

Appendix 2 (as supplied by the authors): Sensitivity analyses using income quintiles from the 2016 Canadian census. Income quintiles were calculated from the median before tax income of economic families. Negative binomial regression comparing the number of cannabis stores in neighborhoods in the lowest income quintile (Q1) to the highest income quintile (Q5)

Canadian Jurisdiction ^a	Q1:Q5(reference) Incident Rate Ratio (95%CI)	
PRIVATE/HYBIRD CANNABIS RETAIL MODELS	Model A ^c	Model B
Newfoundland & Labrador	2.07 (1.02-4.22)	1.49 (0.77-2.85)
Manitoba	6.43(3.32-12.48)	4.14 (2.08-8.21)
Saskatchewan	2.51 (1.45-4.34)	1.94 (1.11-3.41)
Yukon	– ^b	– ^b
British Columbia	2.74 (1.80-4.18)	1.91 (1.21-3.02)
Ontario	2.92 (2.05-4.15)	1.89 (1.30-2.78)
Alberta	4.23 (2.97-6.02)	3.46(2.40-4.98)
TOTAL PRIVATE	2.87 (2.41-3.41)	2.34 (1.96-2.80)
GOVERNMENT CANNABIS RETAIL MODELS		
Prince Edward Island	– ^b	– ^b
Nova Scotia	8.59 (2.08-35.38)	5.83 (1.37-24.75)
New Brunswick	3.08 (0.74-12.76)	2.46 (0.59-10.30)
Quebec	4.06 (2.12-7.76)	2.74 (1.39-5.41)
North West Territories	– ^b	– ^b
TOTAL PUBLIC	3.04 (2.01-4.60)	2.72 (1.79-4.13)
GRAND TOTAL	2.31 (1.98-2.68)	1.87 (1.60-2.19)

NB: ^aNunavut with no cannabis retail stores was not included in this analysis. ^bUnstable regression model as income has near-perfect prediction for the dependent variable. ^c Both models are offset by the total population of a dissemination area. Model B adjusts for the population density of each DA in persons per square kilometer.