

Methodology:

Results are based on an online survey conducted from December 7 to December 9, 2025, among a representative sample of 1,002 adults in Canada. The data has been statistically weighted according to Canadian census figures for age, gender and region Canada. The margin of error—which measures sample variability—is +/- 3.1 percentage points, nineteen times out of twenty.

As you may know, more than seven years have passed since marijuana became legal in Canada. Do you agree or disagree with marijuana being legal in Canada?

Agree – 65% (+3)
Disagree – 29% (-4)
Not sure – 6% (+2)

To cannabis consumers – Which of these statements comes closest to describing the marijuana you have consumed since legalization?

All of it was acquired at a licensed retailer – 48% (-3)
Most of it was acquired at a licensed retailer – 17% (+1)
Some of it was acquired at a licensed retailer – 13% (+3)
None of it was acquired at a licensed retailer – 16% (+2)
Prefer not to say – 6% (-2)

Canadians OK with Legalizing Marijuana, But Not Other Drugs

More than three-in-five Canadians think companies should be able to administer “drug tests” to any employee.

Vancouver, BC [January 12, 2026] – Most Canadians maintain favourable views on the federal government’s decision to legalize marijuana but would not extend the same classification to other drugs that are currently banned, a new Research Co. poll has found.

In the online survey of a representative national sample, almost two thirds of Canadians (65%, +3 since a similar Research Co. poll [conducted in October 2024](#)) agree with marijuana being legal in the country, while 29% (-4) disagree and 6% (+2) are undecided.

More than seven-in-ten Atlantic Canadians (72%, +16) have no problem with marijuana being legal in Canada. Majorities of respondents in Alberta (65%, +1), Ontario (also 65%, +1), British Columbia (also 65%, +5), Saskatchewan and Manitoba (63%, +10) and Quebec (60%, -6) share the same view.

More than half of Canadians whose heritage is South Asian (54%) or East Asian (56%) agree with marijuana being legal in Canada. The proportion rises to 68% among Canadians of European origins and to 75% among those with Indigenous descent.

More than a third of Canadians (36%) admit to consuming marijuana in Canada before it was legal, while 15% only tried it after cannabis was legalized in October 2018. About half of Canadians (49%) say they have not consumed marijuana in Canada.

Fewer than half of Canadians who have used marijuana after legalization (48%, -3) say all of their cannabis was acquired at a licensed retailer, while a slightly smaller proportion (46%, +6) acknowledge that “most”, “some” or “none” of their marijuana was purchased this way.

The highest proportion of marijuana consumers who purchased all of their cannabis at a licensed retailer is observed in Atlantic Canada (60%), followed by Alberta (58%), Saskatchewan and Manitoba (52%) and Ontario (49%). The proportions are decidedly lower in British Columbia (42%) and Quebec (41%).

Few Canadians believe other drugs should be made readily available for consumers across the country. About one-in-seven (14%, -1) would consent to legalizing ecstasy and fewer would follow the same course of action to commercialize powder

cocaine (12%, -2), crack cocaine (10%, -2), methamphetamine or "crystal meth" (also 10%, -2), heroin (9%, -3) or fentanyl (9%, -1).

In some countries, including the United States, a company can administer "drug tests" to employees, even if they do not operate machinery (such as pilots, truck drivers or crane operators). As was the case last year, more than three-in-five Canadians (64%, +1) believe companies in Canada should be able to administer "drug tests" to any employee now that marijuana is legal.

"There is no political divide when Canadians are asked about drug tests for employees," says Mario Canseco, President of Research Co. "Majorities of respondents who voted for the Conservatives (69%), the Liberals (68%) or the New Democrats (58%) in 2025 think the measure is justified now that marijuana is legal."

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About Research Co.

Simply put, we are curious about what people think and the decisions they will make. Some call it public opinion, others call it polling or public affairs. We never compromise facts for profit. Our agenda is the truth.

We have a global network of partners in the qualitative, data collection and data visualization specialities.

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