

Cannabis Policy Study in the Territories

Nunavut

2022 Report

AUGUST 2023

Foreword and Acknowledgements

In October 2018, Canada became the second country to legalize non-medical cannabis. The primary objectives of the federal *Cannabis Act* include preventing young persons from accessing cannabis and protecting public health and safety by establishing a legal regulatory framework.

The Cannabis Policy Study in the Territories is a population-based research study designed to examine the public health impacts of cannabis policies, including legalization of medical and non-medical cannabis. The cross-sectional survey was piloted in 2021, was repeated at 12 months (2022), and is scheduled to be repeated again in 12 months (2023) in the 3 territories in Canada: Nunavut, Yukon, and Northwest Territories. For more information about the study, please visit the project website: www.cannabisproject.ca/territories.

The current report summarizes findings from the 2022 Cannabis Policy Study in the Territories, with a focus on results specific to Nunavut. The research team would like to acknowledge the territorial governments, Indigenous organizations in Nunavut, Yukon, and Northwest Territories, and the Nunavut Advisory Council for their feedback on and support of this study.

The Cannabis Policy Study in the Territories is part of the larger International Cannabis Policy Study (ICPS), which includes annual population-based surveys conducted in the 10 provinces in Canada, and in the United States (since 2018), as well as Australia and New Zealand (since 2021). As the online survey used in the Cannabis Policy Study in the Territories was adapted from the ICPS, the majority of the survey measures included were identical between the two studies. Of note, individuals aged 16+ in the Cannabis Policy Study in the Territories were recruited using the methods described on page 5, whereas individuals aged 16-65 in the ICPS were recruited through an online consumer panel.

FUNDING

Funding for this study was provided by a Health Canada Substance Use and Addictions Program (SUAP) project grant.

ETHICS CLEARANCE

The project has been reviewed and approved by the Nunavut Research Institute in Nunavut (research license #05 013 21N-M and 05 001 22R-M), Scientists and Explorers licencing program in Yukon (research license #21-50S&E and 22-04S&E), Aurora Research Institute in the Northwest Territories (research license #16891 and 16960), University of Waterloo Research Ethics Committee (ORE #42817), and Public Health Ontario Ethics Review Board (#2021-021.01 to 2021-021.03).

SUGGESTED CITATION

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Methods

OVERVIEW

The Cannabis Policy Study in the Territories is a repeat cross-sectional survey conducted annually in the 3 territories in Canada (Nunavut, Yukon, and Northwest Territories) to examine trends in cannabis use and policy. This report summarizes key indicators from the 2022 survey conducted from September 12 to October 27, 2022.

SAMPLE

Respondents aged 16+ who use and do not use cannabis were recruited across the 3 territories through mail push-to-web invitations sent via Canada Post licensed residential household and neighbourhood mailing lists, which include a near census of households across the 3 territories. The study was promoted using several methods: 1) local Research Assistants in 4 cities/hamlets in the 3 territories distributed study posters in their communities; 2) Indigenous and government organizations shared the study posters with their networks and posted them on physical bulletin boards and/or social media; 3) study posters were shared on public community pages on social media; 4) unpaid interviews were conducted with local media outlets; and, 5) radio and digital ads were purchased from local media outlets. Participants who completed the survey received a \$20 e-transfer as remuneration. The final analytic sample for 2022 included 2,462 respondents across the 3 territories.

SURVEY

The survey covers the following content areas:

- prevalence and patterns of cannabis use;
- cannabis purchasing and price;
- cannabis consumption and product types;
- commercial retail environment;

- risk behaviours;
- cannabis knowledge, perceptions of risk and social norms;
- exposure to health warnings and public educational campaigns;
- exposure to cannabis marketing and branding;
- substance use and other risk behaviours; and
- socio-demographics and socio-economic status.

DATA ANALYSIS

Post-stratification survey weights were created using age-by-sex-by-territory and education groups, using 2021 Canadian Census data. With the exception of the unweighted sample profile characteristics, all estimates in the current report are weighted and rescaled to the original sample size within each territory.

For 4 key indicators, results are presented using the breakdowns: Nunavut, Yukon, and Northwest Territories; within Iqaluit, Whitehorse, and Yellowknife, and outside these 3 cities; and, all 3 territories, and the 10 Canadian provinces from the 2022 survey of the larger International Cannabis Policy Study (ICPS). For all other indicators, results are presented for Nunavut, Yukon, and Northwest Territories. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals. In the figures presenting results, 'Don't know' responses were retained, and 'Refuse to answer' responses were excluded.

TECHNICAL REPORT

The survey and technical report are available at: www.cannabisproject.ca/territories. The technical report includes detailed information on methodology, survey weighting, and data suppression guidelines.

Sample profile (n=2,462)

	Nunavut n=134	Yukon n=1,415	Northwest Territories n=913
Sex			
Female	72 (54%)	796 (56%)	501 (55%)
Male	62 (46%)	619 (44%)	412 (45%)
Age group (years)			
16 - 25	16 (12%)	140 (10%)	113 (12%)
26 - 35	43 (32%)	344 (24%)	241 (26%)
36 - 45	33 (25%)	314 (22%)	211 (23%)
46 - 55	25 (19%)	213 (15%)	149 (16%)
56 - 65	10 (7%)	184 (13%)	121 (13%)
66+	7 (5%)	220 (16%)	78 (9%)
Region within Nunavut			
Qikiqtani (i.e., Iqaluit, Sanikiluaq, Igloodik, Qikiqtarjuaq, Eureka, Pangnirtung)	93 (69%)	-	-
Kitikmeot (i.e., Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk, Kugluktuk, Taloyoak)	31 (23%)	-	-
Kivalliq (i.e., Arviat, Rankin Inlet, Naujaat)	10 (7%)	-	-
Location			
Within Iqaluit, Whitehorse, or Yellowknife	84 (63%)	1,350 (95%)	705 (77%)
Outside Iqaluit, Whitehorse, or Yellowknife	50 (37%)	65 (5%)	208 (23%)

Sample profile (n=2,462)

	Nunavut n=134	Yukon n=1,415	Northwest Territories n=913
Ethnicity			
Indigenous	58 (43%)	174 (12%)	231 (25%)
Inuk (Inuit)	56 (42%)	12 (1%)	61 (7%)
First Nations	#	103 (7%)	113 (12%)
Métis	#	50 (4%)	50 (5%)
Unstated	#	9 (1%)	7 (1%)
White	55 (41%)	1,048 (74%)	548 (60%)
Other/mixed/unstated	21 (16%)	193 (14%)	134 (15%)
Highest education level			
High school diploma or less	45 (34%)	187 (13%)	176 (19%)
Some college/university/technical training	35 (26%)	458 (32%)	269 (29%)
Bachelor's degree or higher	54 (40%)	761 (54%)	458 (50%)
Unstated	0 (0%)	9 (1%)	10 (1%)
Personal gross income			
<\$50,000	21 (16%)	209 (15%)	118 (13%)
\$50,000 to <\$100,000	16 (12%)	418 (30%)	205 (22%)
≥\$100,000	68 (51%)	611 (43%)	478 (52%)
Unstated	29 (22%)	177 (13%)	112 (12%)
Income adequacy			
Very difficult/difficult	31 (23%)	240 (17%)	178 (20%)
Neither difficult/easy	45 (34%)	457 (32%)	283 (31%)
Easy/very easy	49 (37%)	670 (47%)	418 (46%)
Unstated	9 (7%)	48 (3%)	34 (4%)

UNWEIGHTED RESULTS.

INDIGENOUS: INCLUDES ALL RESPONDENTS WHO SELF-IDENTIFIED (IN PART OR EXCLUSIVELY) INDIGENOUS ETHNICITY OR STATUS.

FOR INCOME ADEQUACY, RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED 'THINKING ABOUT YOUR FAMILY'S INCOME, HOW DIFFICULT OR EASY IS IT TO MAKE ENDS MEET?'

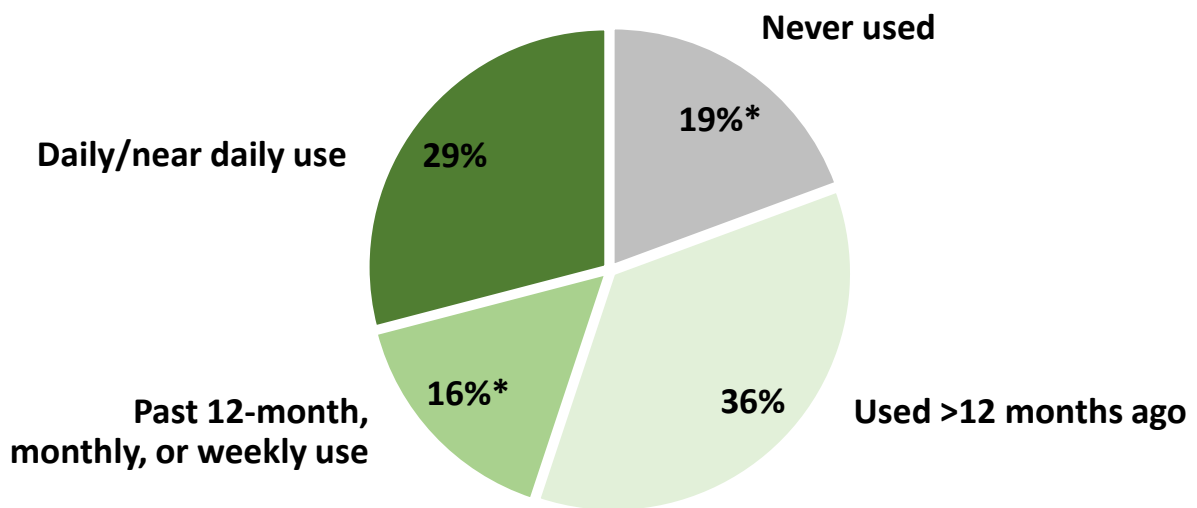
RESULT SUPPRESSED DUE TO SMALL SAMPLE SIZE (N<5 FOR DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES).



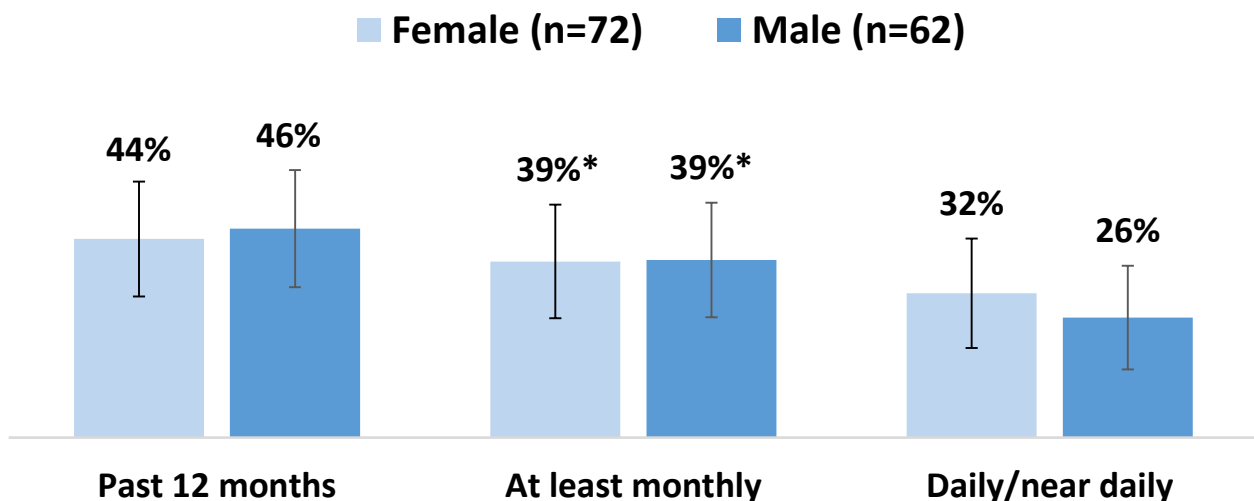
Cannabis prevalence

Nunavut (n=134)

Respondents were asked to report their frequency of cannabis use. In Nunavut, the prevalence of daily/near daily use was 29%, while the prevalence of never having used was 19%. By sex, the prevalence of having used cannabis in the past 12 months, at least monthly (both inclusive of more frequent cannabis use), and daily/near daily were similar among females and males.



By Sex



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

CANNABIS USE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS INCLUSIVE OF MORE FREQUENT CANNABIS USE.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.



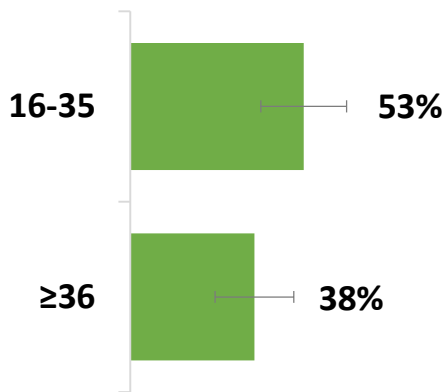
Cannabis prevalence

Nunavut (n=134)

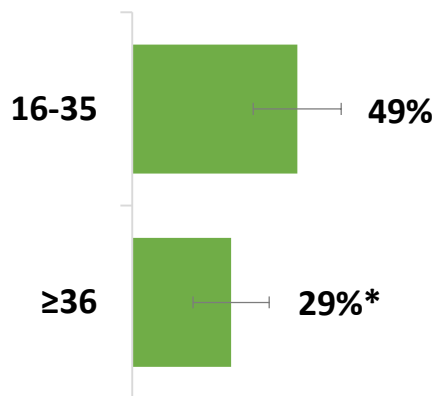
In Nunavut, a higher prevalence of younger individuals (ages 16-35) reported using cannabis in the past 12 months (inclusive of more frequent cannabis use) than older individuals (≥36). A higher prevalence of individuals with less education (a high school diploma or less) reported using cannabis in the past 12 months than those with more education (some college/technical training or Bachelor’s degree or higher).

By age

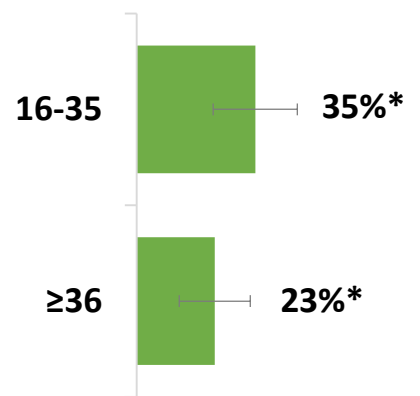
Past 12 months



At least monthly

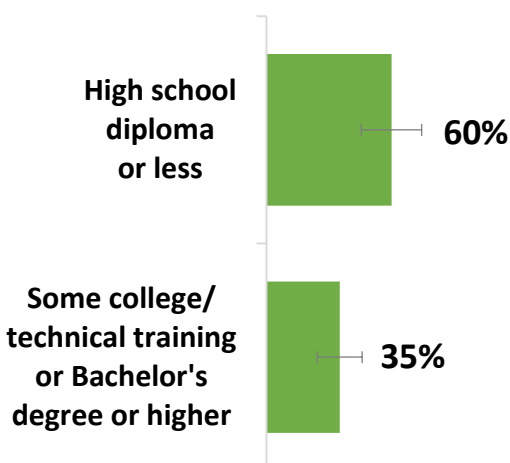


Daily/near daily

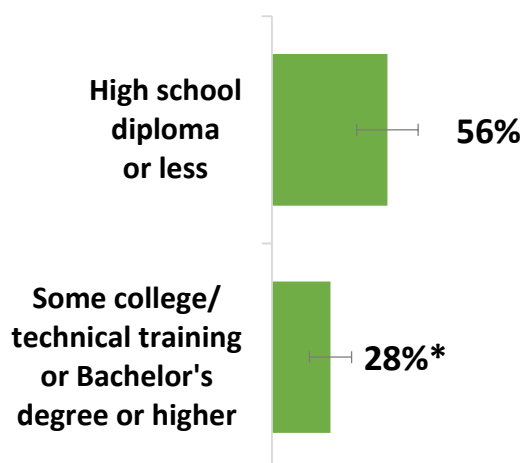


By education

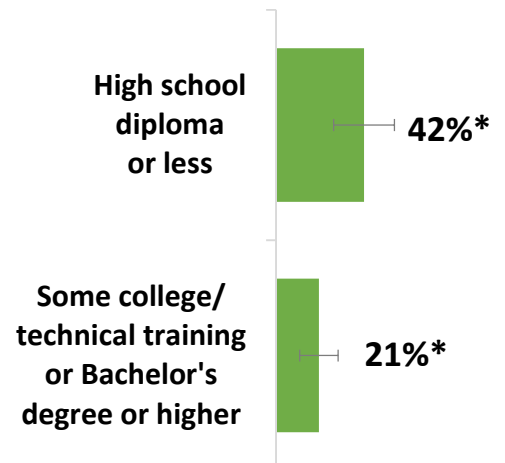
Past 12 months



At least monthly



Daily/near daily



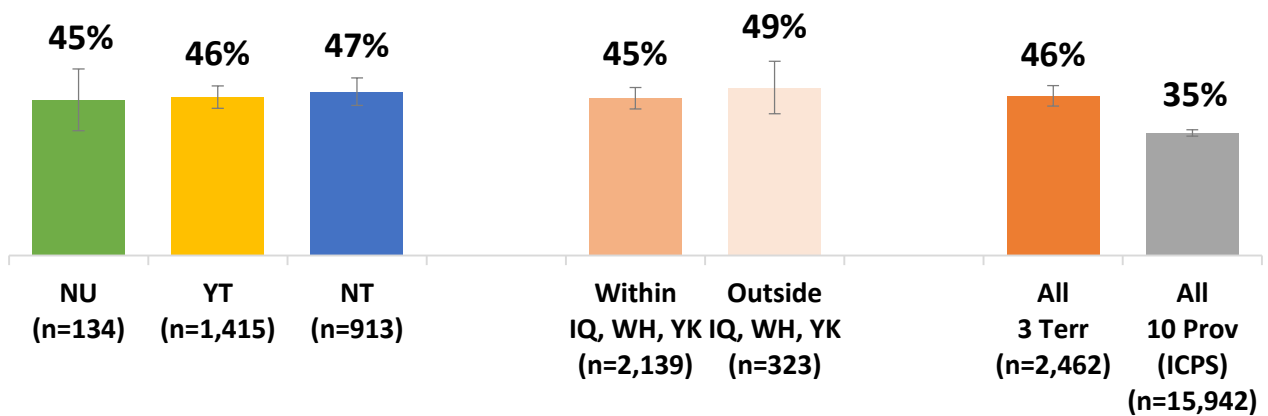
WEIGHTED RESULTS.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

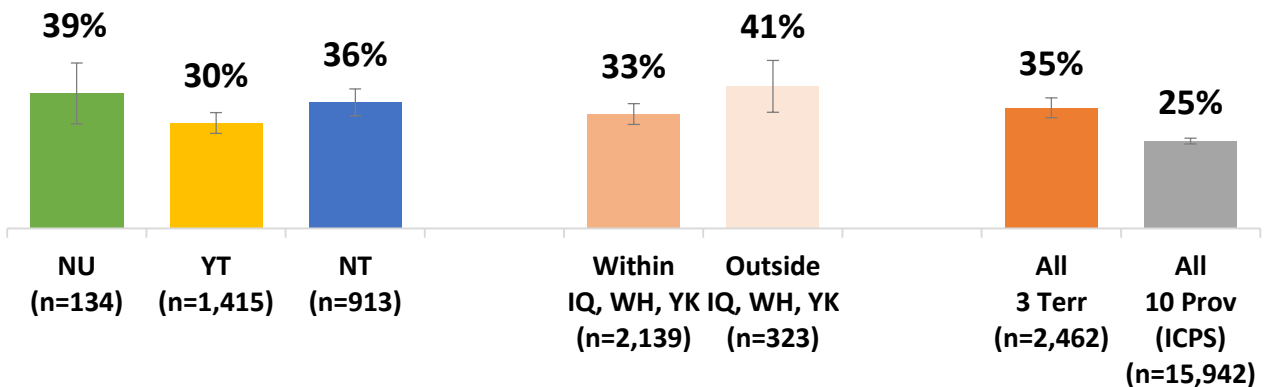
Cannabis prevalence

In Nunavut, the prevalence of past 12-month use (inclusive of more frequent cannabis use) was 45%. Prevalence of daily/near daily use was higher in Nunavut than in Yukon and Northwest Territories. Prevalence of at least monthly and daily/near daily use was higher outside the cities of Iqaluit, Whitehorse, and Yellowknife compared to within these cities. Prevalence of cannabis use was generally higher in the 3 territories than in all 10 provinces based on results from the International Cannabis Policy Study (ICPS).

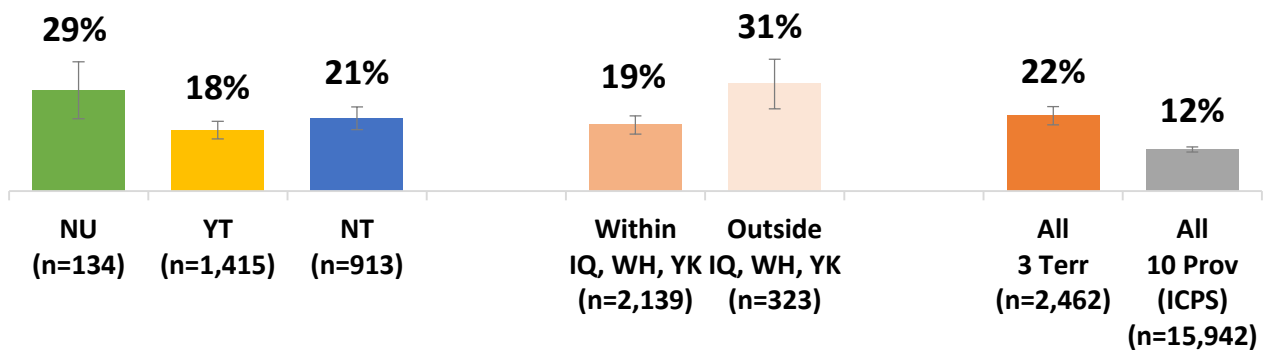
Past 12 months



At least monthly



Daily/near daily



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES; IQ, IQALUIT; WH, WHITEHORSE; YK, YELLOWKNIFE; TERR, TERRITORIES; PROV, PROVINCES; ICPS, INTERNATIONAL CANNABIS POLICY STUDY.

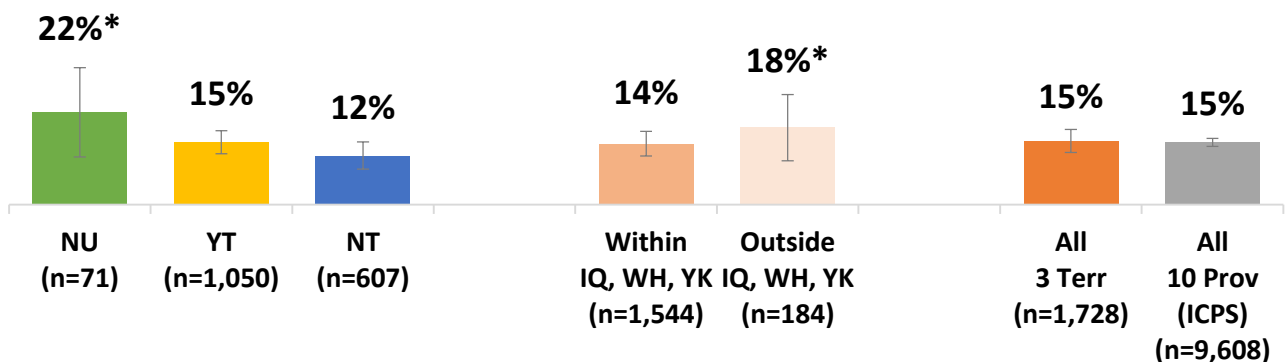


Cannabis and vehicle use

Among ‘ever’ cannabis consumers with a valid driver’s license in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting having driven a vehicle within 2 hours of cannabis use was slightly higher in Nunavut (22%) than in Yukon (15%), Northwest Territories (12%), and all 10 provinces from the ICPS (15%). In Nunavut, 27% reported having been a passenger with a driver who had used cannabis within 2 hours, which is slightly higher relative to Yukon (19%) and Northwest Territories (18%). This measure was also slightly higher outside the cities of Iqaluit, Whitehorse, and Yellowknife (27%) compared to within these cities (19%).

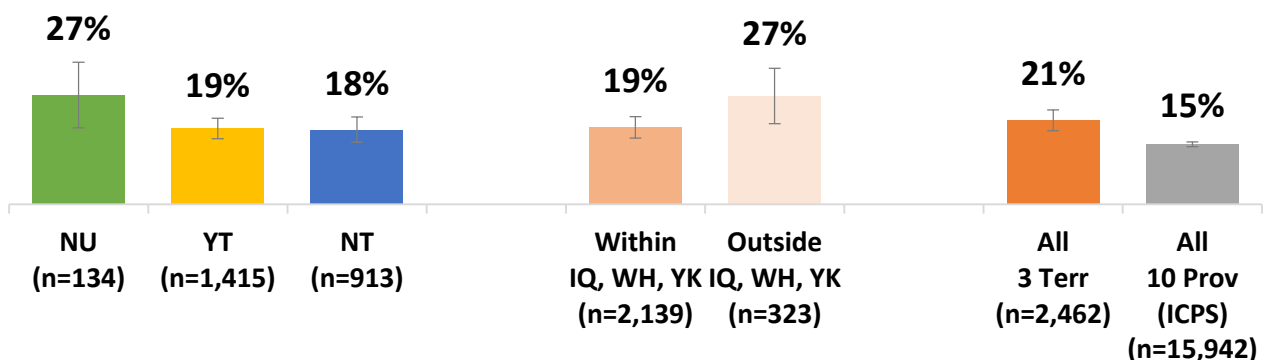
Driven a vehicle within 2 hours of cannabis use

% YES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG ‘EVER’ CANNABIS CONSUMERS WITH A VALID DRIVER’S LICENSE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



Was a passenger in a vehicle with a driver who had used cannabis within 2 hours

% YES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES; IQ, IQALUIT; WH, WHITEHORSE; YK, YELLOWKNIFE; TERR, TERRITORIES; PROV, PROVINCES; ICPS, INTERNATIONAL CANNABIS POLICY STUDY.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

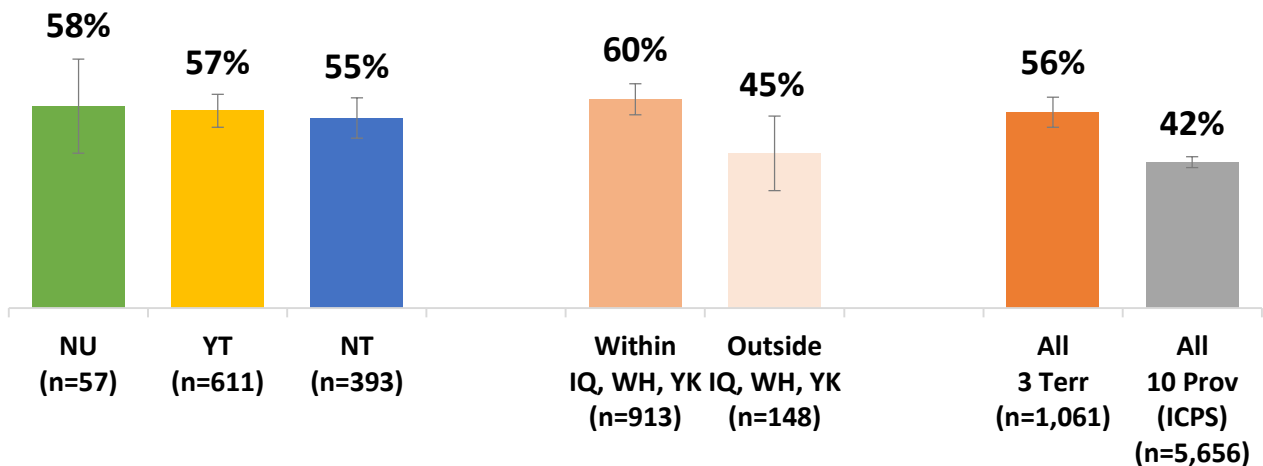
Polysubstance use

Among past 12-month cannabis consumers in Nunavut, 58% reported having used cannabis on the same occasion with alcohol, and 43% used cannabis on the same occasion with tobacco cigarettes in the past 12 months. A higher percent within the cities of Iqaluit, Whitehorse, and Yellowknife (60%) reported using cannabis and alcohol on the same occasion compared to outside these cities (45%). In contrast, a higher percent outside these cities (44%) reported using cannabis and tobacco compared to within these cities (25%). Higher use of cannabis on the same occasion with alcohol and with tobacco were observed in the 3 territories than in all 10 provinces from the ICPS.

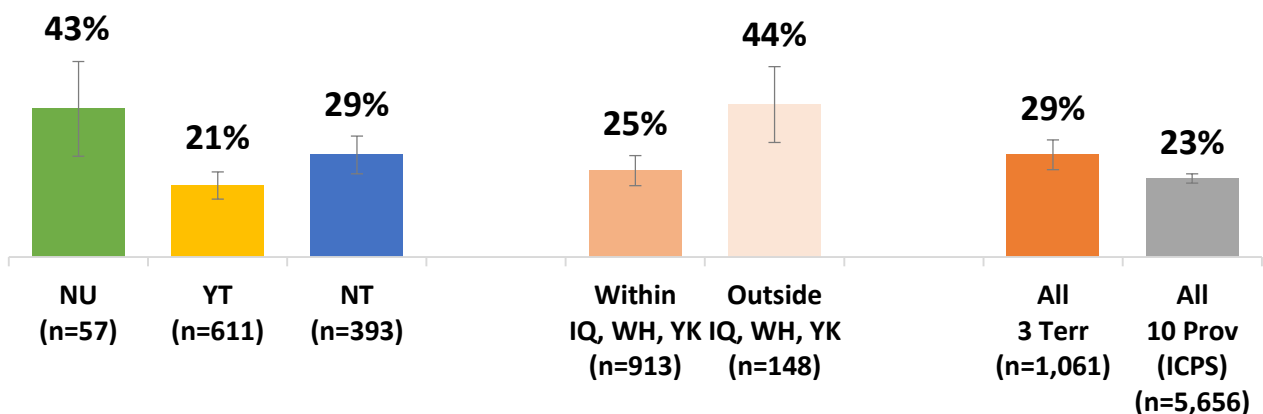
Simultaneous co-use of cannabis and alcohol or tobacco cigarettes in the past 12 months

% YES TO USING CANNABIS AND ANOTHER SUBSTANCE ON THE SAME OCCASION IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS

Alcohol



Tobacco cigarettes



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

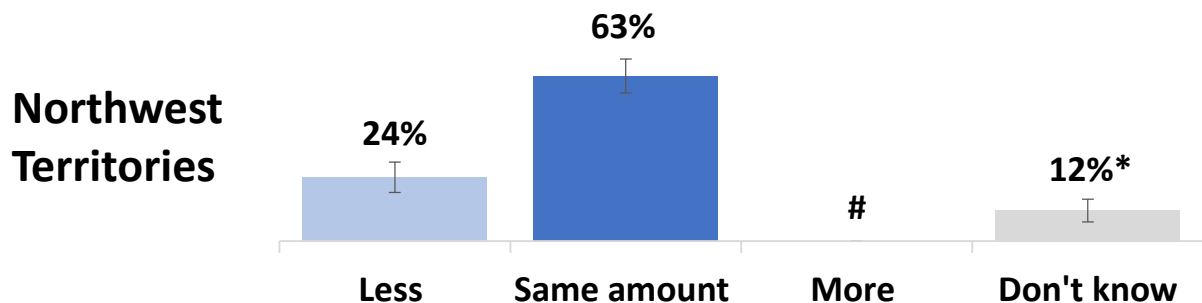
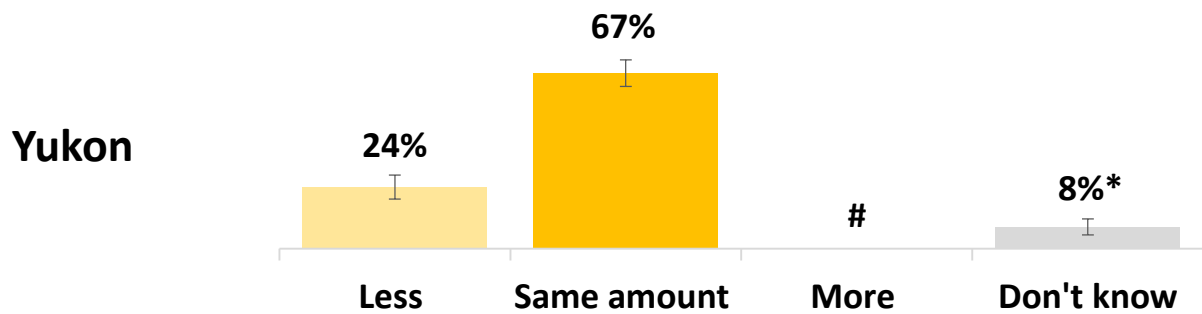
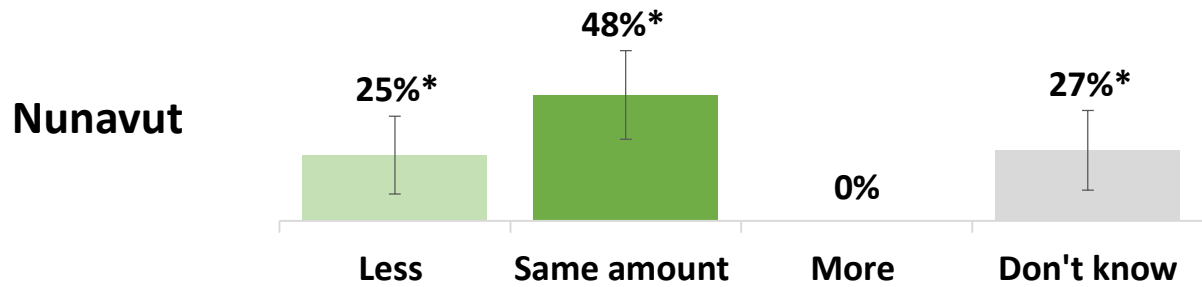
NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES; IQ, IQALUIT; WH, WHITEHORSE; YK, YELLOWKNIFE; TERR, TERRITORIES; PROV, PROVINCES; ICPS, INTERNATIONAL CANNABIS POLICY STUDY. FOR NU, RESULTS SUPPRESSED FOR CO-USE WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES.

Cannabis and alcohol use

Among respondents in Nunavut who used cannabis and alcohol in the past 12 months, 25% reported drinking less alcohol as a result of cannabis legalization, while 48% said they drank the same amount.

Has the amount of alcohol you drink changed as a result of cannabis legalization? Do you drink: less, same amount, more, or don't know?

% AMONG RESPONDENTS WHO USED CANNABIS AND ALCOHOL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS. NU (N=39), YT (N=493), NT (N=311)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

HIGH SAMPLING VARIABILITY; RESULT SUPPRESSED.



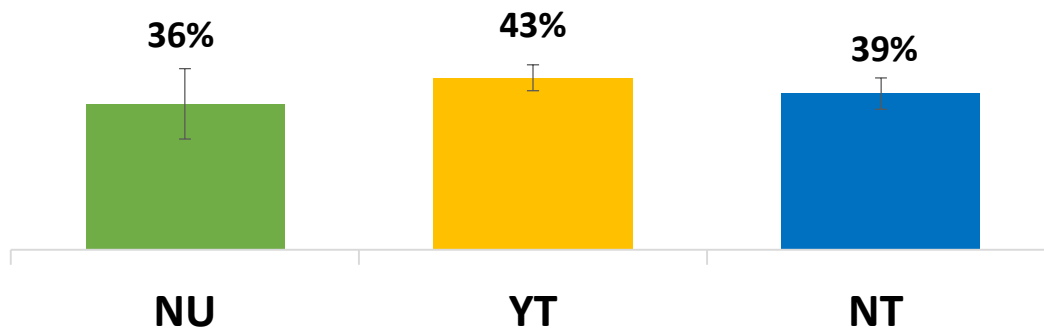
Cannabis and alcohol use

In Nunavut, 36% reported using alcohol at least weekly in the past 12 months. At least weekly alcohol use was higher among past 12-month cannabis consumers.

During the past 12 months, how often did you usually have any kind of beverage containing alcohol?

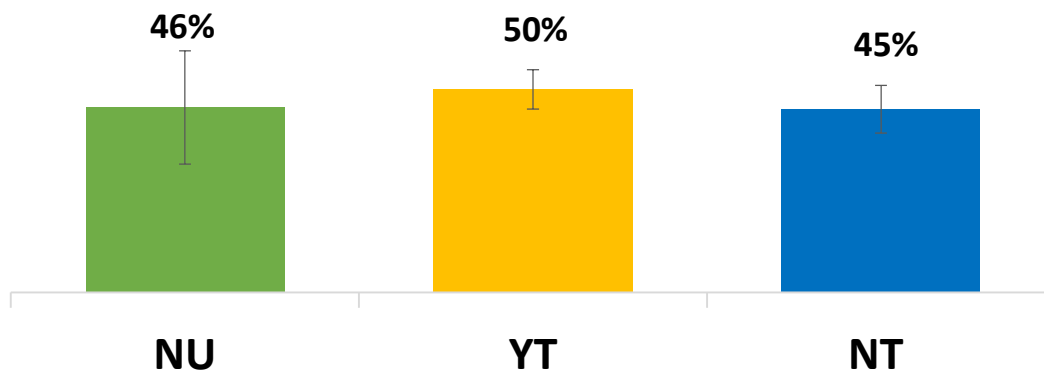
At least weekly alcohol use among all respondents

% YES TO DRINKING ALCOHOL AT LEAST WEEKLY, AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS.
NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913)



At least weekly alcohol use among past 12-month cannabis consumers

% YES TO DRINKING ALCOHOL AT LEAST WEEKLY, AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393)



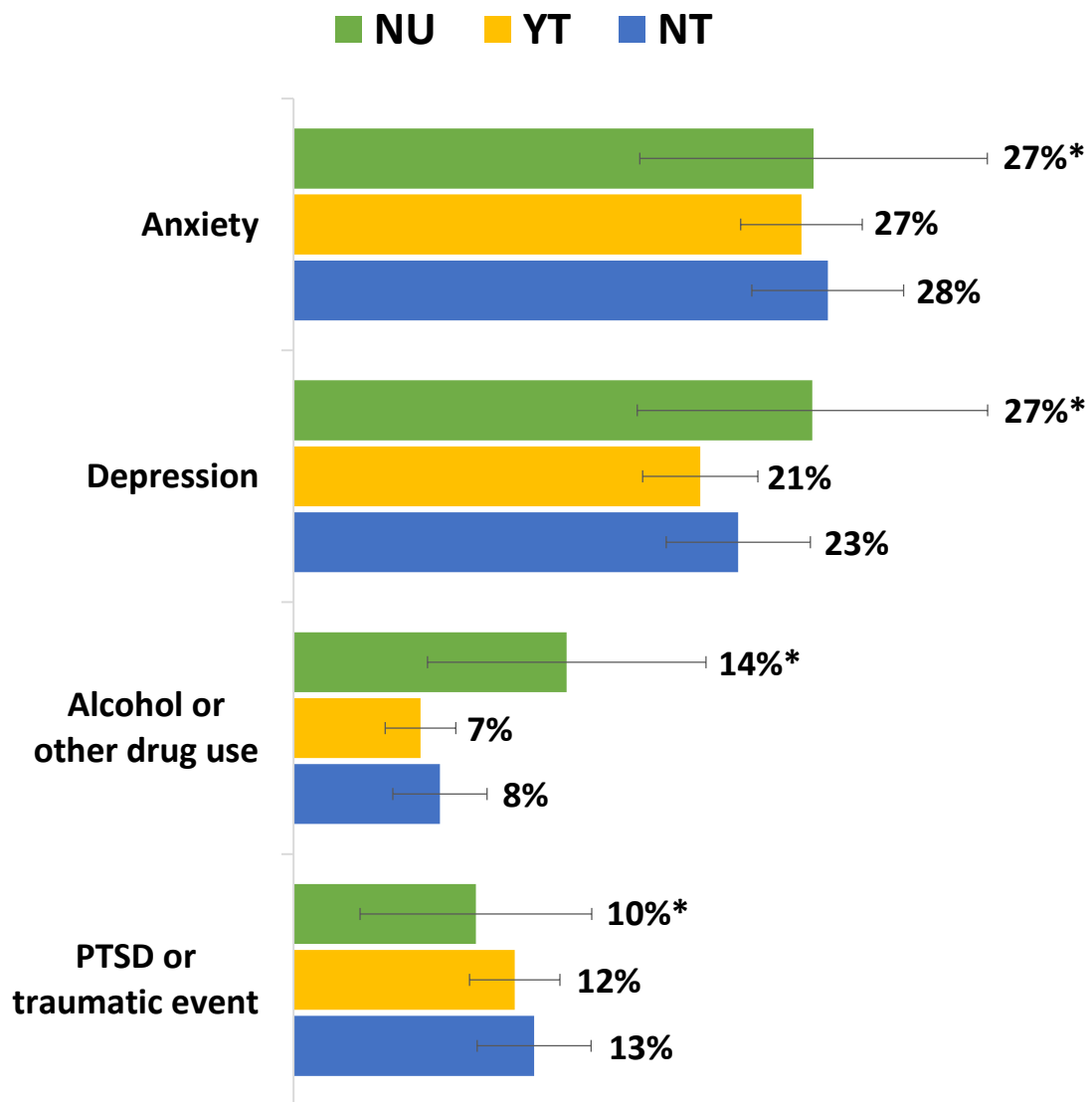


Use for mental health symptoms

In Nunavut, 42% of 'ever' cannabis consumers reported having used cannabis to improve or manage their mental health. Ever-cannabis consumers in Nunavut most frequently reported having used cannabis to improve or manage 'anxiety' (27%) and 'depression' (27%). Results were similar across the territories.

Have you ever used cannabis to improve or manage symptoms for any of the following?

% YES, AMONG 'EVER' CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=105), YT (N=1,128), NT (N=707)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

FOR NU, RESULTS SUPPRESSED FOR OTHER MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS.

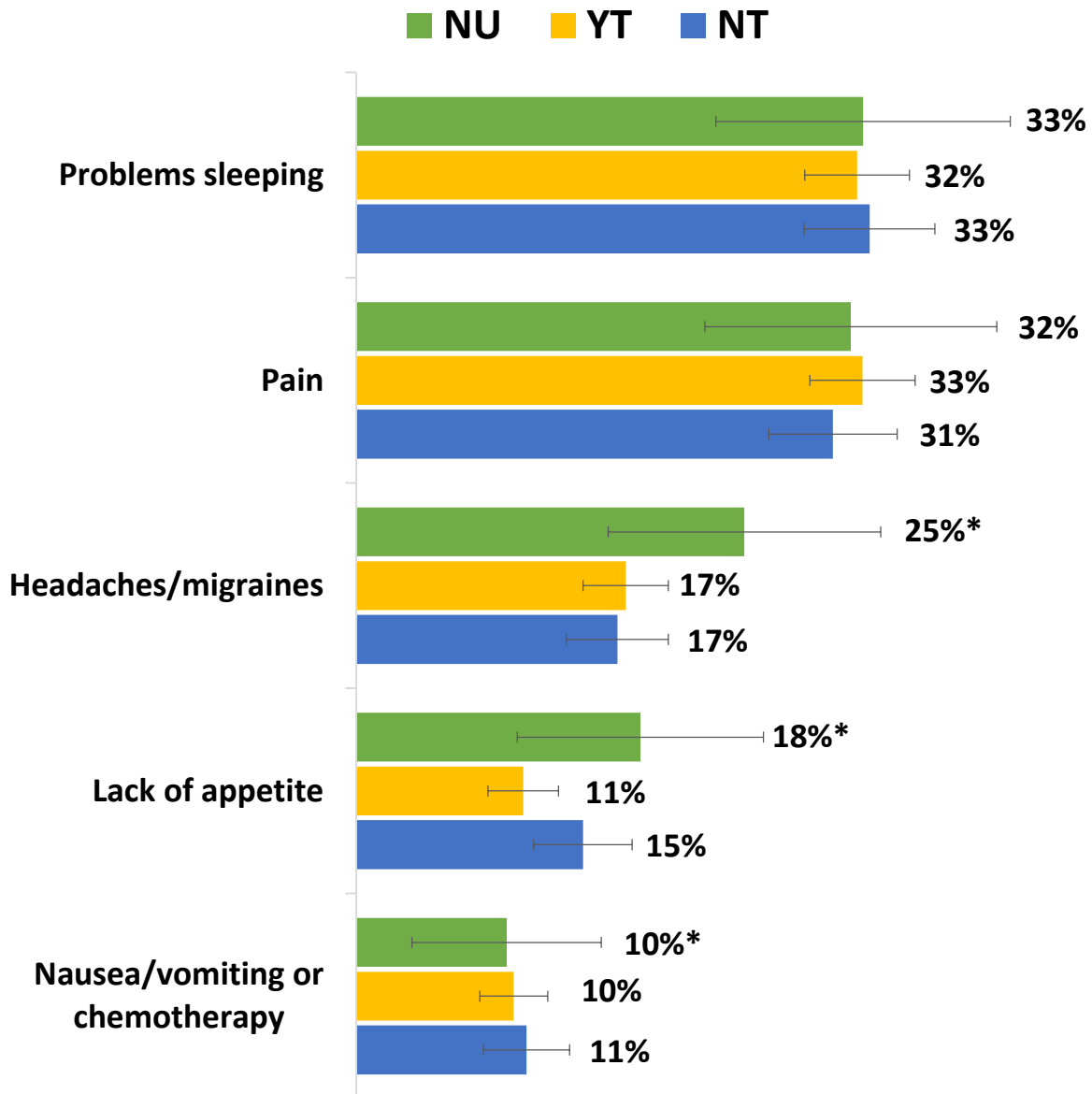


Use for physical health symptoms

In Nunavut, 47% of ‘ever’ cannabis consumers reported having used cannabis to improve or manage their physical health. Ever-cannabis consumers in Nunavut most frequently reported having used cannabis to improve or manage ‘problems sleeping’ (33%) and ‘pain’ (32%). Results were similar across the territories.

Have you ever used cannabis to improve or manage symptoms for any of the following?

% YES, AMONG ‘EVER’ CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=105), YT (N=1,128), NT (N=707)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

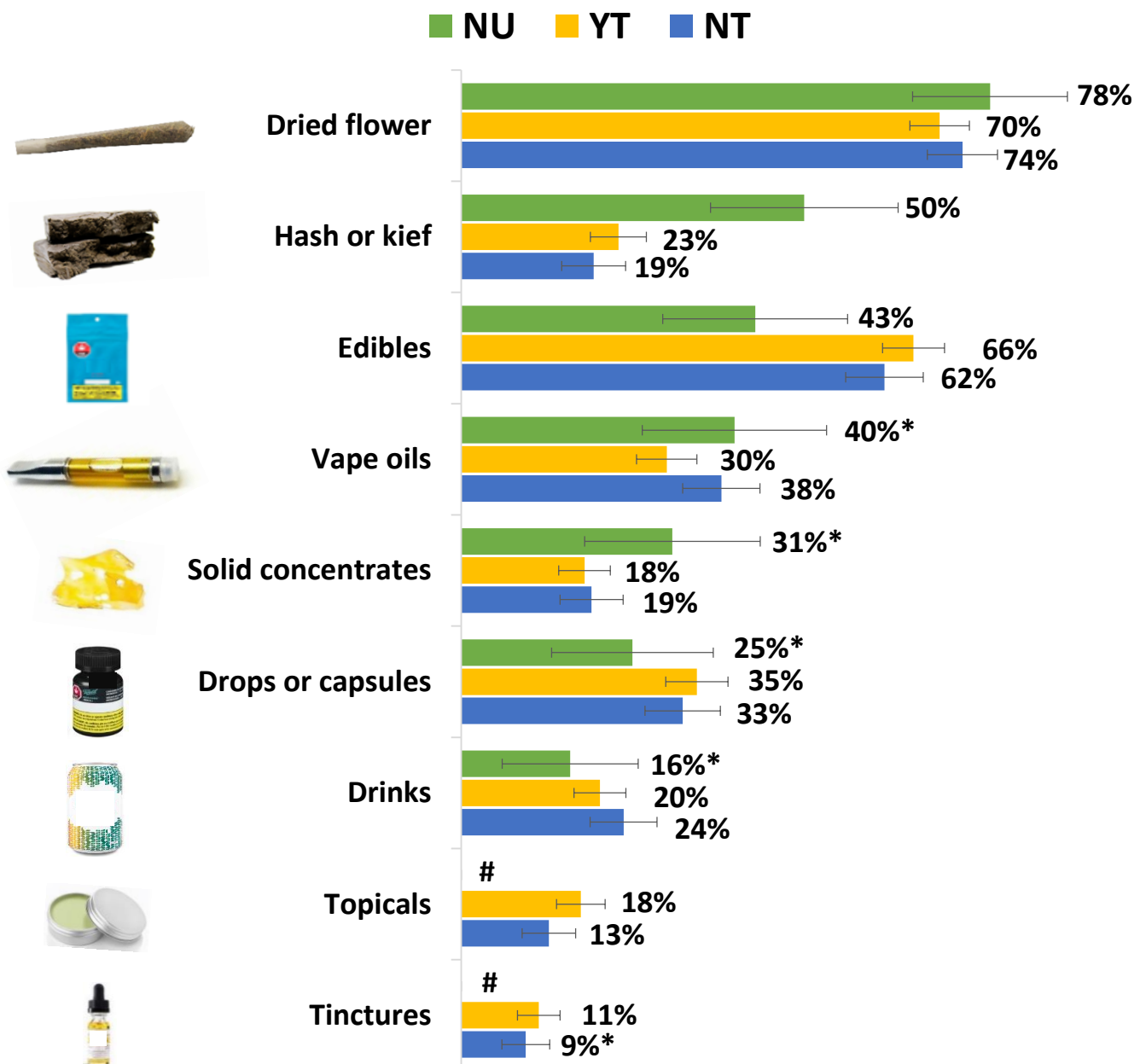
FOR NU, RESULTS SUPPRESSED FOR OTHER PHYSICAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS.

Types of cannabis products

In Nunavut, among past 12-month cannabis consumers, the most common types of products used in the past 12 months were dried flower (78%), hash or kief (50%), and edibles (43%). In Nunavut, hash or kief and solid concentrates were more commonly used, whereas edibles were less commonly used compared to Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Have you used cannabis in any of the following ways?

% YES IN PAST 12 MONTHS, AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

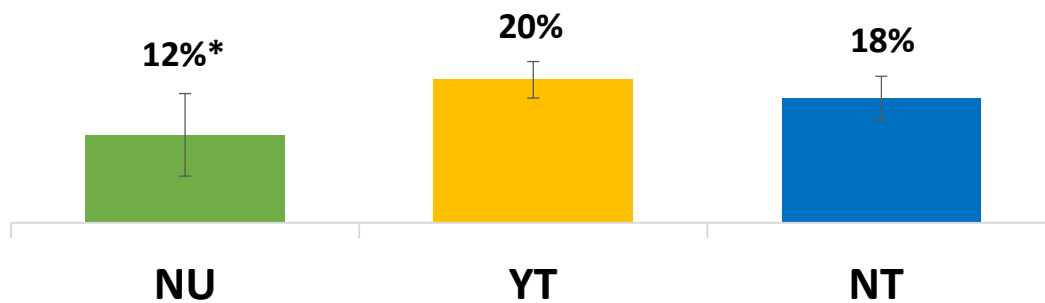
HIGH SAMPLING VARIABILITY; RESULT SUPPRESSED.

Use of 'non-THC' CBD-only products

In Nunavut, the prevalence of using 'CBD-only products' (with no THC) in the past 12 months was 12%, lower than in Yukon (20%) and Northwest Territories (18%).

Have you used any CBD products with no THC (including CBD oil) in the past 12 months?

% YES, AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS. NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

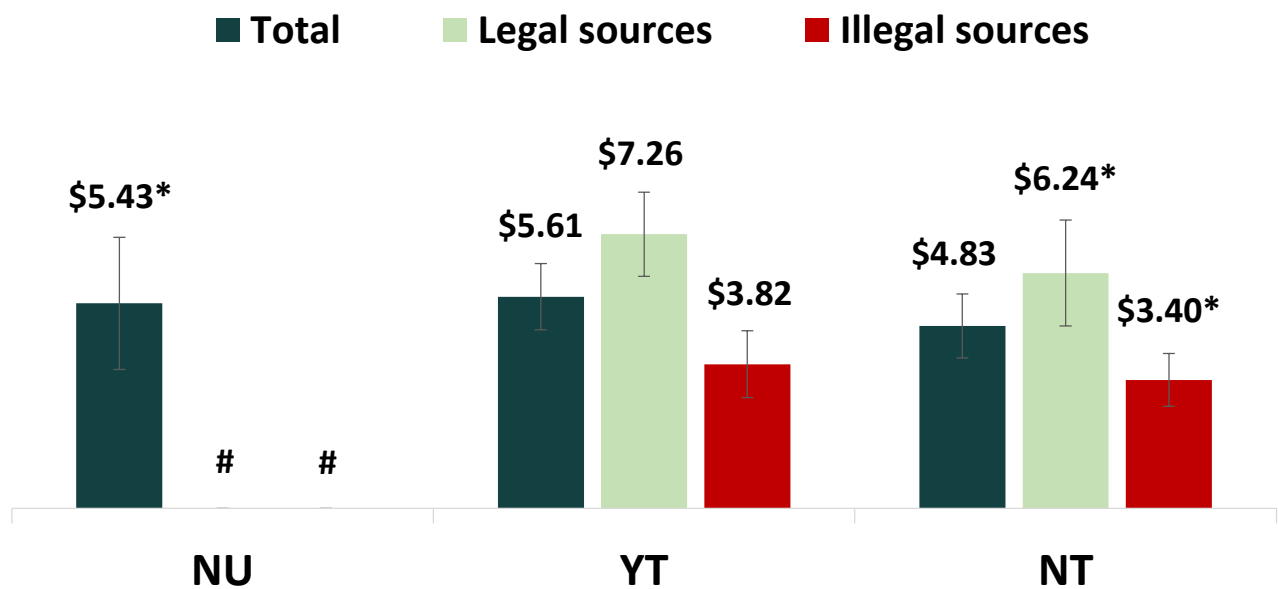
FOR NU, RESULTS SUPPRESSED FOR TYPE OF CBD-ONLY PRODUCTS USED.

Price of dried cannabis

In Nunavut, past 12-month cannabis consumers reported paying on average \$5.43 per gram of dried flower in 2022, including from legal and illegal sources.

Price paid for dried flower

SALES WEIGHTED PRICE-PER-GRAM OF DRIED FLOWER AT LAST PURCHASE, AMONG CONSUMERS WHO PURCHASED DRIED FLOWER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS. NU (N=31), YT (N=244), NT (N=162)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

AVERAGE PRICE-PER-GRAM OF DRIED FLOWER ADJUSTED FOR THE QUANTITY PURCHASED. TOTAL REFERS TO DRIED FLOWER FROM EITHER LEGAL OR ILLEGAL SOURCES.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

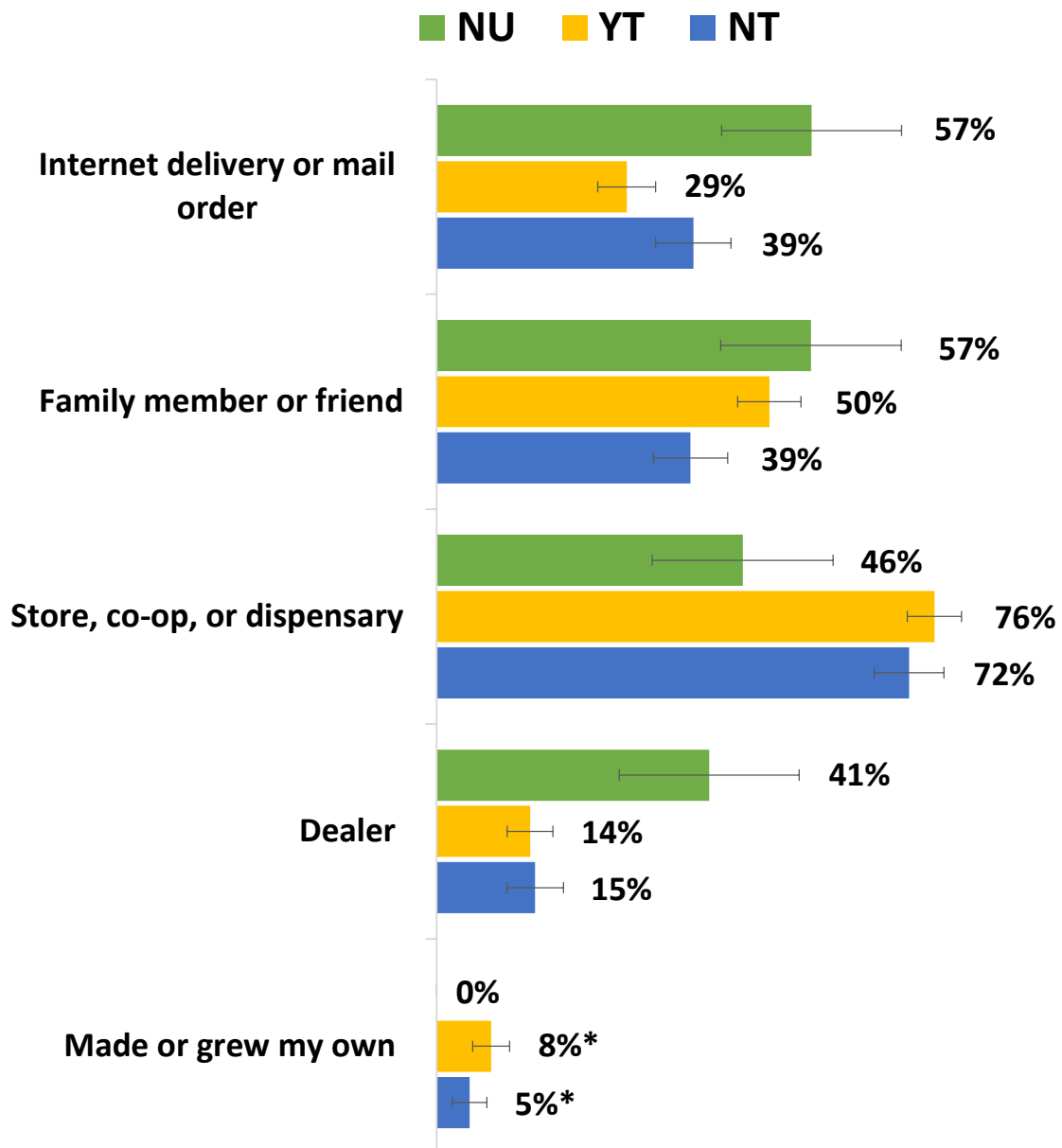
HIGH SAMPLING VARIABILITY; RESULT SUPPRESSED.

Cannabis sources

In Nunavut, the most common cannabis sources among past 12-month cannabis consumers were ‘internet delivery or mail order’ (57%), ‘family members or friends’ (57%), and ‘store, co-op, or dispensary’ (46%).

In the past 12 months, have you gotten any type of cannabis from the following sources?

% AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

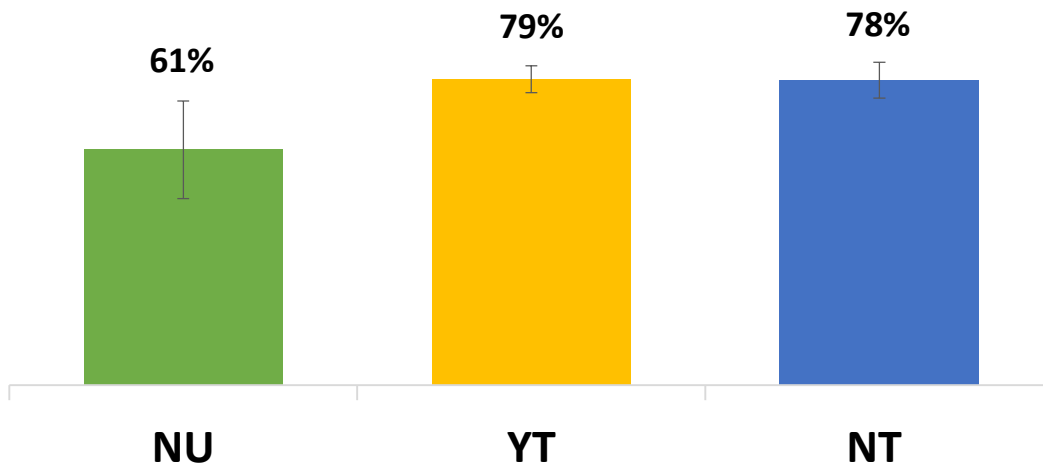
* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

Purchasing cannabis from legal sources

In Nunavut, past 12-month cannabis consumers reported purchasing a total of 61% of products from legal retail sources. Results were lower in Nunavut than in Yukon (79%) and the Northwest Territories (78%).

Mean percentage of all cannabis products purchased in last 12 months from a legal retail source

% AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

'OVERALL, HOW MUCH OF THE CANNABIS THAT YOU USED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS WAS PURCHASED FROM LEGAL/AUTHORIZED SOURCES?' ADJUSTED FOR CONSUMPTION AMOUNT.
NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

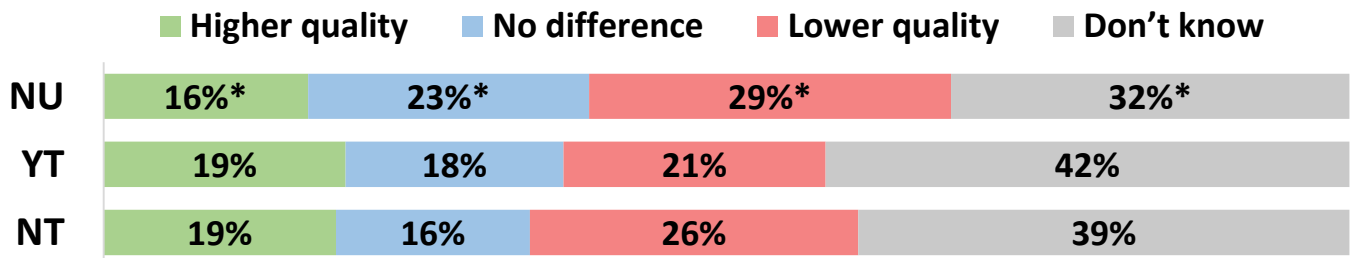
Perceptions of legal cannabis

In Nunavut, over one-third of past 12-month cannabis consumers reported legal cannabis was of higher quality or no different than illegal cannabis, and almost one-third reported legal cannabis was lower quality. Over half of past 12-month cannabis consumers reported legal cannabis was more expensive than illegal cannabis. Almost one-third reported legal cannabis was more convenient to buy than illegal cannabis.

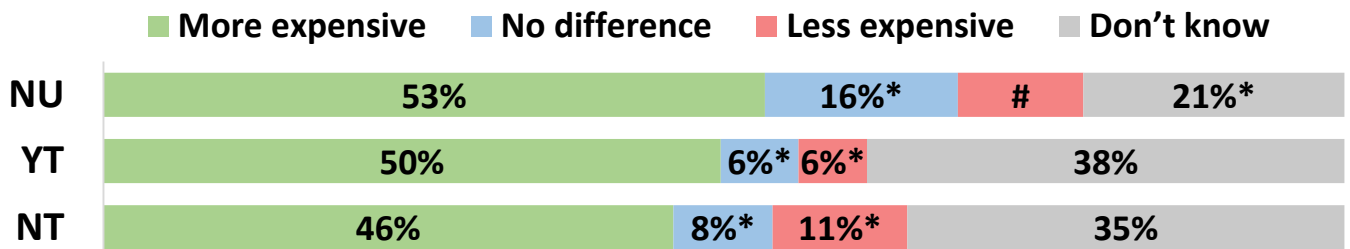
How cannabis products from legal/authorized sources compare to cannabis products from illegal/unauthorized sources

% AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393)

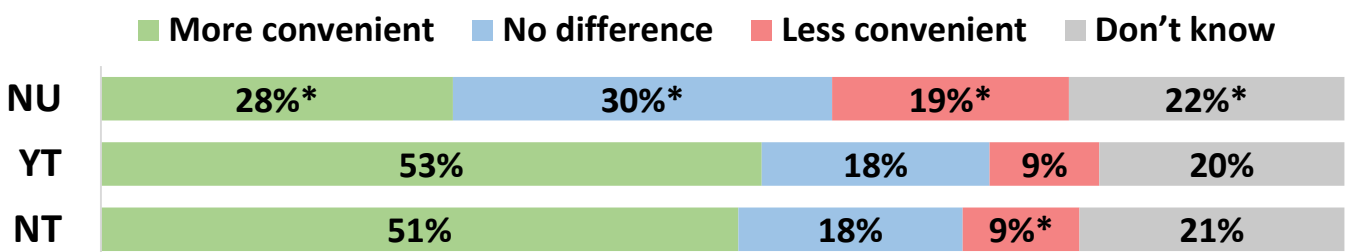
Quality of legal cannabis



Price of legal cannabis



Convenience of buying legal cannabis



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

HIGH SAMPLING VARIABILITY; RESULT SUPPRESSED.

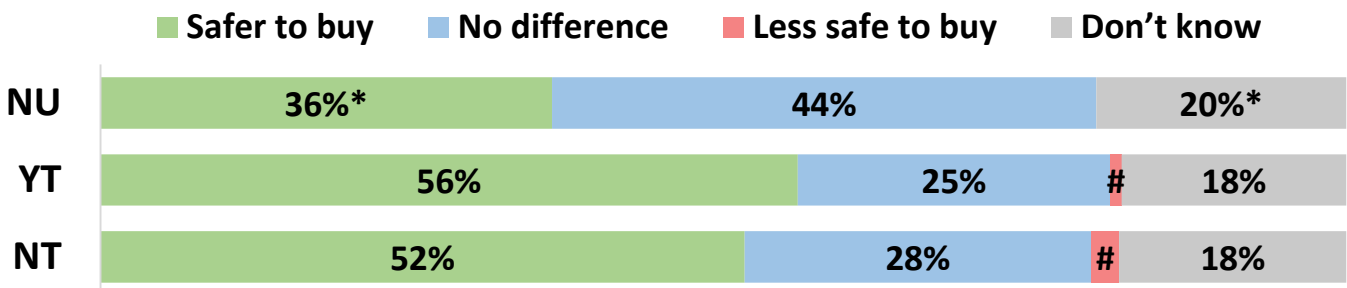
Perceptions of legal cannabis

For both safety of buying and safety of using legal compared to illegal cannabis, over one-third of past 12-month cannabis consumers reported legal cannabis was safer to buy (36%) and to use (36%). Perceiving legal cannabis as safer to buy and safer to use was lower in Nunavut than in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

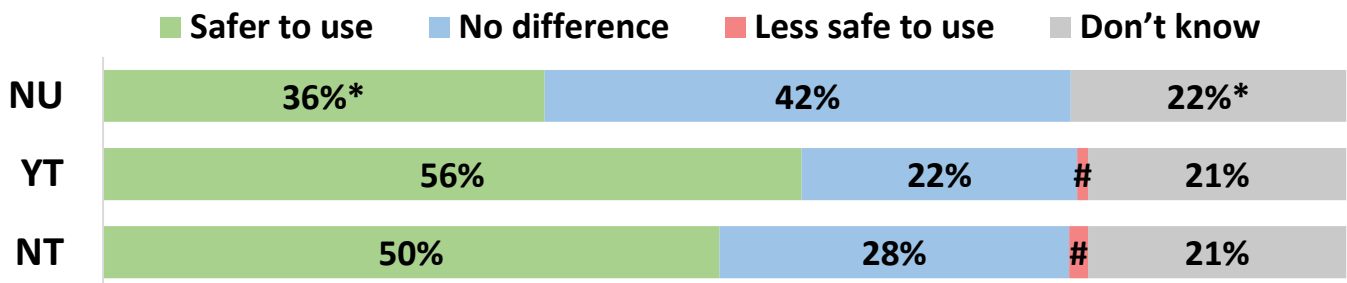
How cannabis products from legal/authorized sources compare to cannabis products from illegal/unauthorized sources

% AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393)

Safety of buying legal cannabis



Safety of using legal cannabis



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

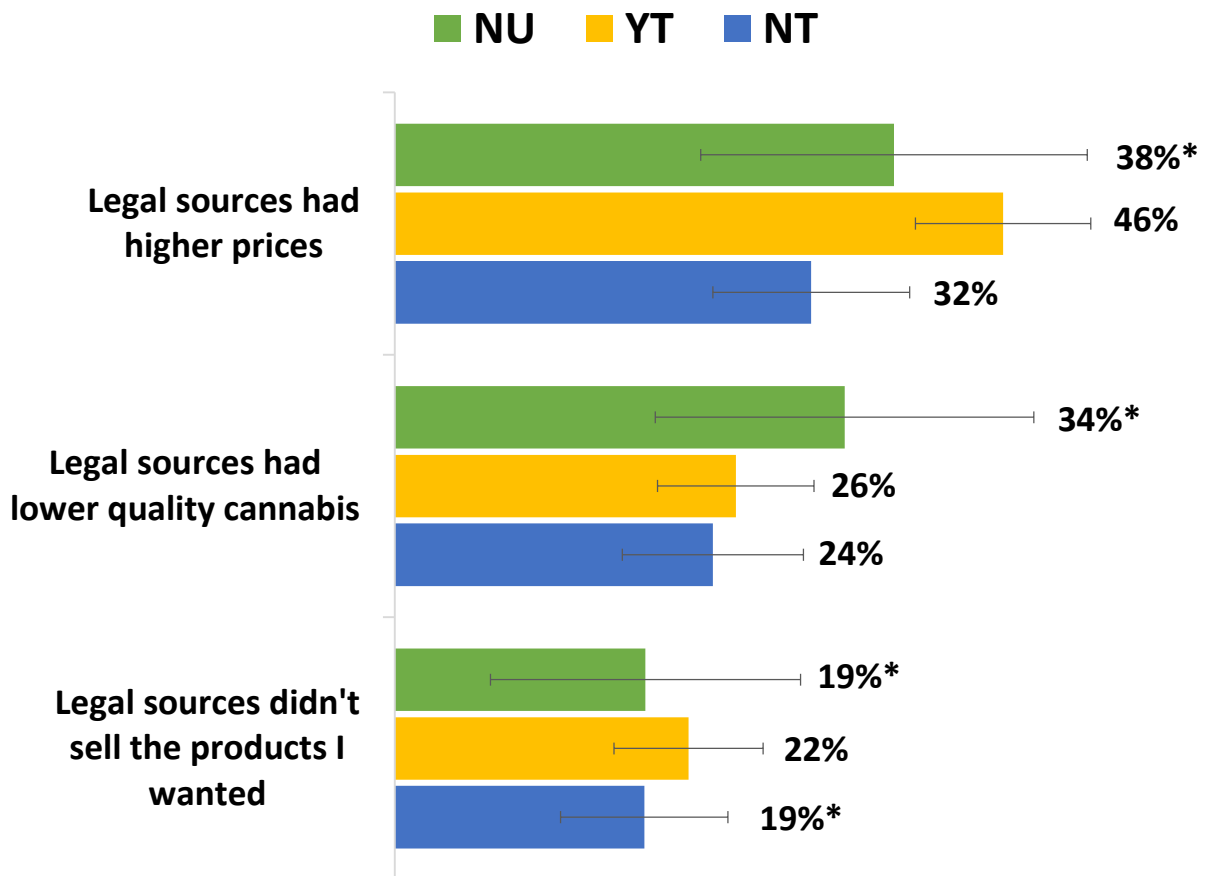
HIGH SAMPLING VARIABILITY; RESULT SUPPRESSED.

Reasons for purchasing from illegal retail sources

Consumers who purchased cannabis from an illegal source reported a range of reasons for doing so. In Nunavut, higher prices (38%), lower quality (34%), and legal sources not selling the desired products (19%) were the three most common reasons for purchasing cannabis from illegal sources.

Reasons for purchasing illegal cannabis

% YES, AMONG RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED OBTAINING ANY CANNABIS FROM ILLEGAL OR UNAUTHORIZED SOURCES. NU (N=46), YT (N=304), NT (N=198)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

FOR NU, RESULTS SUPPRESSED FOR OTHER REASONS FOR PURCHASING ILLEGAL CANNABIS.

Perceptions of cannabis access

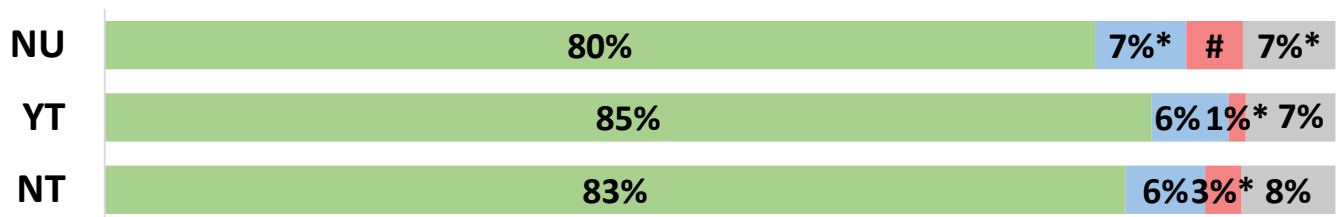
In Nunavut, the majority perceived cannabis access in general, buying cannabis from a legal online source, and buying cannabis from a legal store or dispensary to be 'very easy' or 'fairly easy'. Perceptions of cannabis access were similar across the territories, with the exception of lower perceived ease of 'buying cannabis from a legal store or dispensary' in Nunavut.

Overall, how easy or difficult would it be for you to:

% AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS. NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913)

■ Very/fairly easy
 ■ Neither easy nor difficult
 ■ Very/fairly difficult
 ■ Don't know

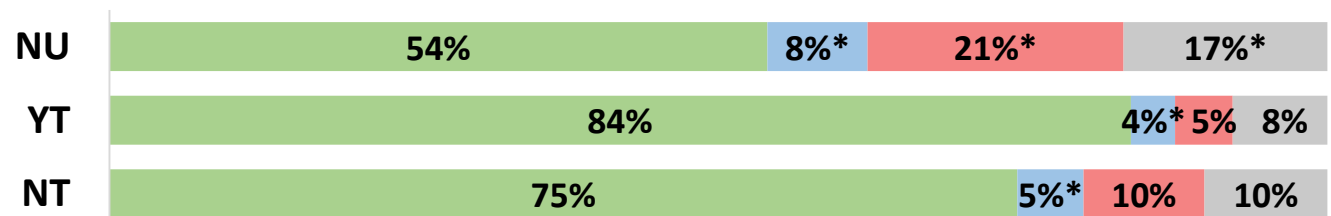
Get cannabis



Buy cannabis from a legal online source



Buy cannabis from a legal store or dispensary



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

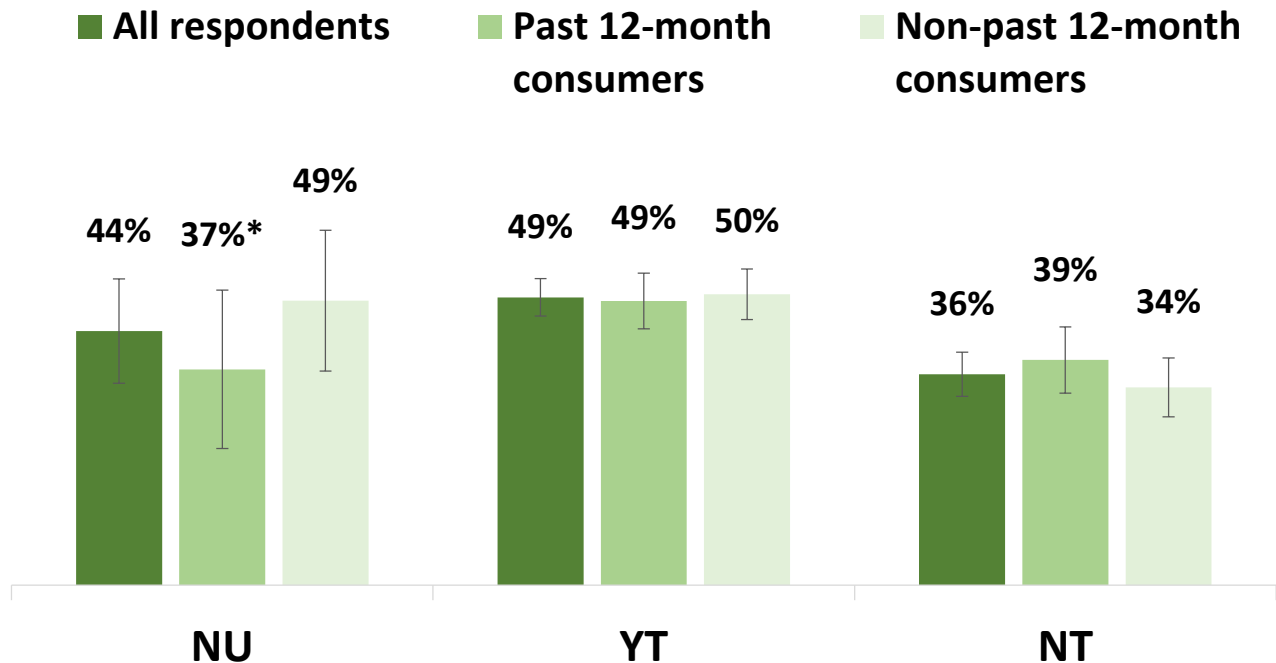
HIGH SAMPLING VARIABILITY; RESULT SUPPRESSED.

Cannabis advertising exposure

In Nunavut, 44% of all respondents reported noticing cannabis advertising or promotion in the past 12 months.

Noticing cannabis advertising or promotion in the past 12 months

% YES TO NOTICING IN AT LEAST ONE LOCATION. AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS: NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913). AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS: NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393). AMONG NON-PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS: NU (N=77), YT (N=804), NT (N=520).



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

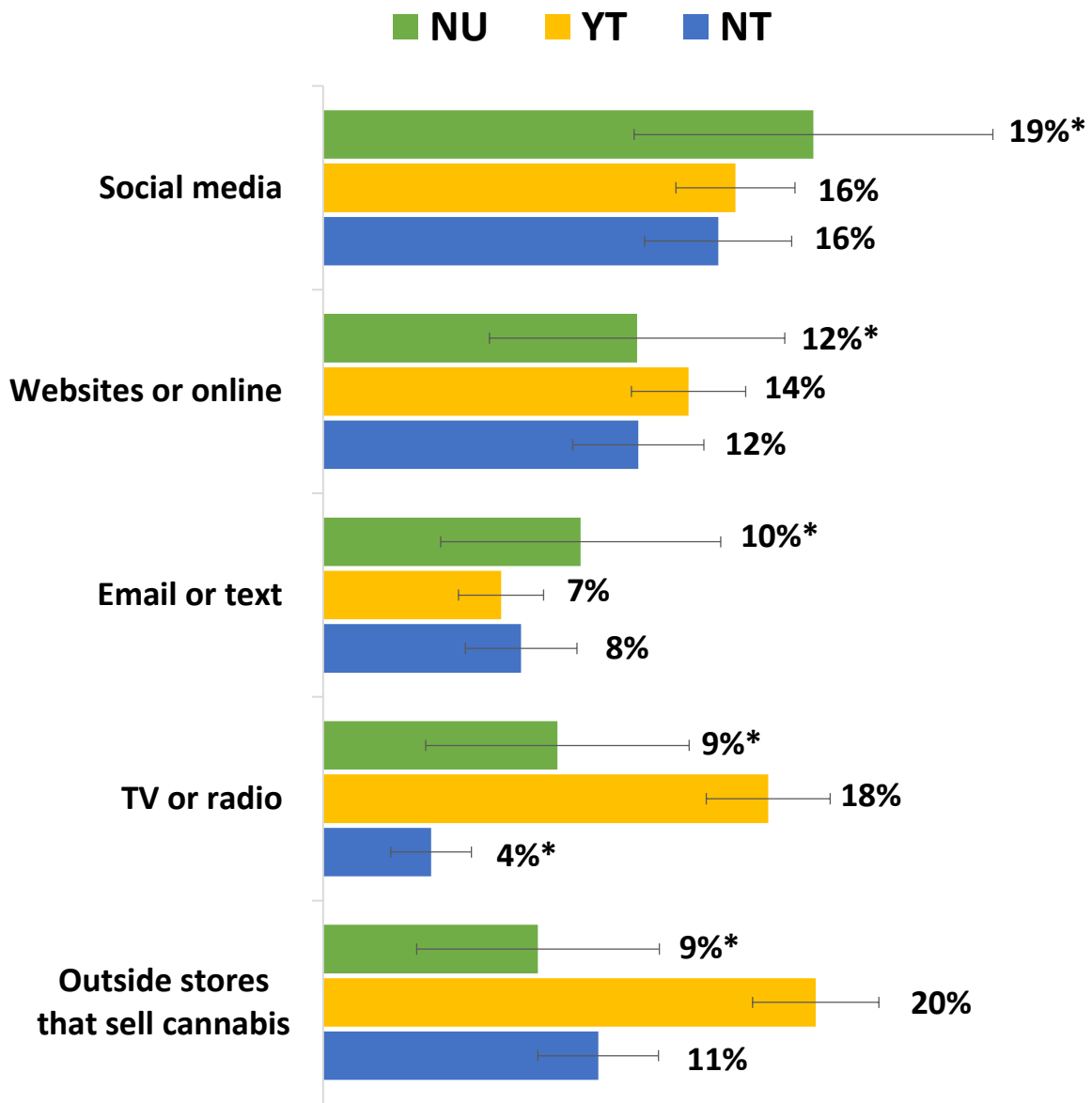
* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY, INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

Cannabis advertising exposure

In Nunavut, cannabis advertising was most commonly noticed on social media (19%), on websites or online (12%), and through email or text (10%).

Noticing cannabis advertising or promotion in the past 12 months

% YES, AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS, BY MARKETING CHANNEL. NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

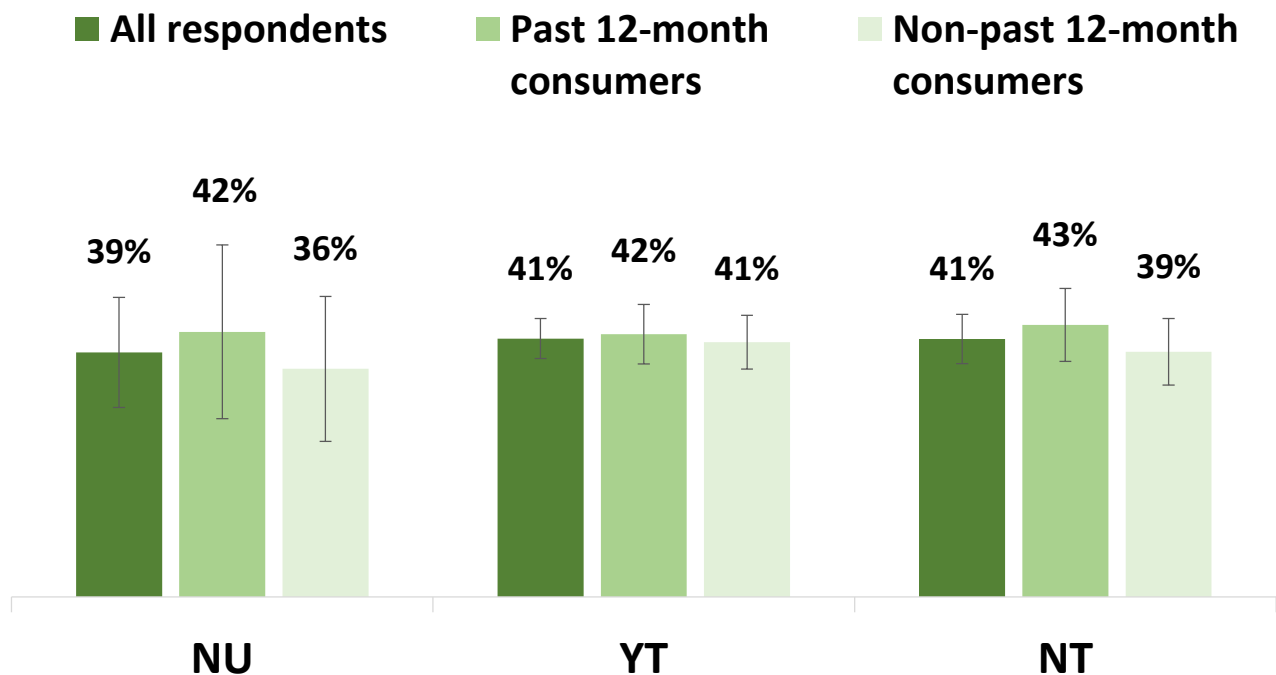
FOR NU, RESULTS SUPPRESSED FOR OTHER MARKETING CHANNELS.

Cannabis education campaign exposure

In Nunavut, 39% of all respondents recalled seeing an education campaign or public health message about cannabis in the past 12 months. Recall of a cannabis education campaign was similar among past 12-month cannabis consumers and non-past 12-month consumers. Results were similar across the territories.

Recall of cannabis education campaigns or public health messaging in the past 12 months

% YES TO RECALL IN AT LEAST ONE LOCATION. AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS: NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913). AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS: NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393). AMONG NON-PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS: NU (N=77), YT (N=804), NT (N=520).



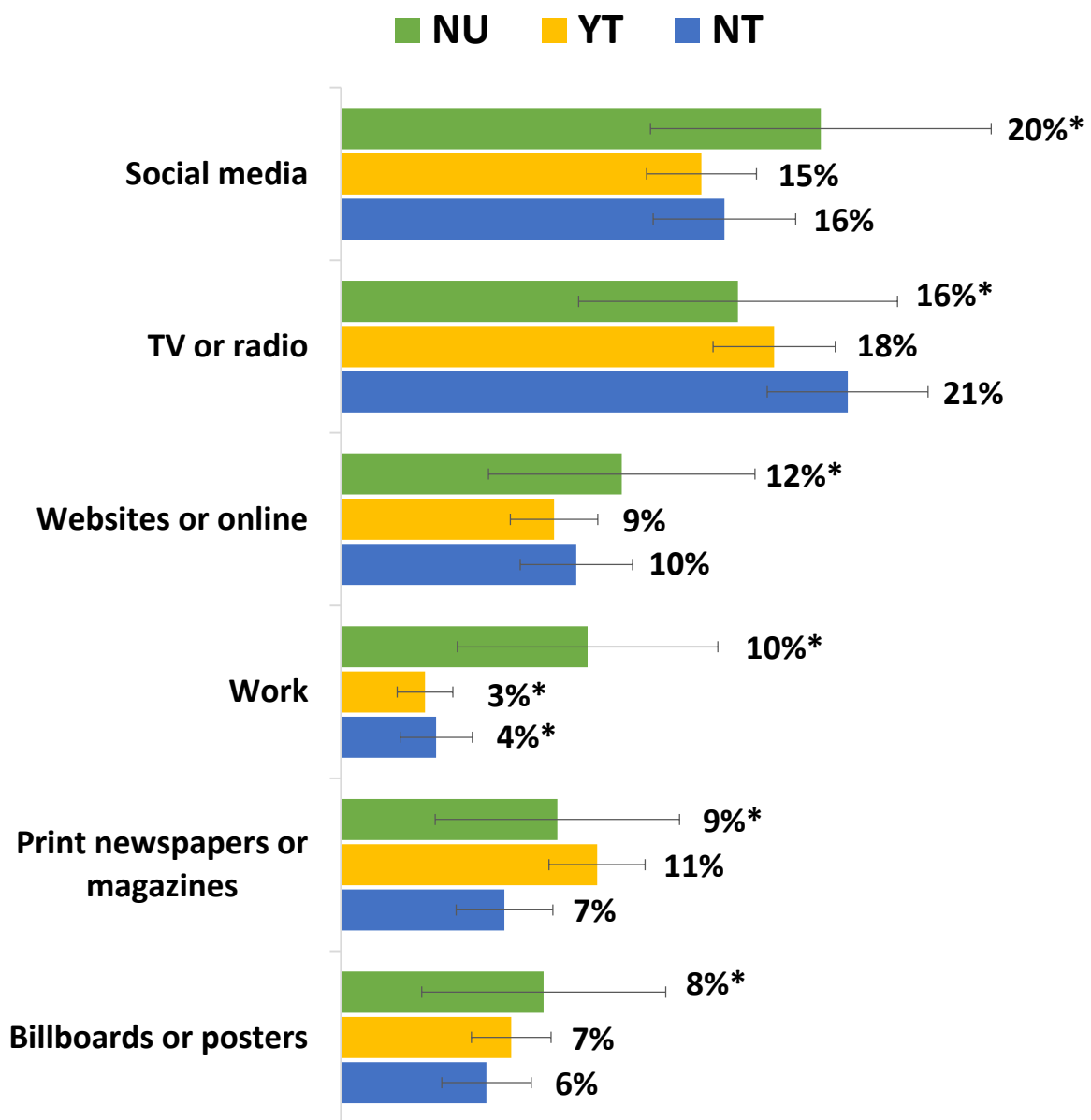


Cannabis education campaign exposure

In Nunavut, cannabis education campaigns were most commonly recalled on social media (20%), TV or radio (16%), and websites or online (12%).

Recall of cannabis education campaigns or public health messaging in the past 12 months

% YES, AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS BY MARKETING CHANNEL. NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

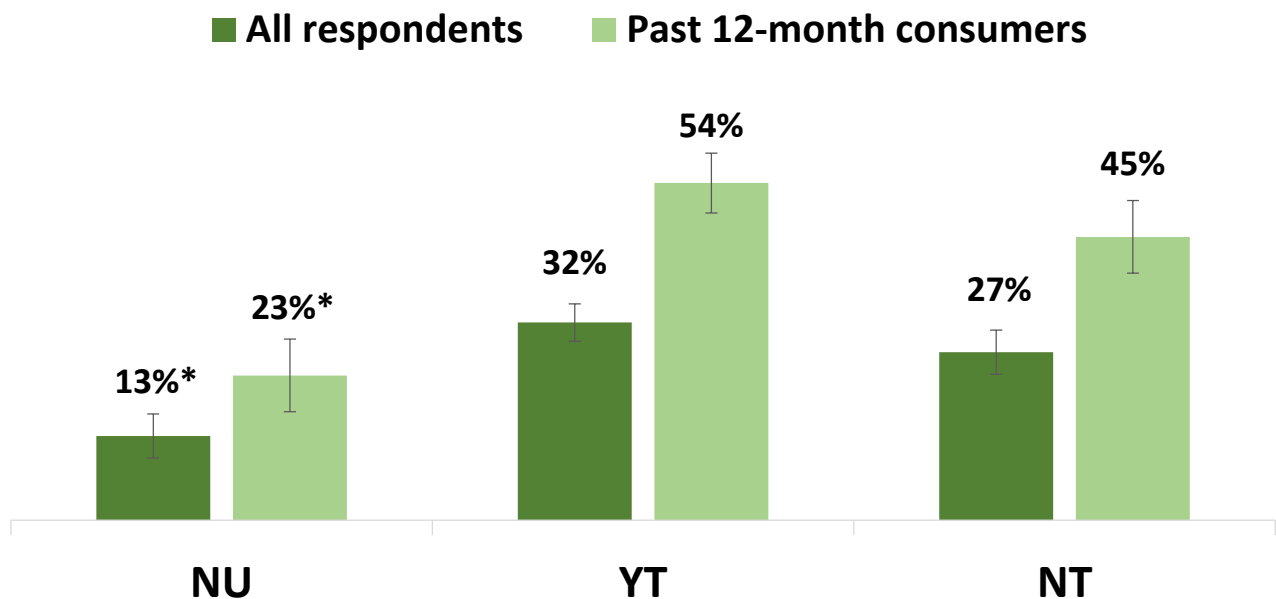
FOR NU, RESULTS SUPPRESSED FOR OTHER MARKETING CHANNELS.

Health warnings on products

In Nunavut, 13% of all respondents and 23% of past 12-month cannabis consumers reported noticing health warnings on cannabis product packages in the past 12 months. Results were lower in Nunavut compared to Yukon and Northwest Territories.

In the past 12 months, have you seen health warnings on cannabis products or packages?

% YES. AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS: NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913). AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS: NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

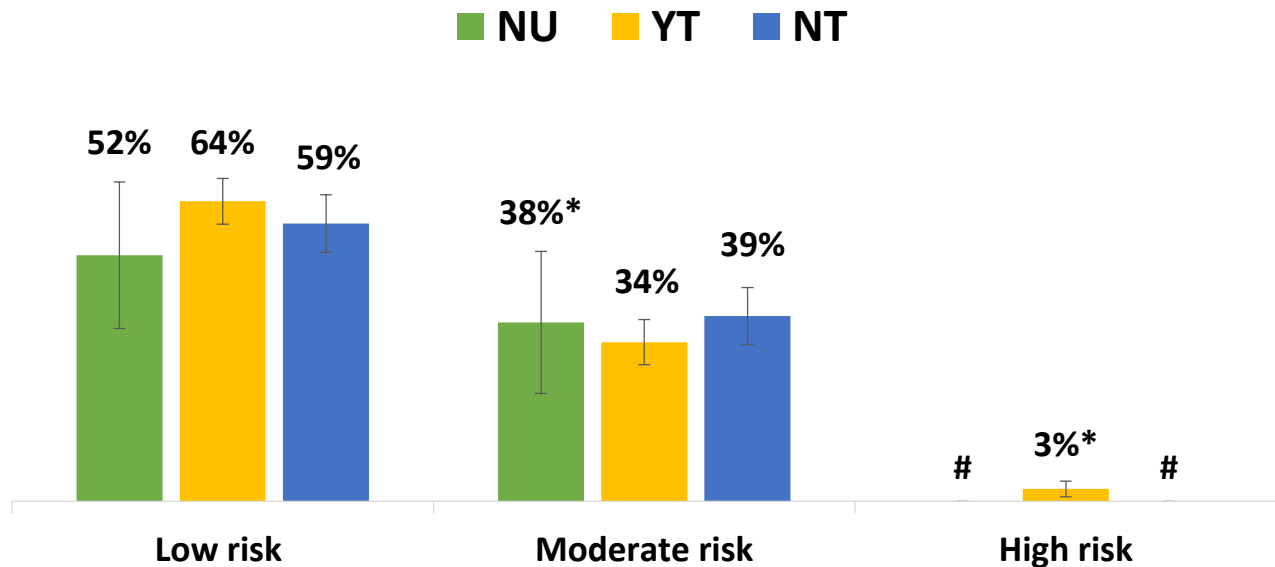
* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY, INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

Problematic cannabis use

The World Health Organization (WHO) ASSIST tool assesses low, moderate, or high risk of problematic cannabis use. In Nunavut, 38% of past 12-month cannabis consumers had moderate risk cannabis use.

Risk of problematic cannabis use – WHO ASSIST SCORES

AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

MODERATE RISK WAS CALCULATED BASED ON SCORING 8-26 AND HIGH RISK AS SCORING 27 OR HIGHER ON THE WHO ASSIST TOOL. THE QUESTIONS AND SCORING FOR THE WHO ASSIST TOOL ARE AVAILABLE AT:

[HTTPS://WWW.WHO.INT/PUBLICATIONS/I/ITEM/978924159938-2](https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/978924159938-2).

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

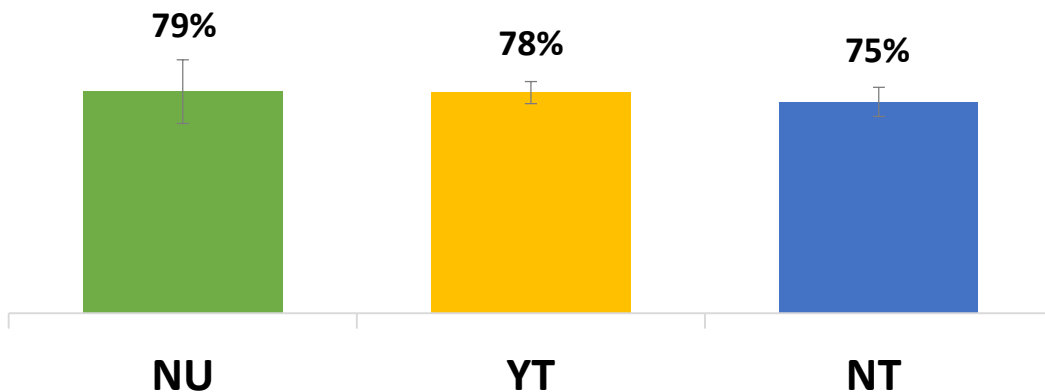
HIGH SAMPLING VARIABILITY; RESULT SUPPRESSED.

Storage of cannabis in home

In Nunavut, 79% of past 12-month cannabis consumers stored cannabis in the home. Among these respondents, 53% reported storing cannabis in an unlocked cabinet/drawer, and 24% on an open shelf/table. Results were similar across the territories.

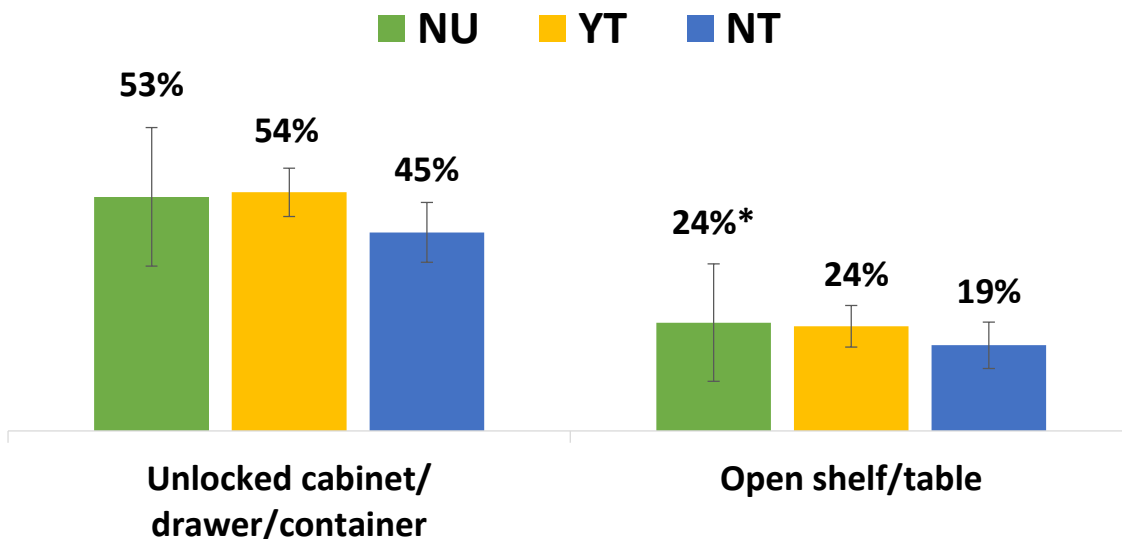
Do you currently keep any cannabis in or around your home?

% YES, AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393)



Where is the cannabis in your home stored?

% YES, AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS WHO STORED CANNABIS IN HOME. NU (N=45), YT (N=474), NT (N=299)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

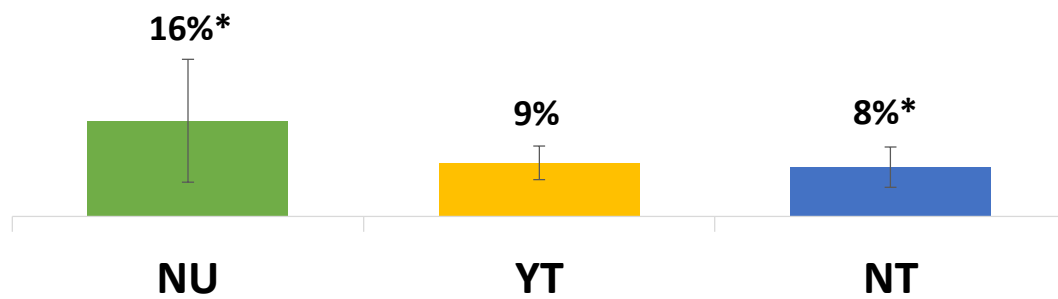
* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION. FOR NU, RESULTS SUPPRESSED FOR OTHER STORAGE LOCATIONS.

Cannabis use at work

In Nunavut, 16% of past 12-month cannabis consumers reported having used cannabis at work or within 2 hours of starting work in the past 30 days, and 25% of past 12-month cannabis consumers who work in a hazardous/safety-sensitive job reported having used cannabis at work. Results were higher in Nunavut compared to Yukon and Northwest Territories.

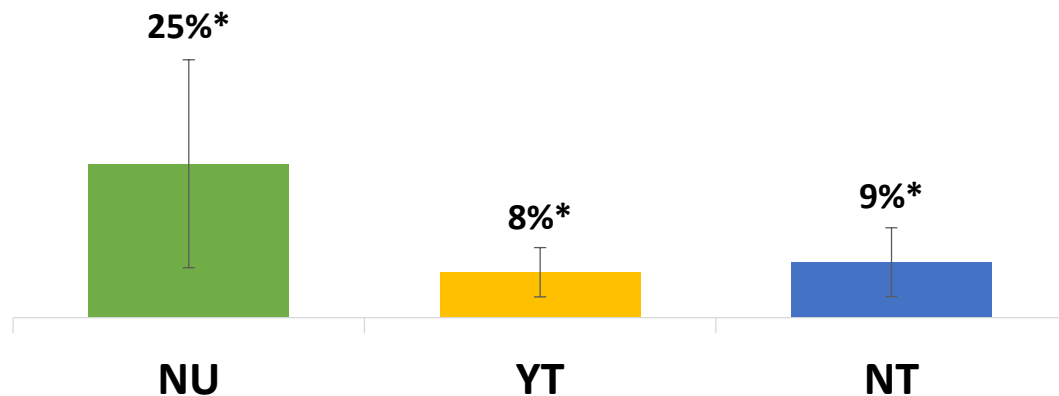
Cannabis use at work (including breaks) or within 2 hours of starting work in past 30 days

% YES, AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS. NU (N=57), YT (N=611), NT (N=393)



Cannabis use at work (including breaks) or within 2 hours of starting work in past 30 days, among respondents with work involving hazardous/safety-sensitive or care-related tasks

% YES, AMONG PAST 12-MONTH CANNABIS CONSUMERS WORKING IN HAZARDOUS/SAFETY-SENSITIVE OR CARE-RELATED JOBS). NU (N=30), YT (N=237), NT (N=148)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

HAZARDOUS/SAFETY-SENSITIVE WORK IS WORK THAT, IF NOT PERFORMED SAFELY, COULD LEAD TO PHYSICAL HARM TO THE WORKER OR OTHERS OR DAMAGE TO THE ENVIRONMENT OR PROPERTY. CARE-RELATED WORK INVOLVES PROVIDING CARE TO OTHERS OR DOING WORK THAT DIRECTLY IMPACTS THE SAFETY OF OTHERS
NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

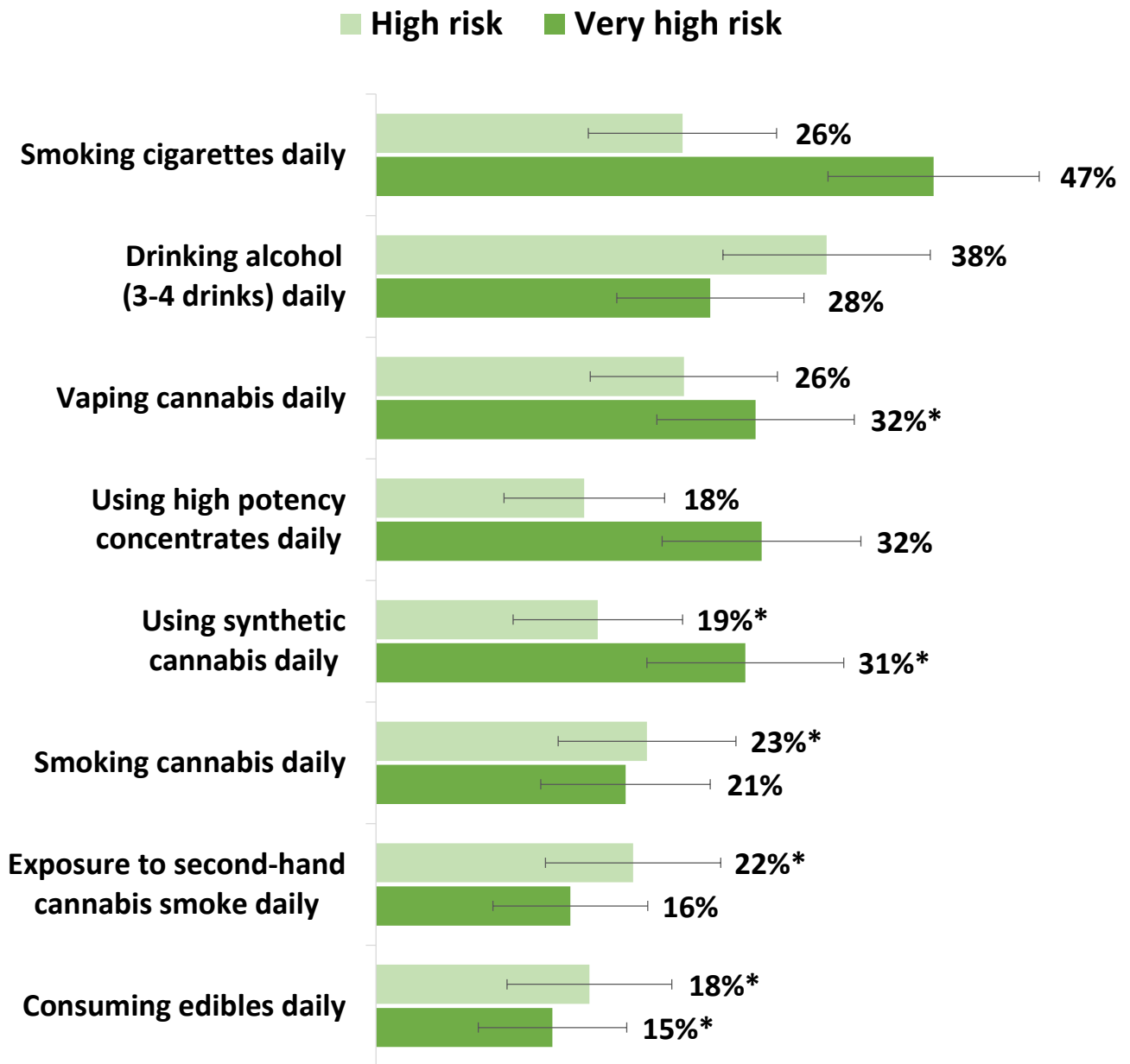
* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

Risk perceptions

In Nunavut, perceptions of risk were highest for smoking tobacco cigarettes daily and drinking alcohol (3-4 drinks) daily. Higher risk was perceived for vaping cannabis compared to smoking cannabis daily. Risk perceptions were lowest for daily consumption of edibles.

In your opinion, what is the level of health risk from:

% AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS. NU (N=134)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

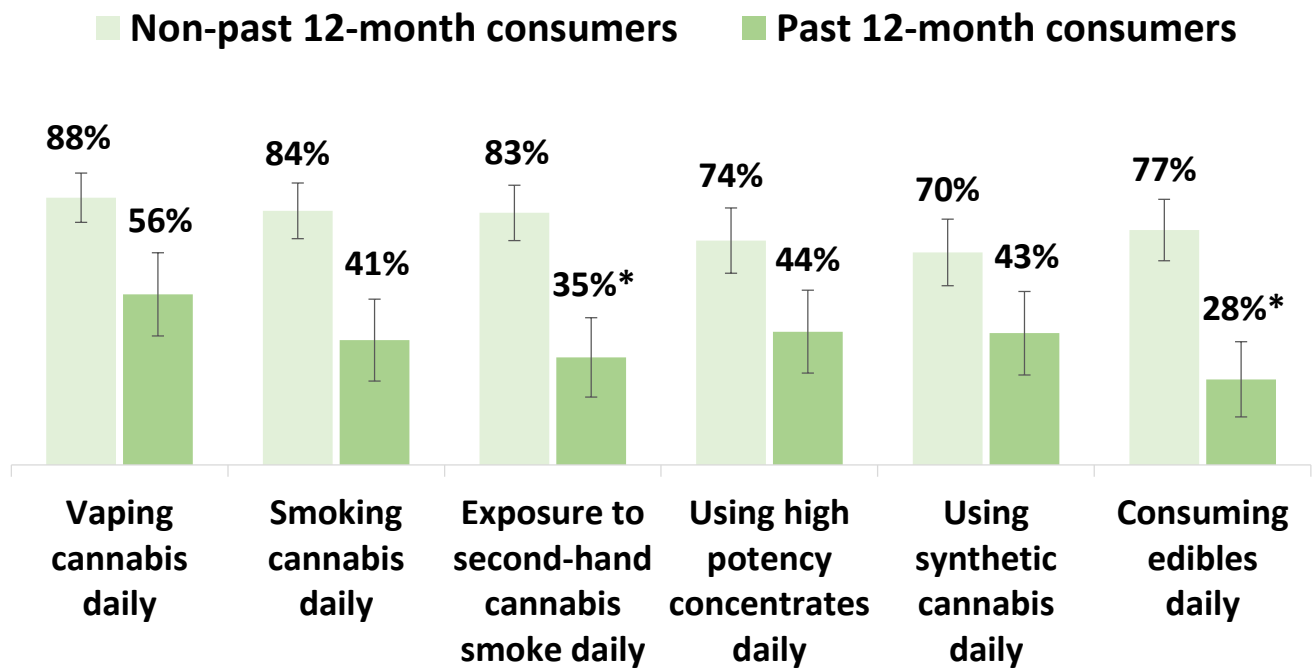
Cannabis risk perceptions

In Nunavut, perceptions of moderate to very high risk of cannabis use were consistently higher among non-past 12-month cannabis consumers compared to past 12-month consumers. Risk perceptions were highest for vaping cannabis daily and smoking cannabis daily.

By cannabis use (among all respondents in Nunavut)

In your opinion, what is the level of health risk from:

% MODERATE TO VERY HIGH RISK, AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS. NU (N=134)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY, INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

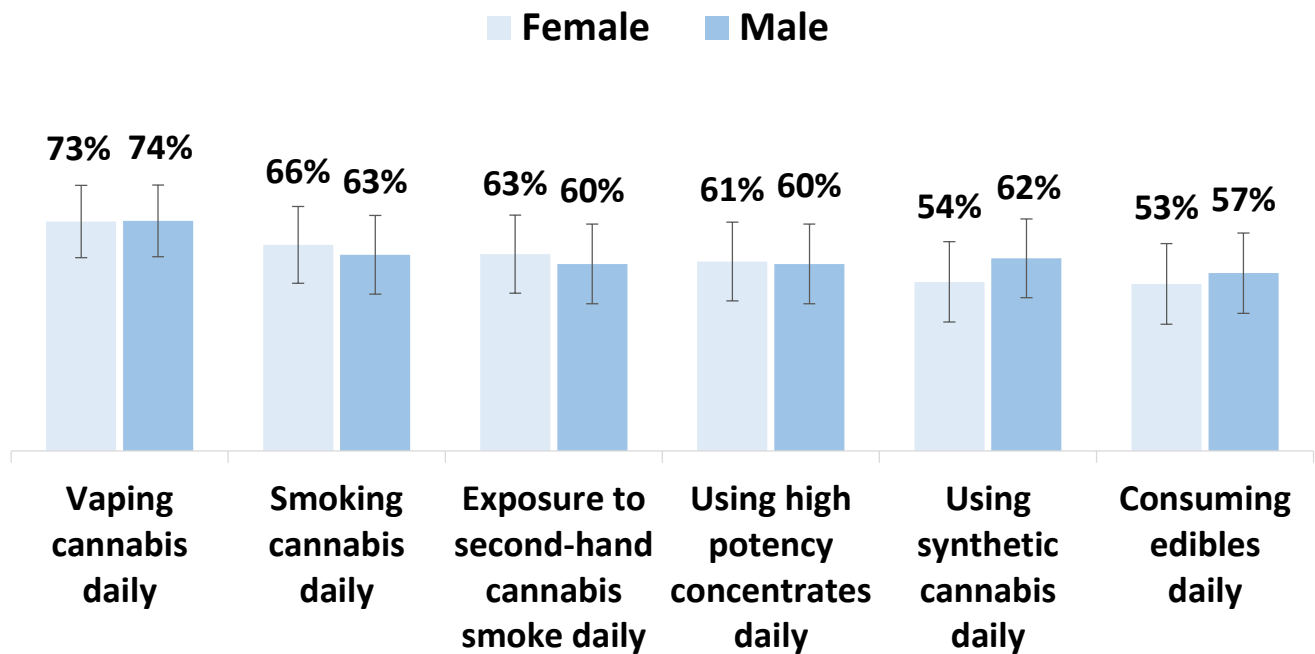
Cannabis risk perceptions

In Nunavut, perceptions of moderate to very high risk of cannabis use were similar among females and males.

By sex (among all respondents in Nunavut)

In your opinion, what is the level of health risk from:

% MODERATE TO VERY HIGH RISK, AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS. NU (N=134)



Cannabis risk perceptions

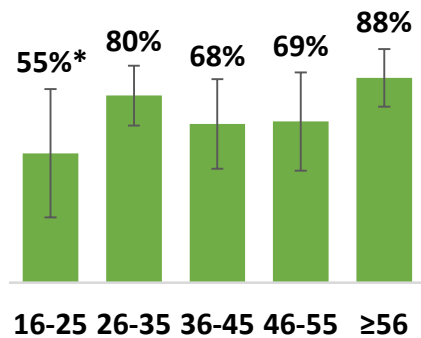
In Nunavut, perceptions of moderate to very high risk of cannabis use were highest among those aged 56 and older.

By age (among all respondents in Nunavut)

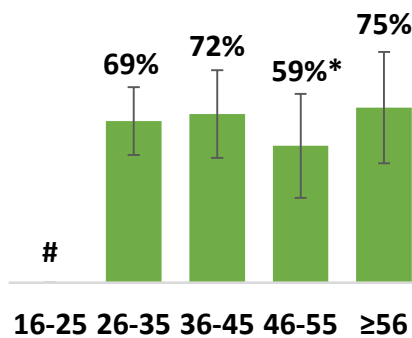
In your opinion, what is the level of health risk from:

% MODERATE TO VERY HIGH RISK, AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS. NU (N=134)

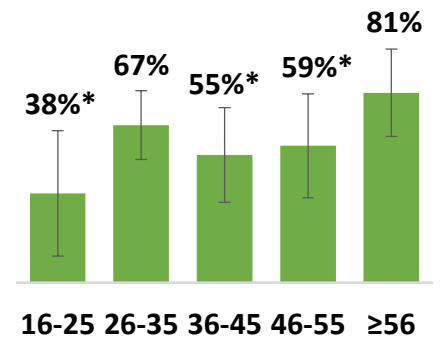
Vaping cannabis daily



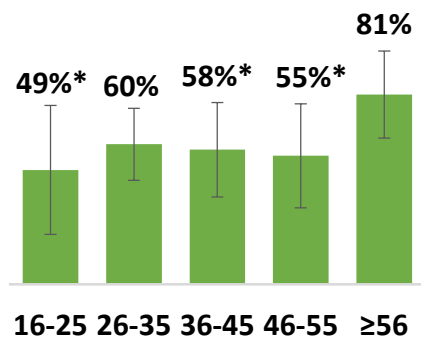
Smoking cannabis daily



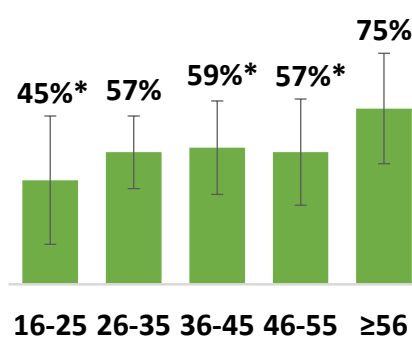
Exposure to second-hand cannabis smoke daily



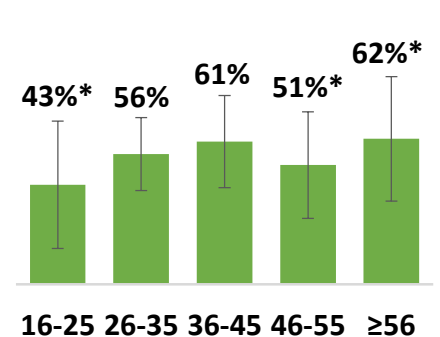
Using high potency concentrates daily



Using synthetic cannabis daily



Consuming edibles daily



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

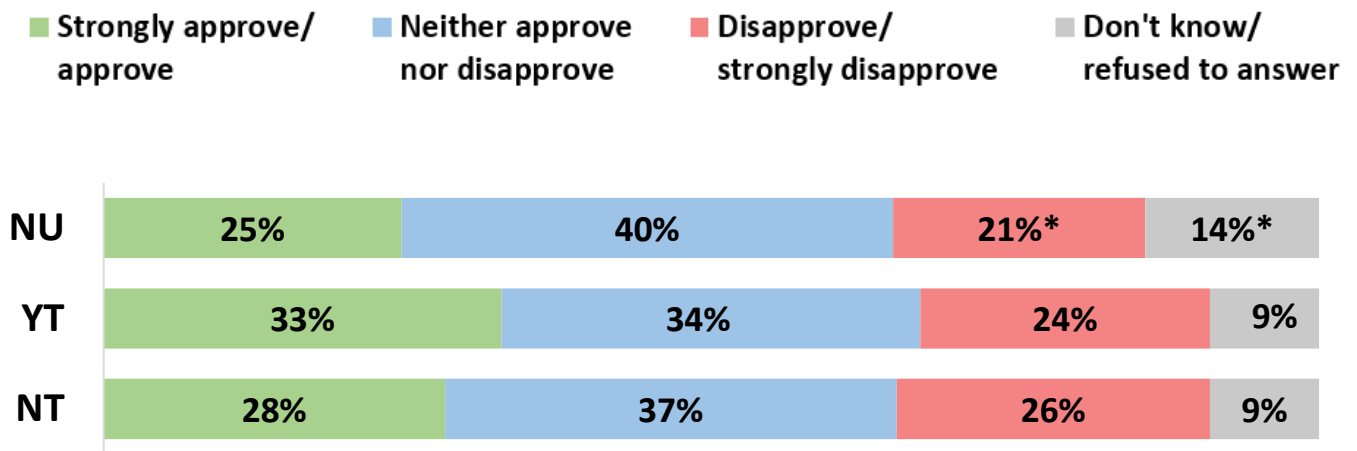
HIGH SAMPLING VARIABILITY; RESULT SUPPRESSED.

Social acceptability of cannabis

In Nunavut, 25% generally approve of cannabis, 40% neither approve nor disapprove of cannabis, and 21% generally disapprove of cannabis. Results were similar across the territories.

In your opinion, do people generally approve or disapprove of cannabis?

% AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS. NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

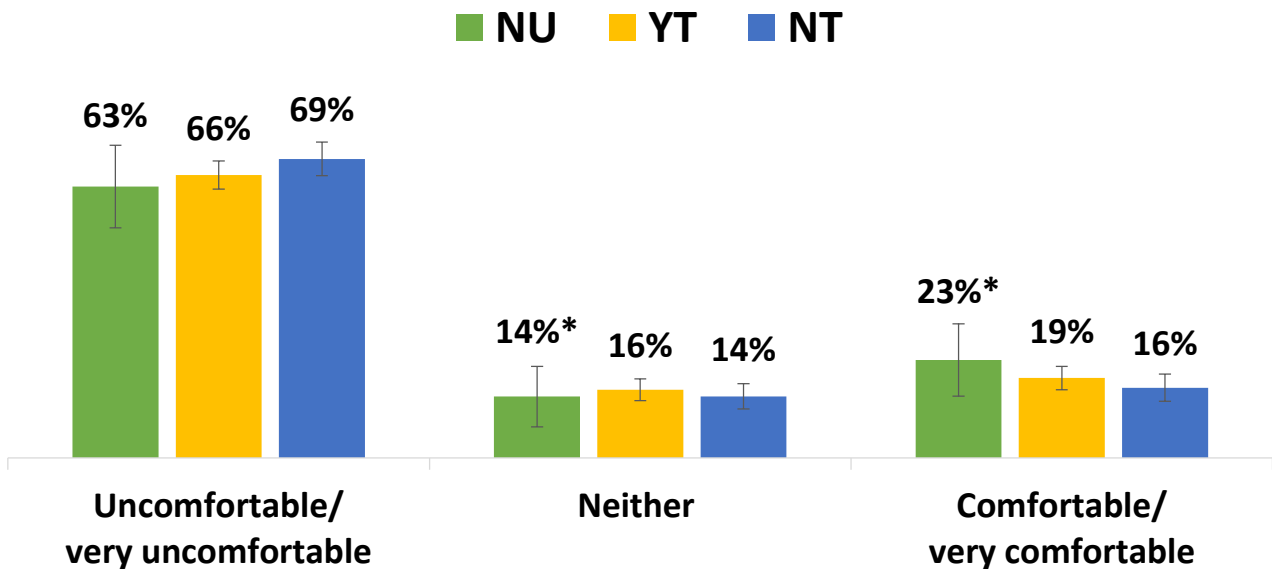
RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED 'REFUSED TO ANSWER' AS THEIR RESPONSE WERE INCLUDED IN THE RESULTS.

Social acceptability of cannabis

In Nunavut, 23% would feel ‘comfortable’ or ‘very comfortable’ using cannabis in public, while 63% of respondents would feel ‘uncomfortable’ or ‘very uncomfortable’ using cannabis in public. Results were similar across the territories.

How comfortable or uncomfortable would you feel openly using cannabis in public?

% AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS. NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

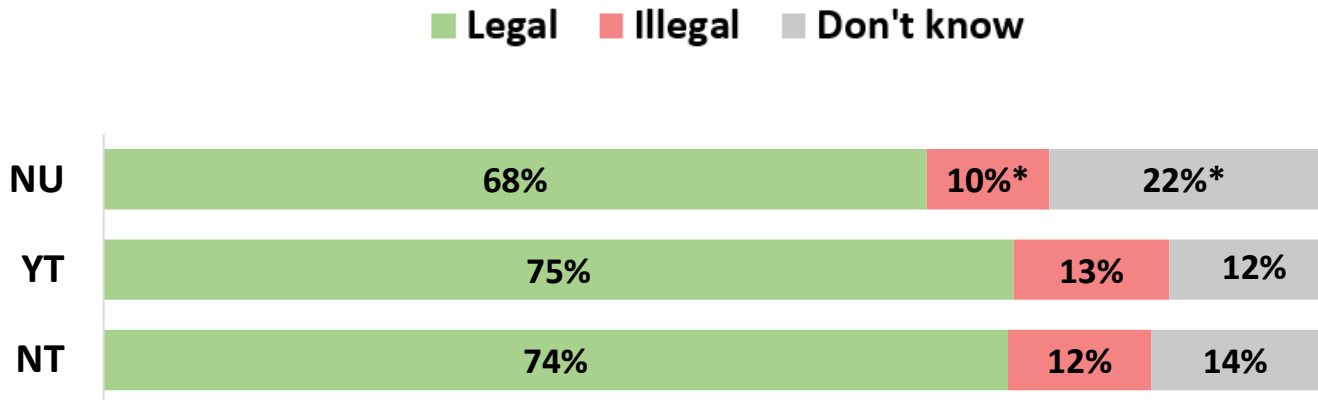
* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.
FOR NU, RESULTS SUPPRESSED FOR ‘DON’T KNOW’.

Support for cannabis legalization

In Nunavut, 68% reported that recreational cannabis should be legal. Results were similar across the territories.

Should the use of recreational (non-medical) cannabis be: legal, illegal, or don't know?

% AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS. NU (N=134), YT (N=1,415), NT (N=913)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT; YT, YUKON; NT, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

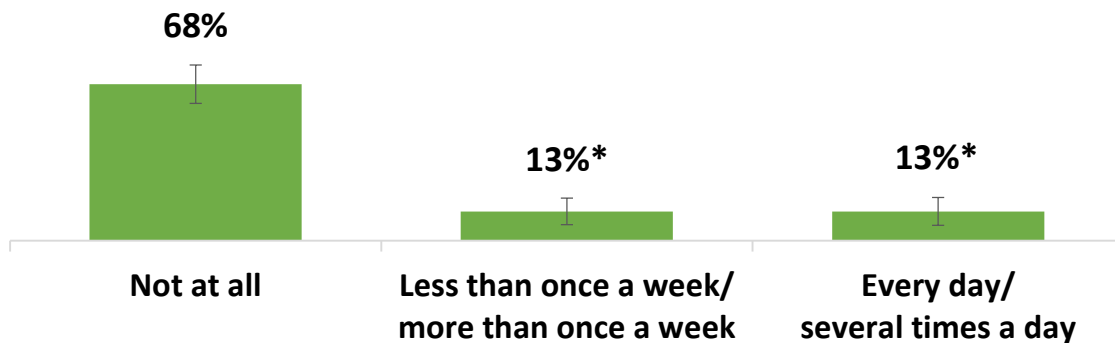
* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.

Exposure to second-hand cannabis smoke

In Nunavut, 26% reported exposure to second-hand cannabis smoke within their home in the past 30 days, and 13% reported exposure every day or several times a day. Among those living in attached housing, multiple unit buildings, and shared accommodations, 43% reported noticing cannabis smoke entering their home at least once in the past 6 months (inclusive of higher frequencies), with 14% reporting exposure every day.

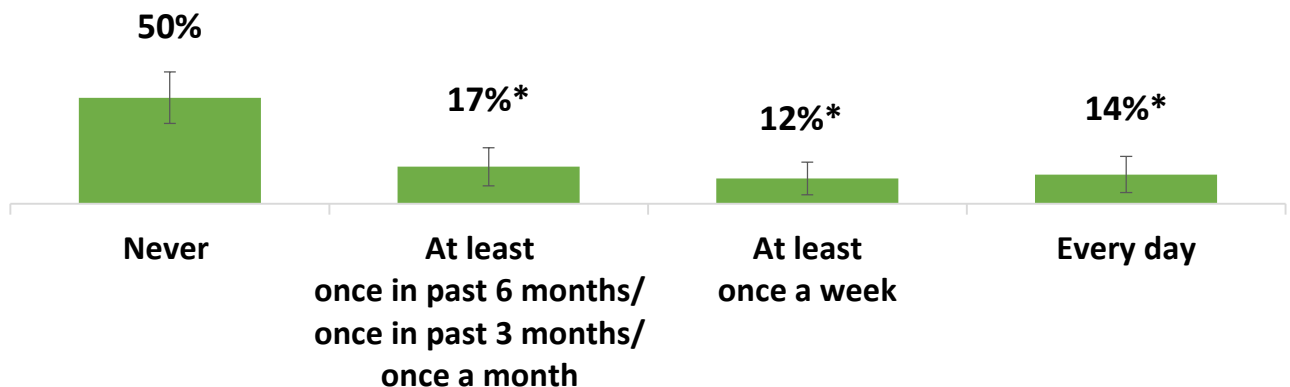
In the past 30 days, how often were you exposed to second-hand cannabis smoke inside your home?

% AMONG ALL RESPONDENTS. NU (N=134)



In the past 6 months, have you noticed any cannabis smoke entering your home from a neighbouring unit or from outside your building?

% AMONG RESPONDENTS WHO LIVE IN ATTACHED HOUSING, MULTIPLE UNIT BUILDINGS, AND SHARED ACCOMMODATIONS. NU (N=74)



WEIGHTED RESULTS.

NU, NUNAVUT.

* MODERATE SAMPLING VARIABILITY; INTERPRET WITH CAUTION.
FOR NU, RESULTS SUPPRESSED FOR 'DON'T KNOW'.



CANNABIS POLICY STUDY IN THE TERRITORIES

Visit the study website for more information:

www.cannabisproject.ca/territories.

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