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Purpose of this document

The Government of Yukon has taken the first steps to modernize our animal protection and control laws. We talked with Yukoners to gather perspectives that will guide the future of animal care, protection and control to help make our territory a safer place for animals and people alike.

This document provides a summary of the input we received during the first round of engagement, and explains the next steps we will take.

The document is grouped by six themes: [animal control](#), [animal protection](#), [enforcement](#), [animal organizations](#), [feral animals](#), and [exotic animals](#).

The “next steps” sections under each theme show how the Government of Yukon is planning to respond to the feedback we have received so far. If you would like to comment on any of these approaches specifically, or any of the issues discussed here, please send your feedback to animalhealth@gov.yk.ca.

Please also contact animalhealth@gov.yk.ca if you have any questions about the results of the engagement or the process of reviewing animal laws in Yukon.



Background

The Government of Yukon is reviewing the legal framework in the territory for the protection and control of animals. This review is examining aspects of managing all animals other than wildlife, including domestic pets, exotic animals, livestock, and working animals. To inform this review, in fall 2018 we engaged with the public, interested stakeholders, municipal governments, and unincorporated communities, as well as consulted with Yukon First Nations.

Engagement process

Purpose of the engagement

We wanted to hear from Yukoners about what they thought the legal framework for managing animals in Yukon should look like – what issues should the laws address, and what values should guide the laws?

Who did we talk with?

Community public events

In September 2018, we contacted every Yukon First Nation, municipal government, and Local Advisory Council. We invited anyone who was interested in having an engagement event set up in their community to contact us. We worked with every First Nation and community that responded with an interest in having an event in their community. Throughout November and December, we hosted public meetings in:

- Carcross
- Carmacks
- Dawson City
- Mayo
- Old Crow
- Pelly Crossing
- Tagish
- Takhini River Subdivision
- Teslin
- Whitehorse

We also met directly with First Nation governments, town councils, and joint councils.



Survey

In addition to the community meetings, we posted an online survey from October 16 to December 17, 2018, which had 902 respondents. The survey included open-ended questions to allow respondents to share their thoughts in their own words. Respondents shared over 90,000 words in comments. The image on the cover of this document is a word cloud generated from the survey responses.

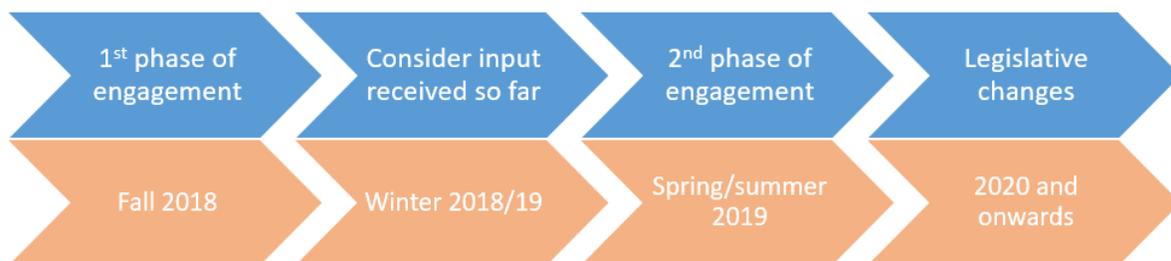
Stakeholder meetings

We also met with groups who could be affected by changes to the legal framework for animal protection and control. These included animal rescues, dog mushers, and enforcement agencies such as the RCMP and municipal bylaw officers.

What's next?

We know there is more to learn before we can develop an effective legal framework. While we heard from many people, we need to continue the conversation in particular around how to manage working animals, livestock, and animal organizations. These conversations will continue during the second phase of engagement, described below. This second phase of engagement will allow for discussions on some specific proposals for how to address the issues identified in the first phase of engagement and how to incorporate the values we've heard should guide our legislation. The results in this document will help to inform the second phase of engagement, where we will be talking in more detail about what approaches to take.

Timeline for developing new legislation



Animal control



What is animal control, and why are we talking about it?

Here, we are talking about all owned domestic animals, including pets, working animals, and livestock. Animal control is about owners restricting their animals' movements (e.g. by fences, by leashes) so that they do not pose risks:

- to public safety (e.g., dog bites);
- to wildlife (e.g., spreading disease);
- to other animals (e.g, dogs harassing livestock or fighting with other dogs);
- to the environment (e.g., impacts on habitat); or
- to themselves (e.g., pets hit by cars).

Keeping animals under control also reduces the risk that animals will create nuisance for their neighbours, such as roaming on other peoples' property or on highways.

What we heard clearly:

People want:

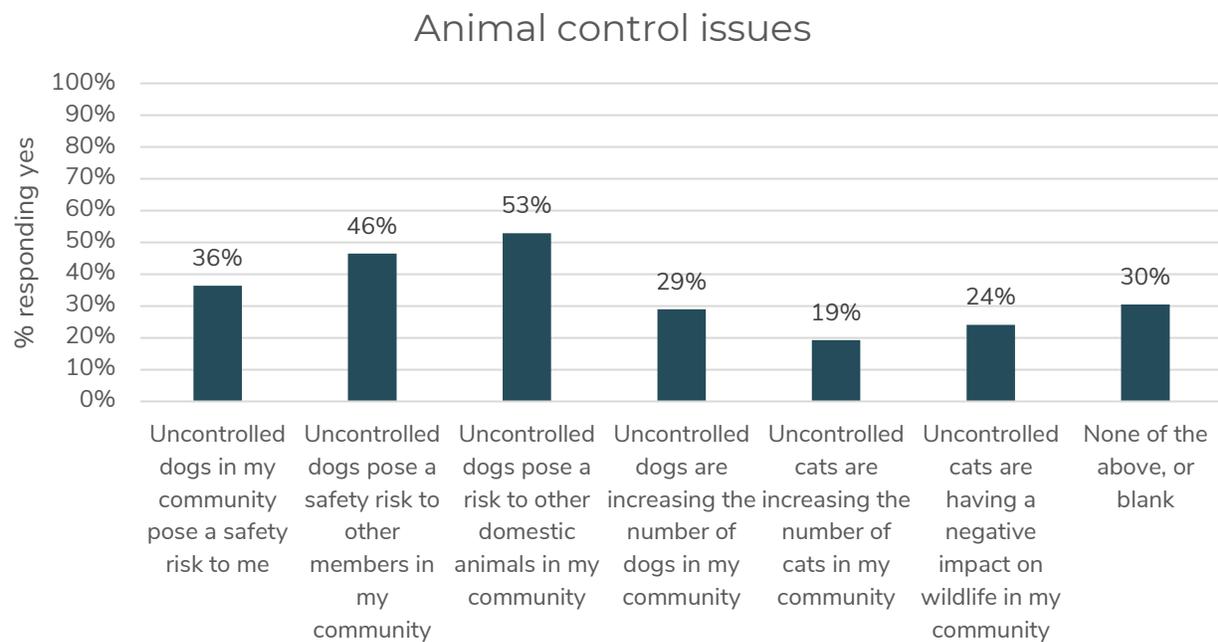
- A territory-wide requirement for owners to control their animals at all times.
- Freedom to allow their dogs off leash, so 'control' doesn't mean that dogs must always be on a leash.
- Better tools to enforce animal control in communities.
- Animal control to apply to all owned animals - pets, livestock and working animals.
- Cats confined to minimize their impact on wildlife.

The majority of respondents (66%) want owners to be required to keep their animals under control at all times. We also heard loud and clear that people don't want "control" to mean dogs must always be on a leash.



Specifically, people are concerned with dogs roaming at large. Thirty-six percent of respondents felt that uncontrolled dogs in their community pose a safety risk to them, and 46% of respondents thought uncontrolled dogs posed a safety risk to other members of their community. This safety risk is not borne equally by all Yukoners. Forty percent of respondents that identified as female reported feeling at risk from dogs, and 50% of respondents between the ages of 56 and 75 years felt at risk. Of respondents who identified as First Nations, 53% reported feeling a risk from uncontrolled dogs in their community.

While we heard primarily about concerns with dogs, it is clear from responses that people also want domestic cats to be confined. People were concerned about the impacts that cats have on wildlife, in particular predation of songbirds, and also the destruction of wild predators (e.g., foxes) attracted to prey on roaming cats. People wanted better control of livestock, especially to prevent the escape of animals that could establish a feral population in Yukon.



Respondents clearly saw a link between control and welfare – that animals cared for properly were less likely to roam in search of food, and that animals under control were less likely to come into conflict with wildlife, bite people, or be struck by a vehicle.



In general, animal control issues were more significant in communities outside of Whitehorse and Dawson City, which have bylaws that impose rules beyond the existing territory-wide legislation.

We asked Yukoners about what animal owners should be responsible to do. A strong majority of respondents (82%) believe responsible owners should spay or neuter their pets (unless the owner is specifically intending to breed the animal). Eighty-one percent of respondents expected owners to be liable for any damages caused by their animals.

Seventy percent of respondents consider it the responsibility of owners to confine dogs to their property, and 64% consider it a dog owner's responsibility to leash the dog when off their property. People noted that adequately trained dogs that come when called, or the use of tools such as electronic training collars, could be means of control. People wanted to allow discretion as long as dog owners could ensure their dogs do not interfere with other animals or with people. However, if owners are not able to adequately control their animals, people expect there to be consequences.

Communities are frustrated with the limitations of existing laws and the challenges of enforcing them. Communities are interested in exploring new enforcement models that would better support them to address public safety concerns and have more autonomy to manage animals in their communities.

What isn't clear and needs more discussion:

We need to discuss further with First Nation governments, municipal governments, and local advisory councils what tools could best empower them to design and enforce animal control requirements appropriate to their communities.

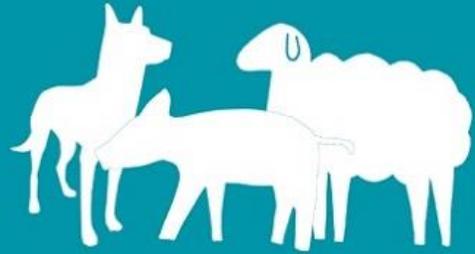


Next steps

- Reach out to First Nations and municipal governments to further discuss building a better toolkit for animal control in communities.
- Develop a territory-wide requirement for control that is outcomes-based. To do this, we will need to:
 - define what “control” will mean in the context of a territory-wide requirement to keep all owned animals under control at all times,
 - keep requirements focused on the outcomes to be avoided (e.g. dog bites, aggression, negative impacts on wildlife or other animals) rather than specific tools to be used (e.g. leashes),
 - create tools for individuals to have a role in enforcing control requirements (e.g. to trap uncontrolled animals that are roaming, deliver them to officials who will ticket owners or remove unclaimed animals), and
 - develop the infrastructure to support effective animal control.
- Proceed with the improvements to enforcement noted on page 12 to make a new framework for animal control enforceable and meaningful.
- Create a legal framework to allow the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (which includes the Agriculture Branch) to proactively manage the containment of livestock. For example, to allow for setting fencing requirements specific to certain species.



Animal protection



What is animal protection, and why are we talking about it?

Animal protection is fundamentally about the welfare of animals. What should the responsibilities of animal owners be in terms of providing care for their animals? What are the rights of animals, and how should they be protected?

What we heard clearly:

People want:

- Animals to be recognized as sentient beings, capable of feeling; not just as property. People want the well-being and interests of animals to be protected.
- Higher standards of care for animals than exist now in Yukon.
- Standards of care that apply to all animals: pets, livestock, and working animals.
- No unreasonable regulatory burden on legitimate uses of animals like mushing, farming, fishing or hunting.
- Enforcement of animal protection laws.

The majority of survey respondents (73%) support a shift in the legal status of animals away from being treated as property to being recognized as sentient – in other words, capable of suffering. This would not mean an end to raising livestock or to other activities involving animals, like using pack horses or sled dogs. Instead, what is clear from comments, survey responses, and community meetings, is that there needs to be a more nuanced discussion. We need to recognize and balance the realities that:

- Animals are conscious beings that have the capacity to suffer.



- As owners of animals, we have a moral and legal responsibility to care for the wellbeing of our animals, whether they are pets, working animals, or livestock.
- As we learn more about consciousness and the biology of animals, society's understanding of our duty of care for animals is changing. We understand that their quality of life is impacted by more than just having food and water.
- Some uses of animals do cause pain or suffering and we should minimize that suffering without unreasonably interfering with legitimate purposes (e.g. raising animals to produce food).
- Most livestock owners in Yukon operate responsibly and follow practices to minimize the suffering of animals (e.g. provide a humane death for animals raised for slaughter).
- The same is true of most people with working animals. As an example, there is almost no one who cares more passionately about the welfare of sled dogs than mushers, and most mushers in Yukon already apply a high standard of care for their dogs.

We heard clearly from Yukoners that the current laws are not specific enough and we must expand the expectations and duties of care for all animal owners. Comments from communities across the territory and from those running animal-related organizations in Yukon overwhelmingly supported this. We also heard a strong interest in the following new provisions:

1. Limiting cosmetic alterations of animals

This was supported by 70% of survey respondents. People commented that cosmetic alterations could be permitted when they are:

- in the health interest of the animal (e.g. preventing injuries by removing dewclaws or tail docking for dogs that spend a lot of time outdoors); or
- supported by the best practices of the agriculture industry to minimize the suffering experienced by livestock.

Some individuals wanted to be able to continue cosmetic alterations for breed-specific standards for shows or competitions.



2. Prohibiting inhumane means of killing animals

This was supported by 81% of survey respondents. There was some concern that this should not prohibit accepted practices for slaughter of livestock, such as killing by gunshot, or place an undue burden on those who must destroy an animal. For example, while seeking a veterinarian's assistance to sedate and euthanize an animal with injectable drugs would often be best, it may simply not be feasible for people in communities without access to a veterinarian. Firearms (when used correctly) offer a humane way to kill an animal. There was clear support for prohibiting people from killing an animal by suffocation, drowning, or abandoning it to the elements, or other methods that are not acceptable in any circumstances.

3. Requiring veterinarians to report suspected abuse of animals

This was supported by 82% of respondents. It was also clear that people wanted veterinarians to be protected from liability or other backlash when making these reports in good faith.

4. Prohibiting training animals to fight

This was supported by 93% of respondents. There was clear support for setting high penalties for offences related to animal fighting.

What isn't clear and needs more discussion:

We need to discuss with the agriculture industry in Yukon how to set standards of care for livestock. We also need to discuss standards of care for working animals. We intend to reach out to organizations including the Yukon Agriculture Association, Growers of Organic Food Yukon, the Agriculture Industry Advisory Committee and sled dog organizations to have these discussions in the second phase of engagement. We will address both humane means of killing animals and standards of care for keeping domestic animals.



Next steps

- Update the current framework for animal protection to state clearly that animal owners are required to provide their animals with:
 - appropriate food and water for healthy body condition and hydration;
 - shelter, including adequate ventilation and protection from injurious heat and cold, to prevent distress;
 - opportunities for exercise and socialization appropriate to the species;
 - care appropriate to the species, age and type of animal to prevent or relieve distress; and
 - consideration for minimizing avoidable suffering if the owner chooses for the animal to be killed.
- Develop a system of requirements for animal care that is focused on outcomes for the animal (e.g., having a healthy body condition score, rather than having food available).
- Develop a regulatory framework for establishing or referencing specific standards of care and acceptable ways to kill animals.
- Work with stakeholders, including Yukon veterinarians and the agriculture sector, to refine the above approaches.
- Maintain clear prohibitions against abusing animals.



Enforcement



Why are we talking about enforcement?

There are significant challenges with enforcing current animal protection and control laws. We wanted to hear from communities about how we could create a better model for the enforcement of new laws going forward.

What we heard clearly:

People want:

- More enforcement of animal protection and control requirements.
- Enforcement that will:
 - deal with animal hoarding;
 - remove animals from situations of abuse or neglect; and
 - in some cases, prohibit a person from owning animals.
- Higher penalties, particularly for training animals to fight or otherwise supporting animal fighting.
- Fines to escalate for repeat offenders.
- More effective enforcement tools for local governments in communities.
- Increased capacity for enforcement.

A large majority of respondents (89%) supported increasing fines for repeat offenders, specifically owners who are consistently allowing dogs to roam at large in communities. Comments suggested that the first penalty should be low, as animals can sometimes escape from diligent owners.



Existing enforcement of both animal welfare and animal control laws was perceived as inadequate by over half of the survey respondents and there was support to increase the resources available for enforcement so that a new legal framework can be implemented effectively. Survey respondents shared not only their experiences with territorial enforcement, but also interactions with the RCMP and with municipal bylaw officers.

Enforcement was seen as particularly challenging in communities with no bylaw services. There was a clear appetite for a new approach to enforcement that would create some capacity in communities.

What isn't clear and needs more discussion:

- Mechanisms for enforcement in communities requires further discussion with Yukon First Nations, municipal governments, local advisory councils, and the RCMP.

Next steps

Develop a new framework to support more effective enforcement by:

- allowing for issuing tickets for a wider variety of offences (many of which currently require a slow and resource-intensive court process);
- strengthening the ability to remove animals from situations of abuse and neglect;
- expanding the ability of officers to seize animals at large;
- creating authority for the Chief Veterinary Officer to seek a judicial order to immediately confiscate animals, to prevent an individual from owning animals for a period of time, and/or to set conditions for owning animals (the order can be appealed to the courts);
- recognizing that animal hoarders may require mental health supports;
- protecting people acting in good faith under the legislation;
- creating an escalating fine structure; and
- creating clear prohibitions against training animals to fight, with penalties for individuals involved in training animals to fight or profiting from fighting; and
- providing tools to local governments and the RCMP to support enforcement in communities.



Animal organizations



What are animal organizations, and why are we talking about them?

Lots of organizations in Yukon work with animals, either as a business or as a non-profit organization. Currently, humane societies are the only animal-related organizations that are regulated under the *Animal Protection Act*. We asked Yukoners if they thought all animal-related organizations should be required to meet set standards for the care of animals.

What we heard clearly:

People want:

- Rescues and pet stores to have a permit to operate and their physical facilities be inspected.
- A regulatory framework that doesn't impose a significant burden on these organizations or jeopardize their operations, because they value the work of animal organizations.
- A standard in place for the care of sled dogs specifically.
- Some level of regulation or inspection of boarding facilities so they can feel comfortable leaving their animals in their care.
- A limit to the number of companion animals that someone can own without requiring a permit (e.g. to address hoarding).



Animal rescue organizations

Three quarters of respondents wanted humane societies and other animal rescues to require a permit to operate and to be inspected as part of that permit. Respondents also recognized the important work of rescue organizations to support the welfare of animals in Yukon, but also to take in and re-home animals that might be a threat to public safety.

Sled dogs

Members of the public commented extensively about the care of sled dogs, and two survey questions specifically addressed this issue. We also met with members of the Yukon Dog Mushing Association and Dog Powered Sports Association Yukon. In addition, we reached out to the Yukon Quest and Wilderness Tourism Association Yukon.

When asked whether there should be specific standards of care for sled dogs that are higher than the standard for pet dogs, 55% of the 902 respondents answered yes. When asked whether sled dog teams should require a permit and inspection in order to operate, 64% of respondents answered yes. It is clear from the comments that people expect laws will require adequate care for all dogs. A number of respondents clarified in comments what they meant by supporting a higher standard of care. People want a standard applied to sled dogs that doesn't set a higher standard for the welfare of sled dogs compared to other dogs, but does provide more detail on what practices would be considered to be meeting the welfare standard expected for sled dogs.

In meeting with mushers, there are different opinions on the most appropriate path forward to address these concerns. Because it is still too early to have a recommended approach, further discussions with mushers are planned for during phase two.

Humane Societies

The role of humane societies varies in different jurisdictions and those currently in Yukon have no enforcement authority, but some receive government funding because they participate in government animal welfare initiatives. Seventy-five percent of survey respondents wanted humane societies and other animal rescues to be required



to have a permit to operate, and for that permit to require an inspection. It was clear that the work of these organizations is valued and should continue to be supported by government, but that there should be a standard established for their operation.

Pet stores

Seventy-three percent of survey respondents wanted a permit and inspection to be required for operating a pet store (that keeps and sells live animals, not just food and supplies). Most commonly in discussions, people were surprised to learn that pet stores in Yukon are not currently regulated.

Boarding kennels

As with pet stores, 73% of respondents also wanted boarding facilities (kennels) in Yukon to require a permit to operate and to be inspected. Many people were surprised that there was no standard set for the operation of kennels that are run as a business. Just over half (54%) of respondents reported that they did not feel comfortable leaving their animal at a kennel whose facilities are not regulated or inspected. While there was an interest in having a standard set, discussions in phase one did not get into enough detail to paint a clear path forward. Whether and how kennels should be regulated will be discussed further during phase two.

Should individuals be required to get a permit if they have a lot of animals?

The survey asked whether a permit should be required for someone to have multiple animals, but responses showed that the question was not clear and a follow-up question about the number of pets that would require a permit was not consistently answered.

It was clear that people supported a threshold so that someone could not own an unlimited number of dogs or other animals with no oversight. This lack of oversight is in most areas of the territory where there are no area development regulations or municipal bylaws. Over 100 respondents suggested a threshold of over 5 animals. No respondents to the survey proposed a threshold for this higher than 10 animals. There was support for creating tools to address hoarding, and requiring a permit when someone exceeds a threshold number of animals would be one way to address this.



What isn't clear and needs more discussion:

- Discussions with mushers need to address questions such as:
 - whether a third party standard (such as Mush with P.R.I.D.E) should be adopted or if a Yukon-specific standard should be developed,
 - if a new standard is to be developed, how mushers and their organizations will be involved in its development, and
- whether standards should be voluntary or mandatory and how they would apply to sled dog businesses and recreational mushers so they would be fair to both.
- What should be required of boarding kennels operating as a business in Yukon.

Next steps

- Meet with humane societies and rescues to further examine the role of official animal keepers in implementing the territory's animal protection legislation and expand the options for receiving animals in communities.
- Meet with mushers and their organizations in Yukon to discuss approaches for setting standards of care for sled dogs.
- Develop a framework for managing pet stores and boarding kennels, and reach out to existing businesses to discuss building this framework.
- Create a requirement for someone with more than 10 dogs over the age of four months to obtain a permit that would include certain conditions for animal care.



Feral animals



What are feral animals, and why are we talking about them?

Feral animals are ones that have established a self-sustaining population in the wild. Animals that have just escaped from a farm or a hunting camp and have the potential to establish a feral population are **not** feral – their offspring born in the wild are.

We are talking about feral animals because populations of new species taking root in the Yukon wilderness pose significant risks. They can spread disease to wildlife, and they can alter the balance in ecosystems and affect the landscape. Currently, there are feral populations of cats and horses in Yukon. Other animals, like dogs and wild boar, could establish feral populations in future if they are not properly managed.

What we heard clearly:

People want:

- Yukon government to have legal authority to manage feral animals.
- Proactive management approaches so domestic animals don't become feral.
- Feral animals destroyed only when it is done to protect the health of wildlife, the integrity of the landscape, and/or public health and safety.

The majority of respondents (72%) support the Yukon government creating legal authority to control feral populations. Only 11% were opposed, and the other 17% were either not sure or did not answer the question.

From the comments and discussions in community meetings, it was clear that people want action to control feral populations. However, people much preferred proactive approaches to responsive ones.



Media coverage of several escaped wild boars in summer 2018 likely contributed to the large number of comments we received about managing wild boars. Respondents generally advocated for proactive fencing requirements to keep wild boars in Yukon rather than destroying escaped wild boars once they were on the landscape.

Some respondents consider feral horses to be wildlife that belong on the Yukon landscape. Most, however, considered the horses to be a threat to the health of wildlife because of diseases they can carry and also their impact on the landscape. People were also concerned about the threat that feral horses pose to motorists. Some respondents advocated for immediate removal of all feral horses from the landscape.

Respondents expressed that if action was going to be taken to remove feral animals from the landscape, that the meat should not be wasted. There was some support for allowing harvest of feral horses or other animals that might establish a feral population.

What isn't clear and needs more discussion:

There are no issues relating to feral animals that seemed unclear from discussions in communities or survey responses.

Next steps

- Move forward to create legal authority for Government of Yukon to control feral populations by:
 - enabling potential harvest of feral animals by hunters,
 - surgical or chemical sterilization of feral animals,
 - capture of feral animals, or
 - lethal removal of feral animals.
- Note that creating these tools does not mean an immediate plan to take action on any specific species would be implemented. Creating these tools is necessary to allow for future responses to specific populations of feral animals.
- In addition to continuing our consultation with First Nations, engage with the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board and Renewable Resources Councils on these issues.



Exotic animals



What are exotic animals, and why are we talking about them?

Exotic animals are ones that are not Yukon wildlife or commonly owned domesticated species – they exist naturally in the wild somewhere outside of Yukon. For example, canaries, guinea pigs, and many reptiles.

We are talking about exotic animals because right now, there is no clear system for deciding what kinds of animals can be owned as pets or livestock in Yukon.

What we heard clearly:

People want:

- To prohibit ownership of exotic animals that pose a risk to wildlife, to other animals, to the landscape, or to public health and safety.
- For exotic animals owned in Yukon to come from sources that do not support an illegal trade in wildlife in other jurisdictions.
- To prevent exotic animals from establishing a feral population (e.g. animals that could survive a winter and thrive in Yukon).
- A simple regulatory framework allowing the ownership of common exotic pets (budgies, hamsters, etc.) that don't pose any risks.

When respondents were asked if they supported allowing exotic pets to be owned in Yukon without a permit if they don't pose a risk to wildlife or to the public, 48% said yes. Another 41% said no, and 11% were not sure or preferred not to answer the question.



The survey comments and the discussions in community meetings were much more clarifying. From what we heard, people want a system in Yukon that:

- prevents animals from being owned in Yukon if those animals could present risks if they escape (including disease risks to wildlife, risks to public health, or a risk of establishing a feral population and impacting ecosystems in Yukon);
- does not over-regulate the sale or possession of common household pets that do not pose risks,
- allows for exotic pets to be owned with a permit when certain conditions are met,
- does not support an illegal international trade in wildlife, and
- provides clarity on what animals can be owned as pets or livestock either with or without a permit.

A few respondents were entirely opposed to any pets other than cats or dogs being allowed in Yukon under any circumstances. In general, there was support for a well-managed system to govern the possession of exotic animals if identified concerns could be addressed.

Concerns expressed in comments and at public meetings included that:

- the source of exotic animals can sometimes be problematic (e.g., animals taken from the wild and sold),
- some owners acquire exotic pets without knowing how to properly care for them or without ensuring that there are sufficient supports in Yukon (e.g., access to specialized diets and veterinarians with the required expertise),
- some exotic animals can pose a safety risk (e.g., tigers),
- some exotic animals can pose a disease risk to wildlife, other domestic animals, or the public, and
- some exotic animals have the potential to survive and thrive on the Yukon landscape (e.g., raccoons, skunks, etc.).



What isn't clear and needs more discussion:

While not all respondents agree that exotic species should be permitted at all, it was clear from discussions that most did support ownership of exotic species if they are managed appropriately to address the concerns outlined above.

Next steps:

In addition to continuing our discussions with First Nations on these issues, engage with the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board and Renewable Resources Councils to define:

- which animals could be owned without a permit (e.g., common pets and livestock);
- which animals could be owned with a permit that specifies conditions (e.g., a requirement that it be tested for diseases of concern before entering the territory, that it be sterilized, that proof be provided that the animal came from a breeder, or other conditions specific to the species); and
- which animals could not be owned in Yukon.



Appendix A:

Survey respondents

There were 902 respondents to the survey. The survey conducted was not based on random sampling, and the respondents are not representative of the entire Yukon population. The survey responses instead indicate the opinions of those aware of and interested in this initiative to modernize Yukon's animal protection and control laws.

Gender

The majority of respondents (68%) identified as female, and 20% identified as male. The remaining 12% either had another gender identity or preferred not to disclose their gender identity. Those respondents who identified as non-binary or another gender identity were combined with those who did not disclose their gender identity, due to privacy concerns associated with the small number of respondents.

First Nations identity

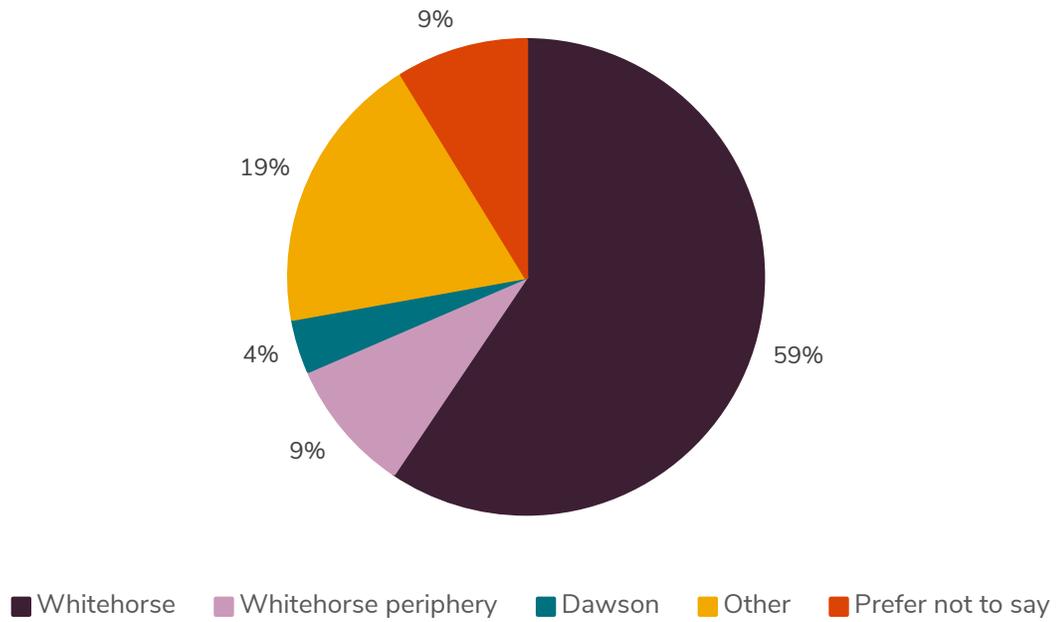
The majority of respondents (84%) did not identify as a member of a Yukon First Nation. Six percent of respondents did identify as a member of a Yukon First Nation, and the remaining 10% of respondents preferred not to answer the question.

Communities

Over half of the respondents (59%) resided within the City of Whitehorse, and a further 9% lived in the periphery around Whitehorse. This category of respondents was separated out because they have access to some services (e.g., proximity to veterinary services), but not others (e.g., bylaw enforcement). Four percent of respondents were from Dawson, nine percent preferred not to identify where they lived, and the remaining 19% of respondents (172 responses) lived in other Yukon communities. Many of these respondents completed the survey in paper form at one of the numerous events held in communities.



Distribution of respondents by community



To obtain a copy of the survey questions, please contact the Animal Health Unit at animalhealth@gov.yk.ca.

