7. Who should oversee and manage cannabis distribution within Yukon?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Government should license private distributors (similar to tobacco or pharmaceuticals)	793	28.2%
Allow producers to distribute directly to retail stores (similar to grocery stores)	687	24.4%
Government should oversee and manage all distribution into or within Yukon and retailers would purchase their wholesale products from the government distributor (similar to liquor off-sales)	671	23.8%
Government distribution to government stores (as with current liquor store model)	499	17.7%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	118	4.2%
Other	49	1.7%
Grand Total	2,817	100.0%

Topic C: Using cannabis in public places or establishments

Table 27—C1. What is your level of agreement with the following statements? Limitations on public consumption should apply to all forms of cannabis (e.g., smoked, eaten, mixed in drinks, etc.).

Response	Response Count	Response %
Strongly agree	961	34.5%
Somewhat agree	658	23.6%
Neither agree nor disagree	200	7.2%
Somewhat disagree	427	15.3%
Strongly disagree	484	17.4%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	54	1.9%
Grand Total	2,784	100.0%

Table 28—C2. Where should the smoking of cannabis be allowed?—on private property.

Response	Response Count	Response %
On private property	2,156	77.4%
In licensed cannabis cafes	1,726	62.0%
In all outdoor public places	538	19.3%
None of the above	337	12.1%
Other	309	11.1%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	39	1.4%

*Total responses to this series of questions: 2,784.

Table 29—C3. Where should the use of cannabis other than smoking (e.g., eating, drinking, lotions, tinctures/drops) be allowed?—inside a private residence.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Inside a private residence	1,804	64.8%
On private property	1,697	61.0%
In licensed cannabis cafes	1,518	54.5%
In all outdoor public places	646	23.2%
None of the above	635	22.8%
Other	131	4.7%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	58	2.1%

*Total responses to this series of questions: 2,784.

Table 30—C4. Thinking about rules for cannabis use in buildings that may contain a mixture of private and shared or semi-public spaces, such as multi-unit dwellings (e.g., rental properties, apartments, condos, and seniors' facilities), which of the following best describes your opinion?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Definitely need special restrictions for where cannabis can be smoked in multi-unit dwellings	1,307	46.9%
Probably need special restrictions for where cannabis can be smoked in multi-unit dwellings	739	26.5%
Do not need special restrictions for where cannabis can be smoked in multi-unit dwellings (same restrictions for single-family and multi-family dwellings)	610	21.9%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	128	4.6%
Grand Total	2,784	100.0%

Table 31—C5. Thinking about the restrictions for public smoking of cannabis, which of the following best describes your opinion? Yukon needs...

Response	Response Count	Response %
The same restrictions on public smoking of cannabis as we have on tobacco	1,585	56.9%
More restrictions on public smoking of cannabis than we have on tobacco	912	32.8%
Less restriction on public smoking of cannabis than we have on tobacco	271	9.7%
Don't know/not sure/ no opinion	16	0.6%
Grand Total	2,784	100.0%

Topic D: Growing cannabis for personal use

Table 32—D1. Should there be further restrictions of the number and size of plants that can be grown for personal use?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Yes	680	25.8%
No	1,725	65.4%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	231	8.8%
Grand Total	2,636	100.0%

Table 33—D2. Should Yukon consider defining where cannabis can be grown on private property (e.g., in a secured structure versus anywhere on the property, including in the garden or yard)?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Yes	990	37.6%
No	1,463	55.5%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	183	6.9%
Grand Total	2,636	100.0%

Topic E: Setting the legal age

Table 33—E1. From the list below, which option is the most appropriate model for setting the minimum age for purchase, possession and personal cultivation of cannabis in Yukon?

Response	Response Count	Response %
18	577	21.3%
19	1,220	45.0%
21	610	22.5%
25	208	7.7%
Other	63	2.3%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	31	1.1%
Grand Total	2,709	100.0%

Table 34—E2. Should Yukon consider lowering the public possession amount for adults to less than 30 grams? (Approximately 30 to 40 joints.)

Response	Response Count	Response %
Yes	813	30.0%
No	1,896	70.0%
Grand Total	2,709	100.0%

Table 35—E2.1. To what amount should Yukon consider lowering the public possession amount for adults?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Do not lower limit from 30 grams	1,896	70.0%
20 grams	266	9.8%
10 grams	458	16.9%
5 grams	30	1.1%
Other amount	20	0.7%
Out of scope	39	1.4%
Grand Total	2,709	100.0%

Table 36—E3. Which of the following approaches should be considered to ensure that users have the information they need to make responsible and healthy choices?—awareness/prevention campaigns.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Public education in stores that sell cannabis	2,218	81.9%
Information in medical offices	2,139	79.0%
Awareness/prevention campaigns	2,009	74.2%
Curriculum in schools	1,959	72.3%
Cannabis addiction support programs	1,727	63.8%
Other	141	5.2%
None of the above	97	3.6%

*Total responses to this series of questions: 2,709.

Topic F: Promoting safety on roads and in workplaces

Table 37—F1. Keeping in mind the limitations with current tests available for cannabis impairment, should the territory consider additional rules to discourage drug-impaired driving, in addition to what the federal government has proposed?

Response	Response Count	Response %
If people drive when they are under the influence of cannabis, they should have their driver's licence suspended	1,121	42.6%
Additional education programs should be established, but no additional rules	968	36.8%
The RCMP should be able to give out tickets and fines for anyone who drives under the influence of cannabis, even if it isn't over the federal legal limit	943	35.8%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	214	8.1%
None of the above	206	7.8%
Other	198	7.5%

*Total responses to this series of questions: 2,631.

Table 38—F2. What is your level of agreement with the following statements? There should be zero tolerance for any alcohol or drugs for new drivers and drivers under the age of 21.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Strongly agree	1,631	62.0%
Somewhat agree	486	18.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	128	4.9%
Somewhat disagree	196	7.4%
Strongly disagree	154	5.9%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	36	1.4%
Grand Total	2,631	100.0%

Table 39—F3. There should be zero tolerance for any alcohol or drugs for drivers operating commercial vehicles.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Strongly agree	1,954	74.3%
Somewhat agree	328	12.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	94	3.6%
Somewhat disagree	118	4.5%
Strongly disagree	118	4.5%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	19	0.7%
Grand Total	2,631	100.0%

Table 40—F4. Does the introduction of legal cannabis require more to be done to keep workers and workplaces safe?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Yes, definitely	955	36.3%
Yes, probably	602	22.9%
No, current protections are adequate	866	32.9%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	147	5.6%
Other	61	2.3%
Grand Total	2,631	100.0%

Topic G: Economic and fiscal implications and opportunities

Table 41—G1. What types of cannabis-related economic opportunities do you support?

Response	Response Count	Response %
Locally grown cannabis licensed by the federal government (e.g., farming)	2,029	84.0%
Manufacture of secondary products (e.g., hemp fiber products)	2,001	82.8%
Retail opportunities	1,727	71.5%
None of the above	128	5.3%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	115	4.8%
Other	74	3.1%

*Total responses to this series of questions: 2,416

Table 42—G2. How important is it for the Government of Yukon to invest in the following: public education.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Very important	1,527	63.2%
Somewhat important	534	22.1%
Neutral	152	6.3%
Somewhat unimportant	85	3.5%
Very unimportant	109	4.5%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	9	0.4%
Grand Total	2,416	100.0%

Table 43—G2. How important is it for the Government of Yukon to invest in the following: addiction prevention and treatment.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Very important	1,240	51.3%
Somewhat important	535	22.1%
Neutral	288	11.9%
Somewhat unimportant	180	7.5%
Very unimportant	160	6.6%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	13	0.5%
Grand Total	2,416	100.0%

Table 44—G2. How important is it for the Government of Yukon to invest in the following: impaired driving enforcement

Response	Response Count	Response %
Very important	1,360	56.3%
Somewhat important	516	21.4%
Neutral	248	10.3%
Somewhat unimportant	159	6.6%
Very unimportant	117	4.8%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	16	0.7%
Grand Total	2,416	100.0%

Table 45—G2. How important is it for the Government of Yukon to invest in the following: incentives to support cannabis sector related economic growth.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Very important	860	35.6%
Somewhat important	583	24.1%
Neutral	407	16.8%
Somewhat unimportant	196	8.1%
Very unimportant	332	13.7%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	38	1.6%
Grand Total	2,416	100.0%

Table 46—G2. How important is it for the Government of Yukon to invest in the following: research into the health impacts of cannabis use.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Very important	1,061	43.9%
Somewhat important	597	24.7%
Neutral	355	14.7%
Somewhat unimportant	189	7.8%
Very unimportant	196	8.1%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	18	0.7%
Grand Total	2,416	100.0%

Table 47—G2. How important is it for the Government of Yukon to invest in the following: mental health supports.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Very important	1,371	56.7%
Somewhat important	535	22.1%
Neutral	243	10.1%
Somewhat unimportant	92	3.8%
Very unimportant	139	5.8%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	36	1.5%
Grand Total	2,416	100.0%

Table 48—G2. How important is it for the Government of Yukon to invest in the following: enforcement to discourage sales to minors.

Response	Response Count	Response %
Very important	1,437	59.5%
Somewhat important	545	22.6%
Neutral	199	8.2%
Somewhat unimportant	92	3.8%
Very unimportant	115	4.8%
Don't know/not sure/no opinion	28	1.2%
Grand Total	2,416	100.0%

Appendix 2: Survey questionnaire

Page 1

The Government of Canada is legalizing cannabis by July 2018.

It's now up to territories and provinces to decide on topics such as how and where it will be sold, where it can be consumed and how to address impaired driving and workplace safety.

HAVE YOUR SAY on how it affects Yukon.

The Government of Yukon wants to hear your ideas on how Yukon should respond and adapt to the upcoming federal cannabis legislation.

Click NEXT to start the survey.

The survey will be open from August 10th, 2017 until the end of day September 30th, 2017.

The personal information in this survey is collected, used and disclosed in accordance with *Yukon's Health Information Privacy and Management Act*, the *Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act* and other applicable laws. A written statement of Health and Social Services information practices can be viewed at www.hss.gov.yk.ca/healthprivacy.php or by contacting the department's Privacy Officer at healthprivacy@gov.yk.ca.

This survey was adapted from the 2017 Cannabis survey created by the Government of Alberta.

Page 2

This survey is made up of one brief survey and an additional seven short optional surveys. Each takes about 10 minutes or less to complete.

Of the optional surveys, you can choose to do one, some, or all of them based on your interest. You can also do some now, and return to this site later for the others.

Share your thoughts on...

(Select all that apply.)

- A. Yukon's cannabis policy objectives
- B. Purchasing cannabis in Yukon
- C. Using cannabis in public
- D. Growing cannabis at home
- E. Setting the legal age
- F. Road and workplace safety
- G. Economic implications
- H. I want to do all of the above surveys

***Are you completing this survey on behalf of...**

- Yourself or your family
- A local government
- Yukon association
- A business
- Another organization
- Other:

If you wish to do so, please specify which government, association or organization you are completing this survey on behalf of. Please do not type any information that can identify you personally.

***Are you a resident of Yukon?**

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to answer

***(If Yukon resident) What community do you live in?**

Your answer will help us understand how opinions vary in different areas.

- Beaver Creek
- Burwash Landing
- Carcross
- Carmacks
- Dawson City
- Destruction Bay
- Faro
- Haines Junction
- Ibx Valley
- Marsh Lake
- Mayo
- Mount Lorne
- Old Crow
- Pelly Crossing
- Ross River
- Tagish
- Teslin
- Watson Lake
- Whitehorse
- Other:

(If not a Yukon resident) Where are you a resident?

- A province or territory other than Yukon
- United States
- Prefer not to answer
- A country other than Canada or the United States (specify):

(If a province or territory other than Yukon) Please select the province or territory you live in:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alberta | <input type="checkbox"/> Nunavut |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Northwest Territories | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quebec | <input type="checkbox"/> New Brunswick |
| <input type="checkbox"/> British Columbia | <input type="checkbox"/> Ontario |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nova Scotia | <input type="checkbox"/> Newfoundland and Labrador |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saskatchewan | <input type="checkbox"/> Prince Edward Island |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manitoba | <input type="checkbox"/> Nunavut |

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Before we begin, we want to clarify some of the terms that are used in this survey.

Cannabis– Cannabis is a broad term used to describe the various products derived from the leaves, flowers and resins of the *Cannabis sativa* and *Cannabis indica* plants, or hybrids of the two. These products exist in various forms, including dried flowers (“weed”, “pot”), hashish, hash oil, tinctures and other concentrates (“dabs”, “shatter”).

Cannabis or marijuana– The federal government has adopted the term “cannabis” to describe cannabis products in general, as opposed to the commonly used term “marijuana,” which typically means the dried flowers of the cannabis plant.

Cannabis use– Cannabis can be used for medical, recreational, industrial or spiritual purposes.

Medical cannabis– Cannabis products that have been prescribed by a healthcare practitioner to treat a specific medical condition.

Recreational cannabis– Using cannabis products for its “high”, the (usually) pleasurable mental and physical effects that can include changes in perception and a heightened mood.

THC– THC (*delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol*) is the chemical compound that is responsible for the psychoactive effects of cannabis (the “high”).

Cannabis consumption– Cannabis can be consumed in many ways, some of which result in secondhand smoke or vapour. These include:

- Smoking – Inhaling smoke from joints (paper-wrapped), blunts (tobacco-wrapped), pipes or bongs.
- Vaporizing – Inhaling the vapour from heated cannabis using a vaporizer, “vape” pen or e-cigarette.
- Edibles – Cannabis can be added to a variety of foods, such as brownies, cookies and candies.
- Drinks – Cannabis extracts can be added to any beverage.

- Dabbing – Heating cannabis concentrates on a hot surface and inhaling the smoke.
- Other methods – These include tinctures taken orally and lotions applied directly to the skin.

Throughout the survey, when the word “smoking” is used it is also intended to include vapourizing, as both smoke and vapour can have harmful second-hand effects.

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***To what degree do you support or oppose the federal government’s decision to legalize cannabis?**

- Strongly oppose
- Somewhat oppose
- Neither support nor oppose
- Somewhat support
- Strongly support
- Don’t know/not sure/no opinion

***How socially acceptable do you think it is for a person to occasionally use the following?**

	Completely unacceptable	Somewhat unacceptable	Neutral	Somewhat acceptable	Completely acceptable	Don't know/not sure/no opinion
Alcohol						
Smoking cannabis for recreational purposes						
Eating cannabis for recreational purposes						
Smoking cannabis for medical purposes						
Eating cannabis for medical purposes						
Tobacco (cigarette/cigar/snuff)						

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A. YUKON’S PROPOSED CANNABIS POLICY OBJECTIVES

The federal government has introduced legislation that will make cannabis legal in Yukon and the rest of Canada by July 2018. Before then, all territories and provinces need to establish their own programs, policies and laws about:

- where and when cannabis can be sold, grown, possessed and consumed; and
- how communities will be protected from potential negative consequences such as the harms of using
- cannabis and drug-impaired driving.

As the Government of Yukon considers its options related to legal cannabis, its decisions will be guided by the following main principles:

Provide for legal, controlled access to cannabis that displaces illegal and criminal activity. Prioritize public health, safety and harm reduction, with a focus on protecting youth from negative health effects.

Supporting principles:

- Adopt a cautious approach to Yukon’s implementation of legalized cannabis.
- Increase public awareness of the implications and consequences of cannabis use.
- Base decisions on current best evidence.
- Respond to new evidence and adjust policies accordingly.
- Consider the unique circumstances of Yukon communities.
- Respect the federal and territorial division of powers.
- Offer an opportunity for the public to provide input on the legalization of cannabis in Yukon.
- Create a Yukon approach that is consistent other jurisdictions, as much is reasonably possible.
- Engage with all governments in Yukon (First Nations and municipal).
- Maximize local benefits while minimizing local harms.
- Consider revenue generation from cannabis sales.

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Please rate the degree to which you either disagree or agree with the following policy principles.

***A1. Prioritize public health, safety and harm reduction, with a focus on protecting youth from negative health effects.**

The purpose of this principle is to reduce potential harm to Yukoners, to promote health and to prevent disease, disability and death. Protecting people from potential safety issues associated with cannabis use by others (e.g., impaired driving and second-hand smoke) is a priority.

- Strongly disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat agree
- Strongly agree
- Don’t know/not sure/no opinion

If you wish to do so, you can enter any comments you have about this principle below:

***A2. Provide for legal, controlled access to cannabis that displaces illegal and criminal activity.**

For adults who choose to use cannabis for non-medicinal purposes the intent is to protect the consumer by providing access to quality-controlled legal cannabis that is free from other drugs and contaminants. A further benefit of this principle is the potential reduction of criminal activity, which supports the objective of public safety.

- Strongly disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat agree
- Strongly agree
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion

If you wish to do so, you can enter any comments you have about this principle below:

A3. Are there other principles Yukon should consider? If so, what are they?

Please do not type any information that can identify you personally.

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B. SALE OF CANNABIS IN YUKON

The federal government made the decision to make cannabis legal in Canada, but each territorial and provincial government must decide:

- **How cannabis will be sold.**
- **How cannabis will be stored and distributed to stores.**
- **Whether additional restrictions are needed.**

How cannabis will be sold

There are three general options for the sale of cannabis:

A. Government stores

Cannabis retail stores would be owned and operated solely by the Government of Yukon.

This option would eliminate the need for some inspections, as the rules would be established and enforced by government staff.

This option would also ensure that government-supplied cannabis is available across the territory.

B. Private retail stores

The Government of Yukon could set rules for things like:

- who can sell cannabis (such as requiring a clean criminal record);
- where it can be sold (e.g., minimum distance from schools);
- what training is required for staff;
- when stores can be open (hours of operation); and
- types of signage on stores (e.g., to make them less appealing to youth).

The Yukon government would:

- act as the wholesaler;
- require anyone who wants to open a retail cannabis store to get a licence; and
- conduct regular inspections to make sure stores were following the rules and not selling cannabis to anyone under age.

C. Mixed model

Similar to Yukon's current alcohol distribution model. The Yukon government would act as wholesaler, and would also operate retail outlets. Some private retailers will also be licensed to sell cannabis.

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***B1. In your view, who should own and operate retail cannabis outlets in Yukon?**

- Private stores: Government should set the rules, but licensed private retailers should run the stores
- Government stores: Government should own and operate all cannabis stores
- Mixed model: Government and private retail stores
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion
- Other:

***B2. Whether or not you think there should be private stores, if private stores are considered, what types of outlets be allowed to sell cannabis?**

- Specialized: Cannabis stores should be specialized, and only sell cannabis products
- Any retailer: Any type of retailer that can meet the licensing requirements should be able to apply for a licence to sell cannabis along with other products
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion
- Other:

***B3. Regardless of who operates stores, please indicate what requirements or restrictions should be considered in the development of rules and regulations for cannabis retailers.**

- Hours cannabis stores are open
- Other products that can be sold in the same location
- Where cannabis stores can be located
- Number of stores in a given area
- Training requirements for staff who work in cannabis stores
- Whether minors should be allowed on premises
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion
- Other:
- None Of The Above

***B4. Should alcohol and cannabis be sold at the same location?**

- Yes
- No, separate location
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion

***B5. Are there some matters that should be left to local governments to determine, even if it means the potential for different rules from community to community in Yukon?**

- What hours cannabis stores are open
- Where cannabis stores can be located
- If they can choose to not have a retail store in their community
- If they can choose to restrict possession, personal cultivation and recreational use of cannabis in their community
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion
- Other:
- None Of The Above

***B6. Consider this statement: "Regardless of whether stores are private or publicly operated, services such as online sales and home delivery should be allowed for cannabis".**

Do you...

- Strongly disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat agree
- Strongly agree
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion

***B7. Who should oversee and manage cannabis distribution within Yukon?**

- Allow producers to distribute directly to retail stores (similar to grocery stores)
- Government should license private distributors (similar to tobacco or pharmaceuticals)
- Government should oversee and manage all distribution into or within Yukon and retailers would purchase their wholesale products from the government distributor (similar to liquor off-sales)
- Government distribution to government stores (as with current liquor store model)
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion
- Other:

B8. Are there any other restrictions that you think the Yukon government should place on the sale and/or distribution of cannabis?

Please do not type any information that can identify you personally.

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C. USING CANNABIS IN PUBLIC PLACES OR ESTABLISHMENTS

The legislation recently introduced by the federal government would allow adults to have up to 30 grams of cannabis in their possession. It's up to the territories and provinces to determine where and under what circumstances cannabis can be consumed in public and in establishments open to the public, such as restaurants, bars and lounges.

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***C1. What is your level of agreement with the following statements?**

Limitations on public consumption should apply to all forms of cannabis (e.g., smoked, eaten, mixed in drinks, etc.)

- Strongly disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat agree
- Strongly agree
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion

C2. Where should the smoking of cannabis be allowed?

- On private property
- In all outdoor public places
- In licensed cannabis cafes
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion
- Other:
- All of the above

C3. Where should the use of cannabis other than smoking (e.g., eating, drinking, lotions, tinctures/drops) be allowed?

- Inside a private residence
- On private property
- In all outdoor public places
- In licensed cannabis cafes
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion
- Other:
- All of the above.

***C4. Thinking about rules for cannabis use in buildings that may contain a mixture of private and shared or semi-public spaces, such as multi-unit dwellings (e.g., rental properties, apartments, condos, and seniors' facilities), which of the following best describes your opinion?**

- Definitely need special restrictions for where cannabis can be smoked in multi-unit dwellings
- Probably need special restrictions for where cannabis can be smoked in multi-unit dwellings
- Do not need special restrictions for where cannabis can be smoked in multi-unit dwellings (same restrictions for single-family and multi-family dwellings)
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion

Second-Hand Smoke

It is possible for the substances in cannabis responsible for the “high” to be found in the urine and blood of individuals who are exposed to second-hand smoke. These non-smokers could potentially experience the effects of cannabis when exposed to a high volume of second-hand smoke in enclosed, poorly-ventilated spaces. The government has strict rules in place to protect Yukoners from secondary smoke from tobacco. These include prohibiting smoking in public places, workplaces and within five metres of a doorway, window, or air intake of a public place or workplace.

These rules could be applied to secondary smoke from cannabis to limit exposure to the negative impacts of cannabis.

***C5. Thinking about the restrictions for public smoking of cannabis, which of the following best describes your opinion? Yukon needs...**

- More restrictions on public smoking of cannabis than we have on tobacco
- The same restrictions on public smoking of cannabis as we have on tobacco
- Less restriction on public smoking of cannabis than we have on tobacco
- Don't know/not sure/ no opinion

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D. GROWING CANNABIS FOR PERSONAL USE

The federal legislation:

- States that up to four cannabis plants can be grown in a house or on a private property.
- Limits the height of plants to 100 centimetres.
- Does not have specific rules for how cannabis plants can be grown in rental properties or in multifamily homes.

- Note that the commercial production of cannabis is regulated strictly by the Government of Canada – provinces and territories do not have the authority to license growers. Visit this web page for more information.

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***D1. Should there be further restrictions of the number and size of plants that can be grown for personal use?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion

***D2. Should Yukon consider defining where cannabis can be grown on private property (e.g., in a secured structure versus anywhere on the property, including in the garden or yard)?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/not sure/ no opinion

D3. If you wish, please enter your comments about whether or not Yukon should consider defining where cannabis can be grown on private property (e.g., in a secured structure versus anywhere on the property, including in the garden or yard).

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E. SETTING THE LEGAL AGE

The federal government has set the minimum age for possession and consumption of cannabis at 18. The new law also states that youth under the age of 18 can possess up to five grams of cannabis without facing a criminal charge. The federal government also indicates that the territories and provinces can choose to set a higher legal age and lower possession limits. Research suggests that cannabis use by those under the age of 25 results in:

- higher risk of addiction; and
- higher risk of health impact.

In Yukon, youth under 18 report using cannabis more often in the last 30 days compared to youth in the rest of Canada, 22.3% versus 13% respectively. Girls living in rural areas of Yukon are more likely to report cannabis use and a pattern of frequent use (six or more times) in the last 30 days compared to boys and urban girls. [View report.]

If the age is set higher than 18, it may reduce some health risks especially for frequent users but it would likely limit Yukon's ability to deter illegal black market activity given current ease of access.

***E1. From the list below, which option is the most appropriate model for setting the minimum age for purchase, possession and personal cultivation of cannabis in Yukon?**

- 18 – the federal minimum age
- 19 – Yukon’s cannabis age should match our drinking age and age of majority
- 21 – as recommended by the Canadian Pediatric Society and the Canadian Medical Association
- 25
- Don’t know/not sure/ no opinion
- Other:

***E2. Should Yukon consider lowering the public possession amount for adults to less than 30 grams? (Approximately 30 to 40 joints.)**

- Yes (go to E3)
- No (go to E2.1)

***E2.1. To what amount should Yukon consider lowering the public possession amount for adults?**

If you choose "Other", please enter a number.

- 20 grams
- 10 grams
- Other:

***E3. Which of the following approaches should be considered to ensure that users have the information they need to make responsible and healthy choices?**

Check all that apply

- Awareness/prevention campaigns
- Public education in stores that sell cannabis
- Curriculum in schools
- Cannabis addiction support programs
- Information in medical offices
- Other:
- None of the above

F. PROMOTING SAFETY ON ROADS AND IN WORKPLACES

Drug-Impaired Driving

Driving while drug-impaired is a serious crime and a risk to you and to others. Cannabis impairment can impact your ability to react while driving, similar to the impacts of alcohol. However, there are limitations with the current tests available for cannabis impairment:

- With alcohol, the blood level and the impairment level go hand-in-hand (the more you drink, the more you’re impaired).
- Cannabis, however, can stay in the system for days and weeks, potentially even after impairment and the risks of impairment have gone away.
- Inhaling second-hand smoke could lead to testing positive for cannabis.

The legislation proposed by the federal government establishes a limit for how much THC (the chemical in cannabis that gives you the “high”) you can have in your system. This legislation is similar to how the legal limit is established for alcohol. These new laws also maintain the police’s ability to conduct a roadside test if they have reason to believe you are impaired. As with alcohol, the federal government also allows for the territories and provinces to make additional rules related to drug-impaired driving.

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***F1. Keeping in mind the limitations with current tests available for cannabis impairment, should the territory consider additional rules to discourage drug-impaired driving, in addition to what the federal government has proposed?**

Check all that apply

- If people drive when they are under the influence of cannabis, they should have their driver’s licence suspended
- The RCMP should be able to give out tickets and fines for anyone who drives under the influence of cannabis, even if it isn’t over the federal legal limit
- Additional education programs should be established, but no additional rules
- Don’t know/not sure/no opinion
- Other:
- None of the above

***F2. What is your level of agreement with the following statements?**

There should be zero tolerance for any alcohol or drugs for new drivers and drivers under the age of 21.

- Strongly disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat agree
- Strongly agree
- Don’t know/not sure/no opinion

***F3. There should be zero tolerance for any alcohol or drugs for drivers operating commercial vehicles.**

- Strongly disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Somewhat agree
- Strongly agree
- Don’t know/not sure/no opinion

Workplace Safety

Every Yukoner has the right to a safe and healthy workplace.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act requires that:

1. Employers establish workplaces that protect the health and safety of workers.
2. Workers take all necessary precautions to ensure their own health and safety and that of any other person in the workplace.

The *Occupational Health and Safety Act* requires that workers not be impaired while at work or in the workplace regardless of the substance or situation that is causing the impairment. Both the employer and worker are liable to be fined or charged if the worker is found to be impaired in the workplace.

***F4. Does the introduction of legal cannabis require more to be done to keep workers and workplaces safe?**

- Yes, definitely
- Yes, probably
- No, current protections are adequate
- Don't know/not sure/ no opinion
- Other:

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G. ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPLICATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The legalization of cannabis:

- may generate new economic activity across the country from both primary production and value-added
- opportunities; and
- could create new employment.

At this time, the potential for additional territorial revenue appears to be relatively low. The federal government will likely levy its own taxes on cannabis products. Retail prices must be kept reasonable and similar to other territories and provinces in order to deter the illicit market. Yukon will face additional costs associated with setting up and regulating a distribution and retail system, carrying out public education, and managing the other effects of legalization, including impacts on our health system.

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***G1. What types of cannabis-related economic opportunities do you support?**

- Check all that apply
- Locally grown cannabis licensed by the federal government (e.g., farming)
- Manufacture of secondary products (e.g., hemp fiber products)
- Retail opportunities
- Don't know/not sure/no opinion
- Other:
- None of the above

***G2. How important is it for the Government of Yukon to invest in the following:**

	Very unimportant	Somewhat unimportant	Neutral	Somewhat important	Very important	Don't know/not sure/no opinion
Public education						
Addiction prevention and treatment						
Impaired driving enforcement						
Incentives to support cannabis sector related economic growth						
Research into the health impacts of cannabis use						
Mental health supports						
Enforcement to discourage sales to minors						

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In this last section, we have five to seven more questions that will help us to analyze the results.

***What is your age?**

- Under 15
- 15 to 17
- 18
- 19
- 20 to 24
- 25 to 29
- 30 to 34
- 35 to 39
- 40 to 44
- 45 to 49
- 50 to 54
- 55 to 59
- 60 to 64
- 65 to 69
- 70 to 74
- 75 or older
- Prefer not to answer

***Do you identify as...**

- Male
- Female
- Other
- Prefer not to answer

***What is the highest level of education you have completed?**

- Some high school
- High school diploma
- Some university or college
- Certificate or diploma from a college or trades school
- Bachelor's degree
- Master's, Doctoral, professional degree
- Prefer not to answer
- Other:

***Are you a parent?**

- Yes
- No

***(If parent) How many dependent children do you have?**

A dependent is a child aged 17 or younger who relies on you for financial or other support.

- None
- One
- Two
- Three
- Four or more

***(If one dependent) How old is your dependent child?**

- 9 or younger
- 10 to 12
- 13
- 14
- 15 to 17
- Prefer not to answer

***(If two or more dependent children) How old is your youngest dependent child?**

- 9 or younger
- 10 to 12
- 13
- 14
- 15 to 17
- Prefer not to answer

***(If two or more dependent children) How old is your oldest dependent child?**

- 9 or younger
- 10 to 12
- 13
- 14
- 15 to 17
- Prefer not to answer

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Do you have any additional thoughts to share?

Please do not type any information that can identify you personally.

End page

Thank you for sharing your thoughts on the future of cannabis legalization in Yukon.

Your input, along with the input of other Yukoners, interested organizations and experts will be used to inform the legalization of cannabis in Yukon.

If you have questions or would like further information, please contact cannabis@gov.yk.ca.