2024 Cannabis Health Statistics Report Supplement:

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2022 Supplemental Tables

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State of Connecticut
Connecticut Department of Public Health

Manisha Juthani, MD, Commissioner

Prepared by:
Jack King, MPH
Epidemiologist II

Epidemiology Unit
Chronic Diseases and Injury Prevention Section
Community, Family Health, and Prevention Branch

Past Month Cannabis Use

Demographics		Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Total		16.0	4.1	14.7	17.3	361,200
Age	18-34 years	27.9	6.5	24.3	31.4	164,500
	35-54 years	15.7	7.0	13.5	17.8	102,400
	55+ years	9.6	7.1	8.2	10.9	92,500
Gender	Female	13.5	6.7	11.7	15.2	160,400
	Male	18.8	5.2	16.9	20.7	200,800
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	12.9	11.9	9.9	15.9	44,500
	NH Black	18.7†	15.2	13.2	24.3	39,400
	NH White	16.3	4.8	14.7	17.8	233,900
	NH Other	17.0†	15.7	11.7	22.2	33,900
Veteran Status	Yes	12.7	13.8	9.3	16.2	21,100
	No	16.2	4.3	14.9	17.6	339,800
Income	$25K+	17.5	4.6	16.0	19.1	261,300
	< $25K	14.3	11.7	11.0	17.6	35,100
	Missing	12.3	12.0	9.4	15.2	64,800
Education	> HS	15.3	5.0	13.8	16.8	218,900
	HS or Less	17.4	7.2	15.0	19.9	142,000
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	30.4	9.9	24.5	36.3	68,800
	Straight	14.4	4.5	13.1	15.7	290,900
Poor Mental Health	Yes	30.1	7.6	25.6	34.6	101,800
	No	13.6	4.9	12.3	14.9	255,700
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	15.1	5.8	13.3	16.8	163,900
	No	16.8	5.8	14.9	18.7	197,300
Disability	Yes	20.9	6.9	18.0	23.7	127,300
	No	14.2	5.2	12.8	15.6	232,900
Current Smoker	Yes	36.5	7.4	31.2	41.8	80,500
	No	13.6	4.8	12.4	14.9	276,400
Excessive Drinker	Yes	31.9	6.2	28.0	35.8	120,200
	No	13.0	5.3	11.6	14.3	236,600

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

CV = Coefficient of Variation, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

N = corresponding number of adults in the population, rounded to nearest 100. Ns from demographic subgroups may not sum to the overall total: those without responses to demographic questions are not presented separately here, except in the case of income.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Past Month Cannabis Use

Bar Chart of Prevalence by Demographics

Category	Subcategory	Prevalence
Total		16.0%
Age	18-34 years	27.9%
	35-54 years	15.7%
	55+ years	9.6%
Gender	Female	13.5%
	Male	18.8%
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	12.9%
	NH Black	18.7%†
	NH White	16.3%
	NH Other	17.0%†
Veteran Status	Yes	12.7%
	No	16.2%
Income	$25K+	17.5%
	< $25K	14.3%
	Missing	12.3%
Education	> HS	15.3%
	HS or Less	17.4%
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	30.4%
	Straight	14.4%
Poor Mental Health	Yes	30.1%
	No	13.6%
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	15.1%
	No	16.8%
Disability	Yes	20.9%
	No	14.2%
Current Smoker	Yes	36.5%
	No	13.6%
Excessive Drinker	Yes	31.9%
	No	13.0%

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

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"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around prevalence estimates.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Past Month Cannabis Use

Dot Plot of Adjusted Generalized Linear Model Results (ORs and 95% CIs)

Category	OR (95% CI)
35-54 years	0.44 (0.33 - 0.58)
55+ years	0.29 (0.22 - 0.39)
Female	0.67 (0.54 - 0.84)
NH Black	1.30 (0.86 - 1.96)
Hispanic	0.57 (0.39 - 0.82)
NH Other	0.95 (0.63 - 1.44)
Veteran	0.74 (0.50 - 1.10)
Income $25k+	1.64 (1.13 - 2.37)
Missing Income	0.98 (0.61 - 1.57)
Education > HS	0.90 (0.69 - 1.15)
LGBT/Other	1.82 (1.29 - 2.57)
Poor Mental Health	1.87 (1.39 - 2.53)
1+ Chronic Condition	1.17 (0.92 - 1.49)
Disabled	1.64 (1.26 - 2.13)
Current Smoker	3.38 (2.51 - 4.55)
Excessive Drinker	2.49 (1.98 - 3.13)

0.1   1   10

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

Model Dependent Variable: Past Month Cannabis Use

Model Controlled For: Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, Veteran Status, Income, Educational Attainment, Sexual Orientation, Poor Mental Health, Chronic Conditions, Disability Status, Smoking Status, Excessive Drinking
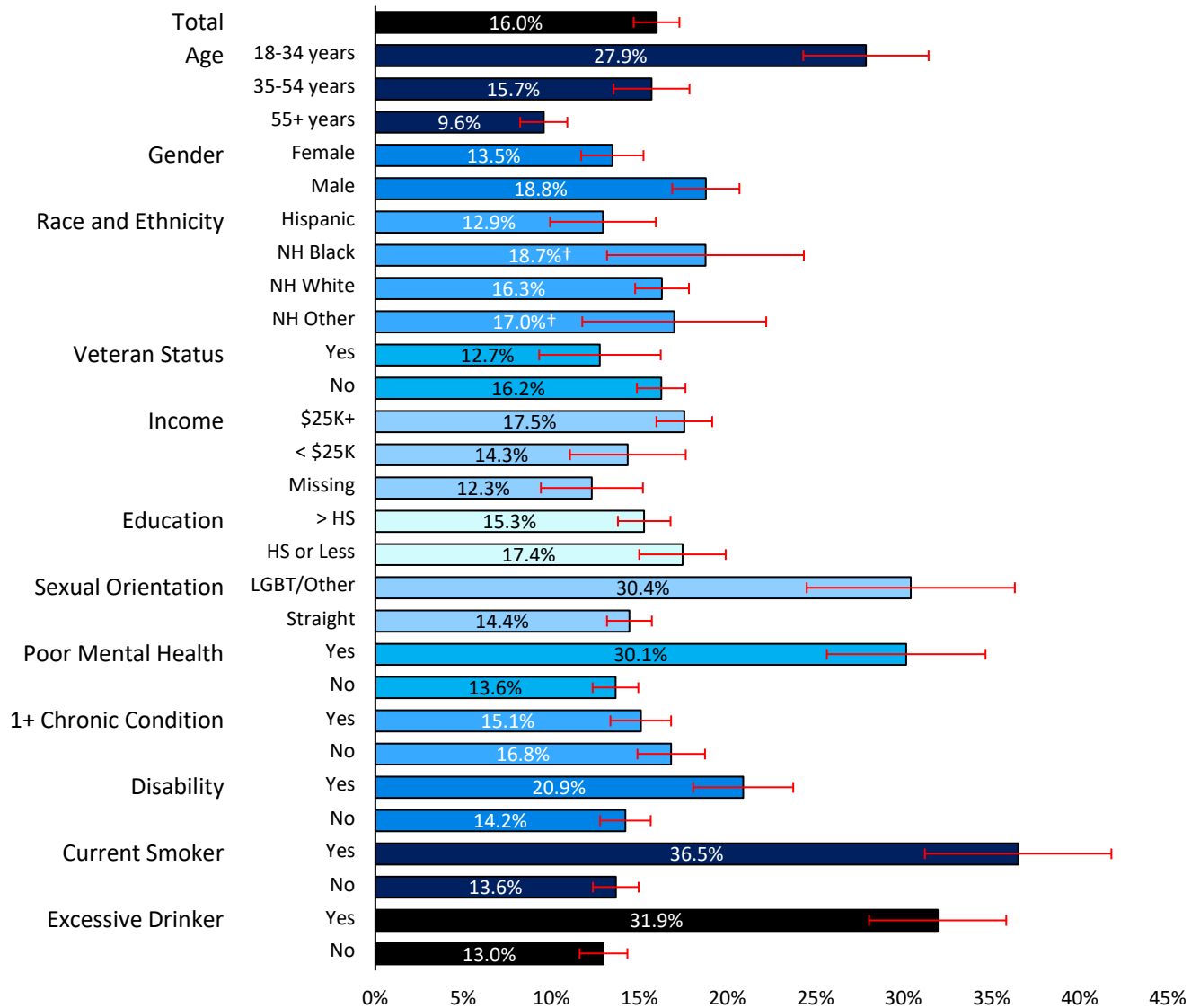
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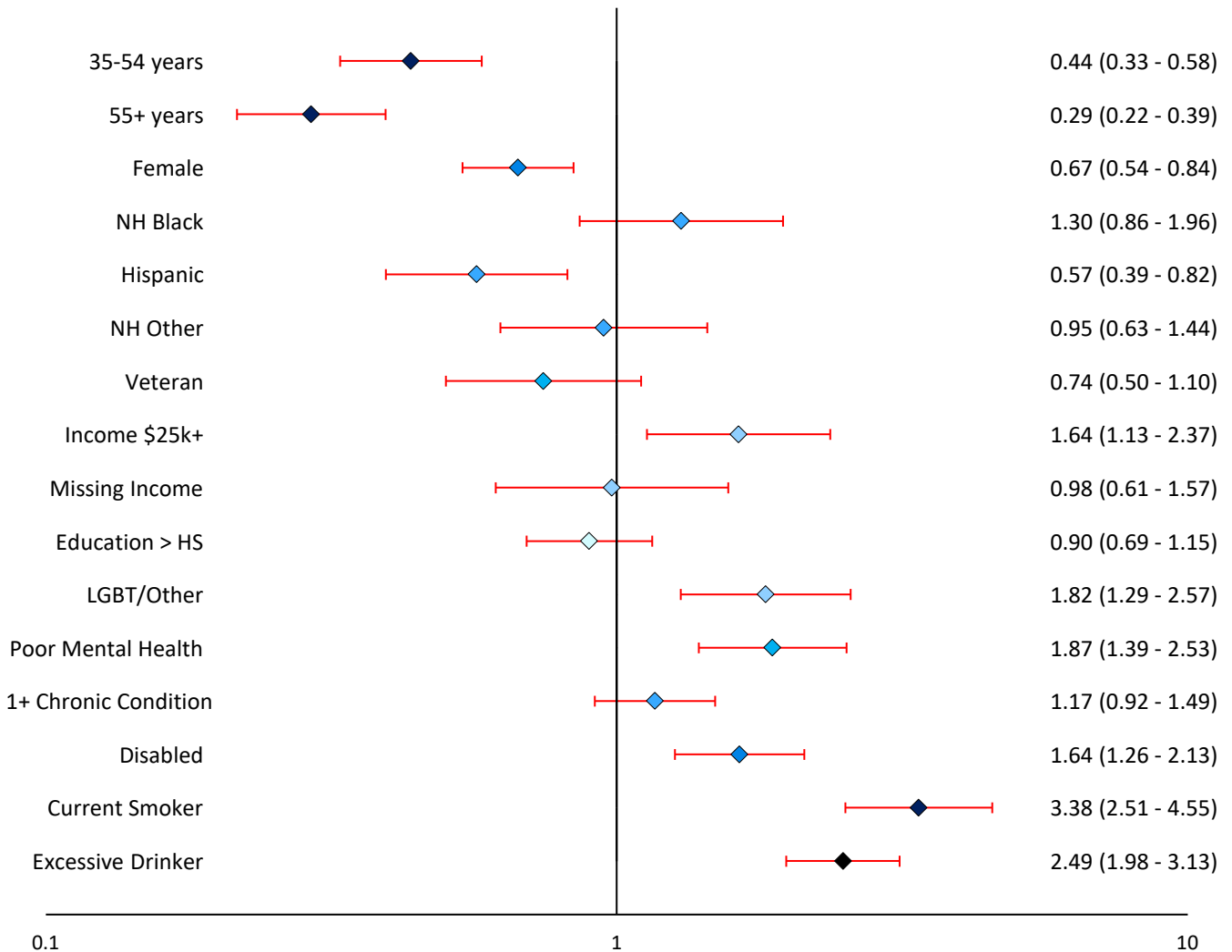
Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 7,730 with responses to the outcome variable. 6,942 complete cases were used in model.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Past Month Cannabis Use

Summary of Findings

Prevalence

16.0% (approximately 361,200 Connecticut adults) used cannabis within 30 days of responding to the survey.

Bivariate/Unadjusted Comparisons

Bivariate analyses suggest younger age, male gender, incomes at or above $25,000 (relative to missing income), LGBT sexual orientation, poor mental health, having a disability, being a current smoker, and being an excessive drinker are associated with past month cannabis use.

Generalized Linear Model

Adjusting for covariates does not markedly alter the interpretation of the bivariate relationships above; however, some relationships emerged after controlling for other relevant variables. The model suggests Hispanic race and ethnicity is a negative predictor (relative to non-Hispanic White race and ethnicity) of past month cannabis use. It also indicates higher past month use among those with incomes at or above $25,000 than among those with incomes less than $25,000.

Limitations

Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 7,730 with responses to the outcome variable. 6,942 respondents had responses to all relevant variables (excepting income, for which a discrete "missing income" category was created) and were included in the model. Missing responses may increase the size of confidence intervals around estimates obtained from the data, which may limit the ability to detect differences between subgroups. Missingness may or may not be at random and any bias introduced by respondents skipping certain questions may affect the results of the analysis.

Conclusion

Past month cannabis use among adults is associated with age, gender, race and ethnicity, income, sexual orientation, mental health status, disability status, smoking status, and drinking behavior.

Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use

Demographics		Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Total		8.0	6.4	7.0	9.1	182,100
Age	18-34 years	14.2	10.5	11.3	17.1	83,800
	35-54 years	8.0	10.5	6.4	9.7	52,500
	55+ years	4.6	10.9	3.6	5.6	44,900
Gender	Female	6.5	10.8	5.1	7.9	77,500
	Male	9.8	7.9	8.3	11.3	104,600
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	6.0†	18.0	3.9	8.1	20,500
	NH Black	13.0††	21.2	7.6	18.4	27,300
	NH White	7.6	7.5	6.5	8.7	109,000
	NH Other	10.7††	20.7	6.4	15.1	21,500
Veteran Status	Yes	6.2††	21.9	3.5	8.8	10,300
	No	8.2	6.7	7.1	9.3	171,800
Income	$25K+	8.2	7.5	7.0	9.4	122,000
	< $25K	9.1†	15.4	6.4	11.8	22,300
	Missing	7.2†	17.0	4.8	9.6	37,800
Education	> HS	6.6	8.7	5.5	7.7	94,500
	HS or Less	10.8	9.5	8.8	12.8	87,600
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	15.8†	16.0	10.9	20.8	35,800
	Straight	7.2	6.9	6.3	8.2	146,000
Poor Mental Health	Yes	17.9	11.4	13.9	21.8	60,300
	No	6.3	7.7	5.4	7.3	119,100
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	7.7	8.5	6.4	8.9	83,500
	No	8.4	9.5	6.8	10.0	98,600
Disability	Yes	12.5	9.6	10.2	14.9	76,400
	No	6.4	8.7	5.3	7.5	105,100
Current Smoker	Yes	22.6	10.3	18.0	27.1	49,800
	No	6.5	7.9	5.5	7.5	131,000
Excessive Drinker	Yes	14.1	10.9	11.1	17.1	53,000
	No	7.0	8.0	5.9	8.1	127,200

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

CV = Coefficient of Variation, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

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*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

N = corresponding number of adults in the population, rounded to nearest 100. Ns from demographic subgroups may not sum to the overall total: those without responses to demographic questions are not presented separately here, except in the case of income.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use

Bar Chart of Prevalence by Demographics

Demographic		Prevalence
Total		8.0%
Age	18-34 years	14.2%
	35-54 years	8.0%
	55+ years	4.6%
Gender	Female	6.5%
	Male	9.8%
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	6.0%†
	NH Black	13.0%††
	NH White	7.6%
	NH Other	10.7%††
Veteran Status	Yes	6.2%††
	No	8.2%
Income	$25K+	8.2%
	< $25K	9.1%†
	Missing	7.2%†
Education	> HS	6.6%
	HS or Less	10.8%
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	15.8%†
	Straight	7.2%
Poor Mental Health	Yes	17.9%
	No	6.3%
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	7.7%
	No	8.4%
Disability	Yes	12.5%
	No	6.4%
Current Smoker	Yes	22.6%
	No	6.5%
Excessive Drinker	Yes	14.1%
	No	7.0%

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

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Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around prevalence estimates.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use

Dot Plot of Adjusted Generalized Linear Model Results (ORs and 95% CIs)

Category	OR (95% CI)
35-54 years	0.52 (0.36 - 0.75)
55+ years	0.32 (0.21 - 0.49)
Female	0.67 (0.50 - 0.90)
NH Black	1.88 (1.08 - 3.25)
Hispanic	0.51 (0.32 - 0.81)
NH Other	1.36 (0.80 - 2.32)
Veteran	0.67 (0.37 - 1.21)
Income $25k+	1.33 (0.82 - 2.13)
Missing Income	0.98 (0.56 - 1.73)
Education > HS	0.64 (0.45 - 0.90)
LGBT/Other	1.51 (0.97 - 2.36)
Poor Mental Health	2.02 (1.39 - 2.94)
1+ Chronic Condition	1.09 (0.78 - 1.53)
Disabled	1.87 (1.31 - 2.67)
Current Smoker	3.22 (2.25 - 4.61)
Excessive Drinker	1.72 (1.25 - 2.38)

0.1   1   10

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

Model Dependent Variable: Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use

Model Controlled For: Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, Veteran Status, Income, Educational Attainment, Sexual Orientation, Poor Mental Health, Chronic Conditions, Disability Status, Smoking Status, Excessive Drinking

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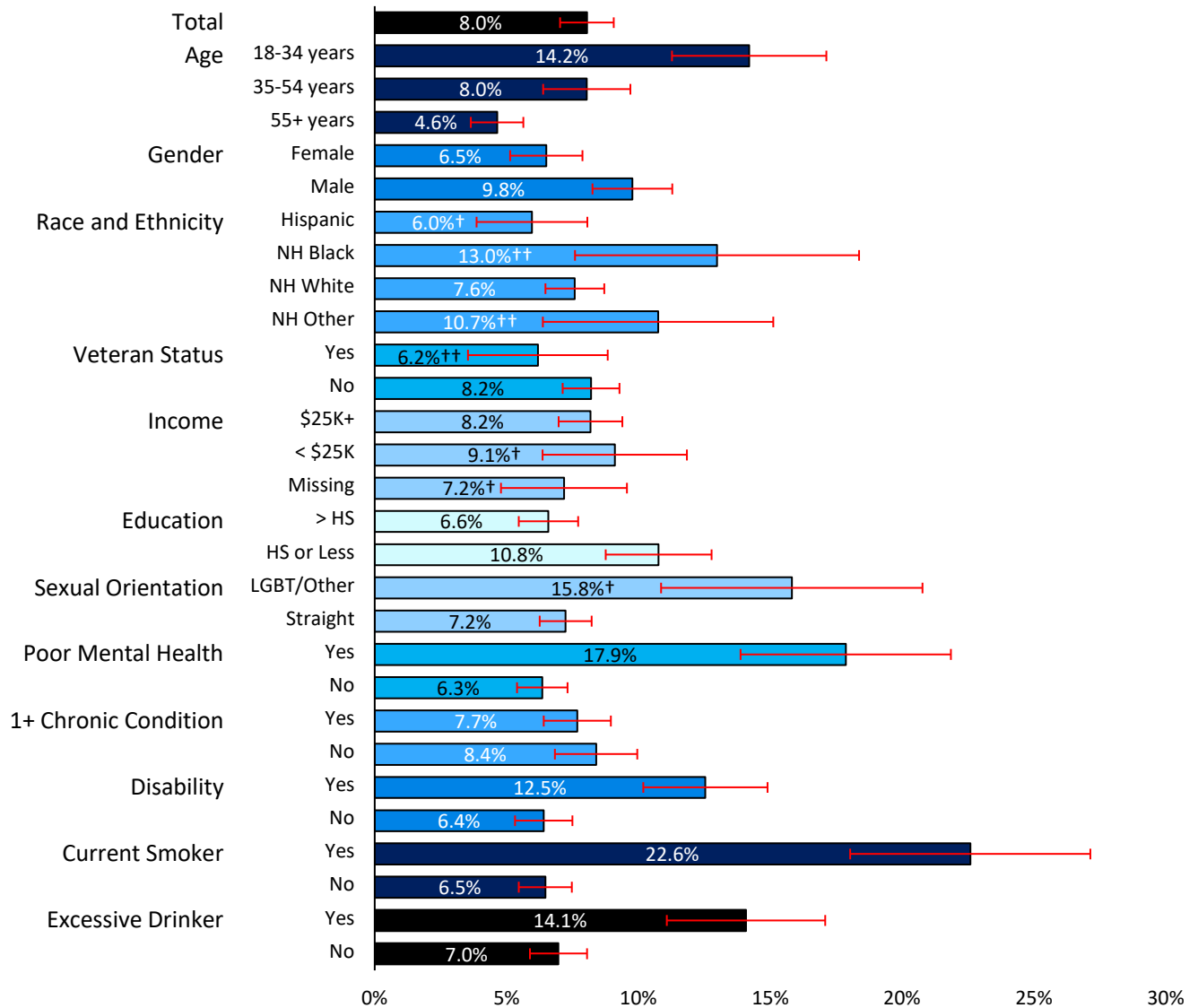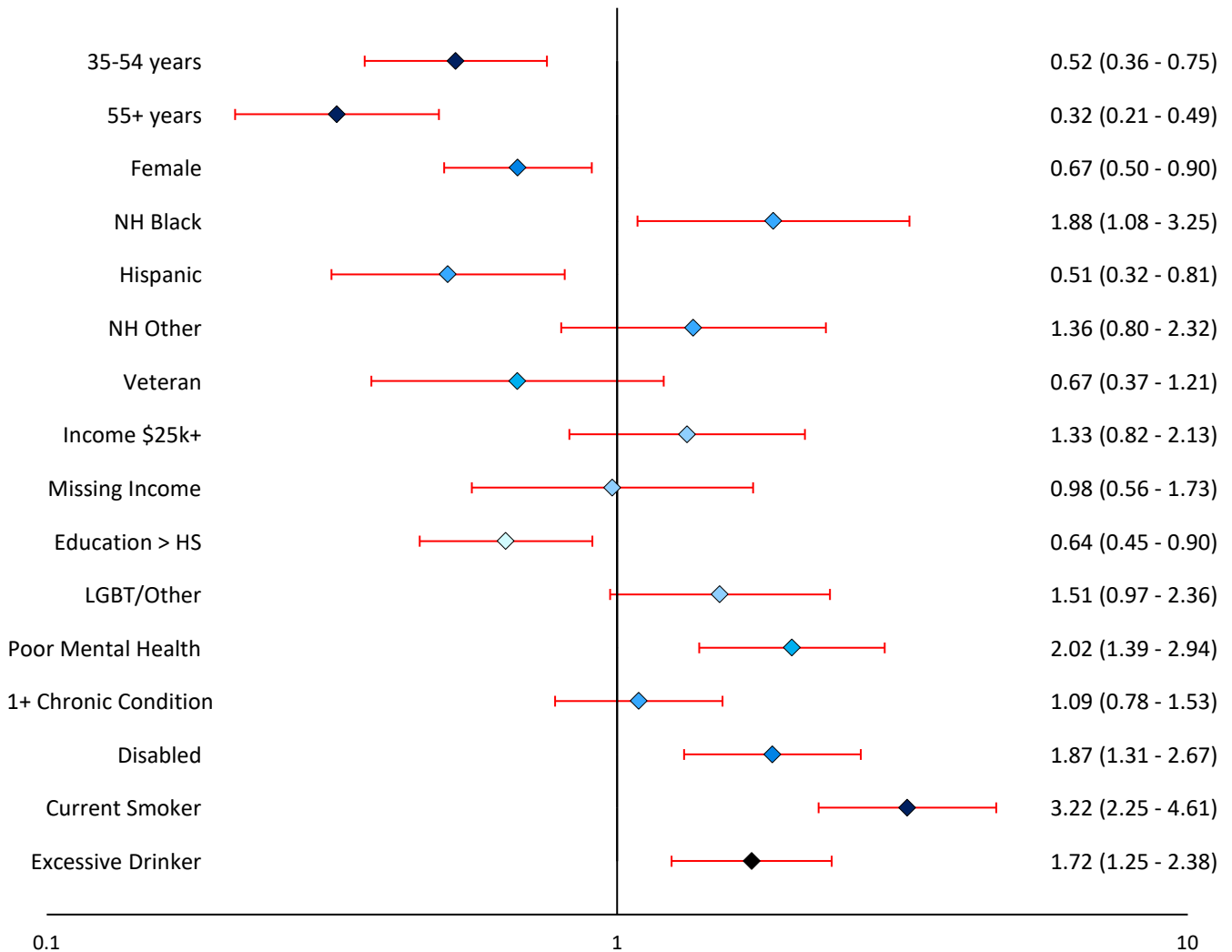
Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 7,730 with responses to the outcome variable. 6,942 complete cases were used in model.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use

Summary of Findings

Prevalence

8.0% (approximately 182,100 Connecticut adults) used cannabis on at least 20 days within 30 days of responding to the survey (i.e., daily/near-daily cannabis use).

Bivariate Comparisons

Bivariate analyses suggest younger age, male gender, having a high school education or less, LGBT sexual orientation, poor mental health, having a disability, being a current smoker, and being an excessive drinker are associated with daily/near-daily cannabis use among adults.

Generalized Linear Model

Adjusting for covariates does not markedly alter the interpretation of most of the bivariate relationships above; however, some relationships did emerge or were attenuated after controlling for other relevant variables. The model suggests Hispanic race and ethnicity is a negative predictor and non-Hispanic Black race and ethnicity is a positive predictor of daily/near-daily cannabis use (relative to non-Hispanic White race and ethnicity). The relationship between sexual orientation and daily/near-daily cannabis use was attenuated somewhat after controlling for other covariates.

Limitations

Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 7,730 with responses to the outcome variable. 6,942 respondents had responses to all relevant variables (excepting income, for which a discrete "missing income" category was created) and were included in the model. Missing responses may increase the size of confidence intervals around estimates obtained from the data, which may limit the ability to detect differences between subgroups. Missingness may or may not be at random and any bias introduced by respondents skipping certain questions may affect the results of the analysis.

Conclusion

Daily/near-daily cannabis use among adults is associated with age, gender, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, mental health status, disability status, smoking status, and drinking behavior.

Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Demographics		Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Total		50.4	4.5	45.9	54.9	182,100
Age	18-34 years	51.0	7.6	43.4	58.5	83,800
	35-54 years	51.2	7.4	43.8	58.7	52,500
	55+ years	48.6	7.6	41.3	55.8	44,900
Gender	Female	48.3	7.5	41.2	55.5	77,500
	Male	52.1	5.5	46.4	57.7	104,600
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	46.1	13.7	33.7	58.5	20,500
	NH Black	69.2	9.7	56.1	82.4	27,300
	NH White	46.6	5.7	41.4	51.8	109,000
	NH Other	63.3	12.6	47.6	78.9	21,500
Veteran Status	Yes	48.5†	15.4	33.9	63.1	10,300
	No	50.6	4.7	45.9	55.2	171,800
Income	$25K+	46.7	5.5	41.6	51.7	122,000
	< $25K	63.5	9.1	52.2	74.8	22,300
	Missing	58.4	10.7	46.1	70.7	37,800
Education	> HS	43.1	6.5	37.7	48.6	94,500
	HS or Less	61.7	6.2	54.2	69.2	87,600
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	52.0	11.6	40.2	63.8	35,800
	Straight	50.2	4.8	45.4	55.0	146,000
Poor Mental Health	Yes	59.3	7.3	50.8	67.7	60,300
	No	46.6	5.7	41.4	51.8	119,100
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	50.9	6.2	44.7	57.1	83,500
	No	50.0	6.5	43.6	56.3	98,600
Disability	Yes	60.0	6.3	52.6	67.4	76,400
	No	45.1	6.3	39.6	50.7	105,100
Current Smoker	Yes	61.9	7.6	52.7	71.0	49,800
	No	47.4	5.5	42.2	52.5	131,000
Excessive Drinker	Yes	44.1	8.6	36.6	51.5	53,000
	No	53.8	5.3	48.2	59.3	127,200

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

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See appendices for detailed methods.

Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Bar Chart of Prevalence by Demographics

Category	Subgroup	Prevalence
Total		50.4%
Age	18-34 years	51.0%
	35-54 years	51.2%
	55+ years	48.6%
Gender	Female	48.3%
	Male	52.1%
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	46.1%
	NH Black	69.2%
	NH White	46.6%
	NH Other	63.3%
Veteran Status	Yes	48.5%†
	No	50.6%
Income	$25K+	46.7%
	< $25K	63.5%
	Missing	58.4%
Education	> HS	43.1%
	HS or Less	61.7%
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	52.0%
	Straight	50.2%
Poor Mental Health	Yes	59.3%
	No	46.6%
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	50.9%
	No	50.0%
Disability	Yes	60.0%
	No	45.1%
Current Smoker	Yes	61.9%
	No	47.4%
Excessive Drinker	Yes	44.1%
	No	53.8%

Notes:

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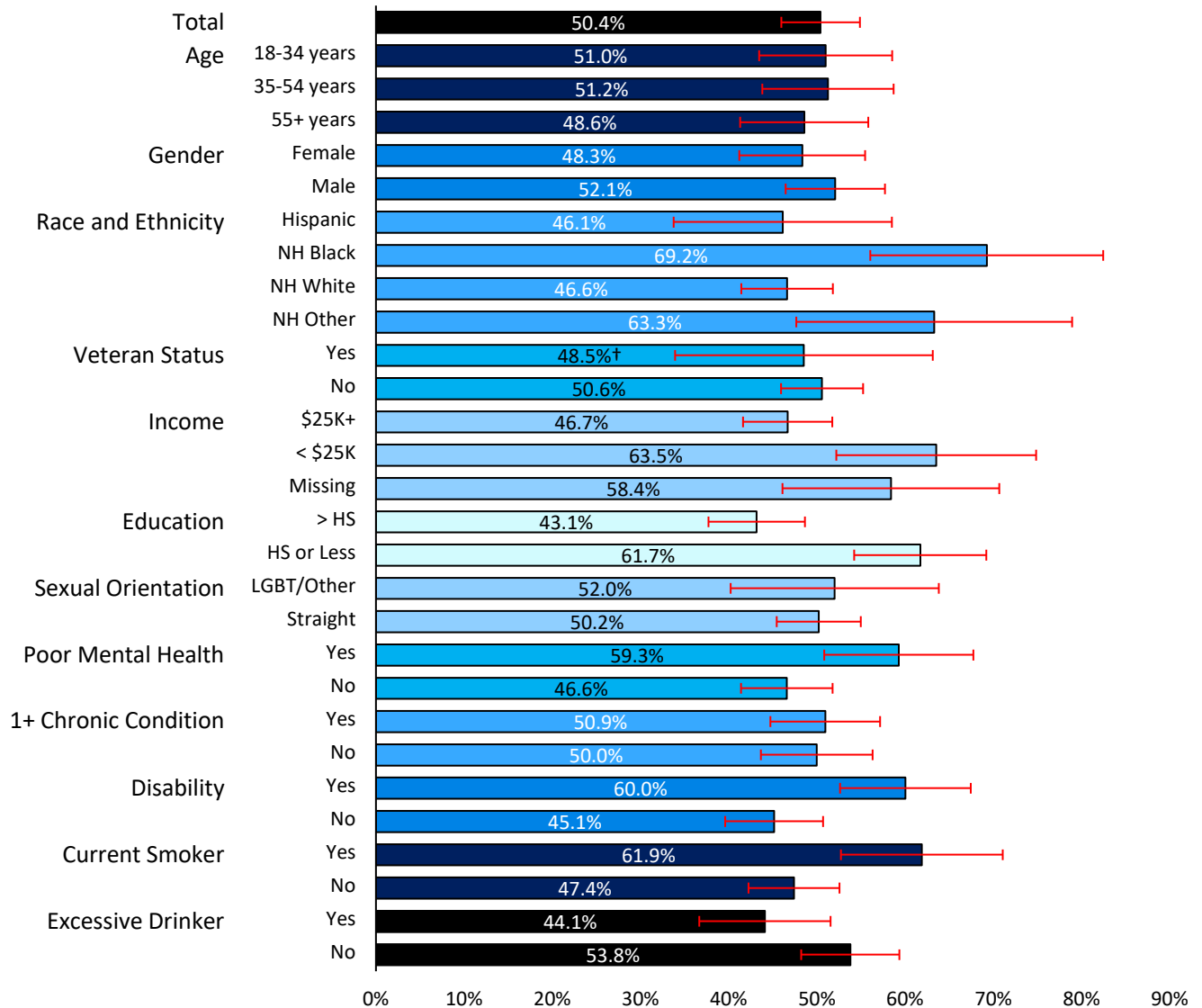
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Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around prevalence estimates.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Dot Plot of Adjusted Generalized Linear Model Results (ORs and 95% CIs)

Category		OR (95% CI)
35-54 years		1.13 (0.69 - 1.85)
55+ years		0.89 (0.52 - 1.55)
Female		0.83 (0.55 - 1.25)
NH Black		2.10 (1.05 - 4.20)
Hispanic		0.62 (0.33 - 1.16)
NH Other		1.67 (0.75 - 3.69)
Veteran		0.75 (0.36 - 1.54)
Income $25k+		0.73 (0.39 - 1.39)
Missing Income		0.97 (0.42 - 2.22)
Education > HS		0.50 (0.33 - 0.76)
LGBT/Other		0.90 (0.51 - 1.60)
Poor Mental Health		1.39 (0.86 - 2.24)
1+ Chronic Condition		0.93 (0.61 - 1.43)
Disabled		1.45 (0.94 - 2.25)
Current Smoker		1.29 (0.76 - 2.17)
Excessive Drinker		0.73 (0.49 - 1.09)

0.1   1   10

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

Model Dependent Variable: Daily/Near Daily Cannabis Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Model Controlled For: Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, Veteran Status, Income, Educational Attainment, Sexual Orientation, Poor Mental Health, Chronic Conditions, Disability Status, Smoking Status, Excessive Drinking

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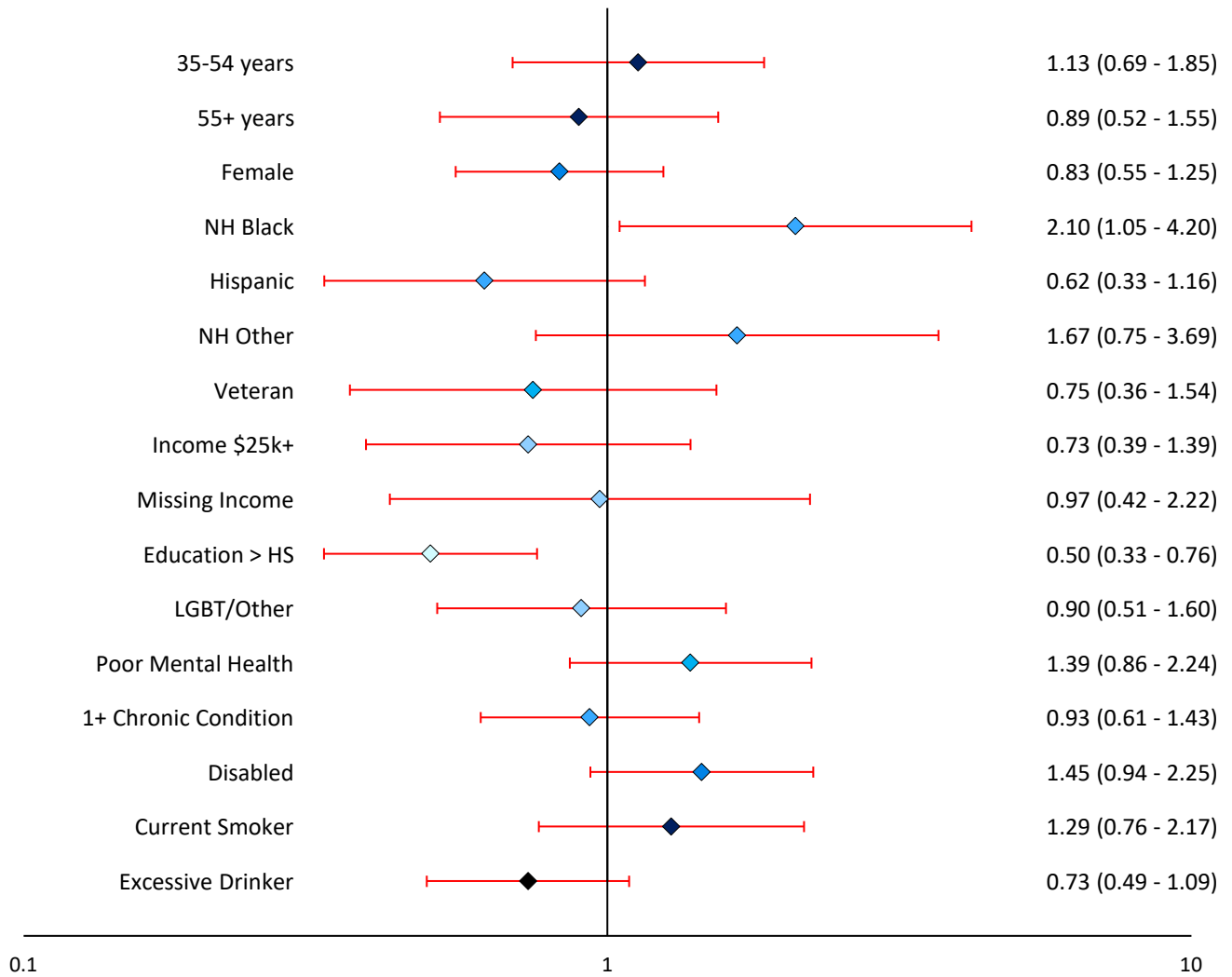
Of 9,784 total respondents, 1,169 used cannabis at least one time in the past month. 1,081 complete cases were used in model.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Summary of Findings

Prevalence

50.4% of past month cannabis users (approximately 182,100 Connecticut adults) used cannabis on at least 20 days within 30 days of responding to the survey (i.e., daily/near-daily cannabis use).

Bivariate Comparisons

Bivariate analyses suggest non-Hispanic Black race and ethnicity (relative to non-Hispanic White race and ethnicity), having income less than $25,000 (relative to income at or above $25,000), at or below high school educational attainment, disability status, and being a current smoker were associated with daily/near-daily cannabis use among past month cannabis users.

Generalized Linear Model

The model suggests non-Hispanic Black race and ethnicity is a positive predictor of daily/near-daily cannabis use (relative to non-Hispanic White race and ethnicity). The model also suggests an association between lower educational attainment and daily/near-daily cannabis use. Other associations were attenuated after adjustment for covariates.

Limitations

Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 7,730 with responses to the outcome variable. 1,169 of these respondents used cannabis in the past month. 1,081 respondents had responses to all relevant variables (excepting income, for which a discrete "missing income" category was created) and were included in the model. Missing responses may increase the size of confidence intervals around estimates obtained from the data, which may limit the ability to detect differences between subgroups. Missingness may or may not be at random and any bias introduced by respondents skipping certain questions may affect the results of the analysis.

Conclusion

Daily/near-daily cannabis use among past month cannabis users is associated with race and ethnicity and educational attainment. Other relationships that were apparent in bivariate analyses were attenuated after adjusting for covariates in the generalized linear model. Most variables included in the generalized linear model were poor at distinguishing daily/near-daily cannabis users from less frequent cannabis users.

DUIC among Past Month Cannabis Users

Demographics		Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Total		19.0	9.1	15.6	22.4	66,200
Age	18-34 years	24.6	12.8	18.4	30.8	39,400
	35-54 years	18.4†	15.1	12.9	23.9	17,800
	55+ years	10.0††	20.2	6.1	14.0	9,000
Gender	Female	12.5†	16.3	8.5	16.5	19,500
	Male	24.3	10.5	19.3	29.3	46,600
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	14.3††	26.6	6.8	21.7	5,900
	NH Black	28.3††	24.5	14.7	41.9	10,200
	NH White	18.6	11.5	14.4	22.8	42,600
	NH Other	18.7††	28.0	8.5	29.0	6,200
Veteran Status	Yes	*	38.1	*	*	*
	No	*	9.3	*	*	*
Income	$25K+	20.4	10.2	16.4	24.5	51,700
	< $25K	15.7††	26.8	7.4	23.9	5,400
	Missing	14.9††	26.3	7.2	22.5	9,100
Education	> HS	19.8	11.0	15.5	24.1	42,300
	HS or Less	17.8†	15.7	12.3	23.3	23,900
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	17.5††	21.8	10.0	25.0	11,700
	Straight	19.4	9.9	15.7	23.2	54,500
Poor Mental Health	Yes	19.0†	17.0	12.7	25.3	18,900
	No	19.1	10.8	15.1	23.1	46,800
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	15.4	14.8	10.9	19.8	24,500
	No	22.1	11.5	17.1	27.0	41,700
Disability	Yes	16.7†	15.9	11.5	21.9	20,700
	No	20.4	11.0	16.0	24.7	45,500
Current Smoker	Yes	19.2†	17.6	12.6	25.8	14,600
	No	18.4	10.5	14.6	22.2	49,400
Excessive Drinker	Yes	29.0	12.9	21.7	36.3	33,200
	No	14.0	11.6	10.8	17.2	32,200

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

DUIC = Driving Under the Influence of Cannabis

CV = Coefficient of Variation, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

N = corresponding number of adults in the population, rounded to nearest 100. Ns from demographic subgroups may not sum to the overall total: those without responses to demographic questions are not presented separately here, except in the case of income.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

See appendices for detailed methods.

DUIC among Past Month Cannabis Users

Bar Chart of Prevalence by Demographics

Category	Subgroup	Value
Total		19.0%
Age	18-34 years	24.6%
	35-54 years	18.4%†
	55+ years	10.0%††
Gender	Female	12.5%†
	Male	24.3%
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	14.3%††
	NH Black	28.3%††
	NH White	18.6%
	NH Other	18.7%††
Veteran Status	Yes	*
	No	*
Income	$25K+	20.4%
	< $25K	15.7%††
	Missing	14.9%††
Education	> HS	19.8%
	HS or Less	17.8%†
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	17.5%††
	Straight	19.4%
Poor Mental Health	Yes	19.0%†
	No	19.1%
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	15.4%
	No	22.1%
Disability	Yes	16.7%†
	No	20.4%
Current Smoker	Yes	19.2%†
	No	18.4%
Excessive Drinker	Yes	29.0%
	No	14.0%

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

DUIC = Driving Under the Influence of Cannabis

NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.
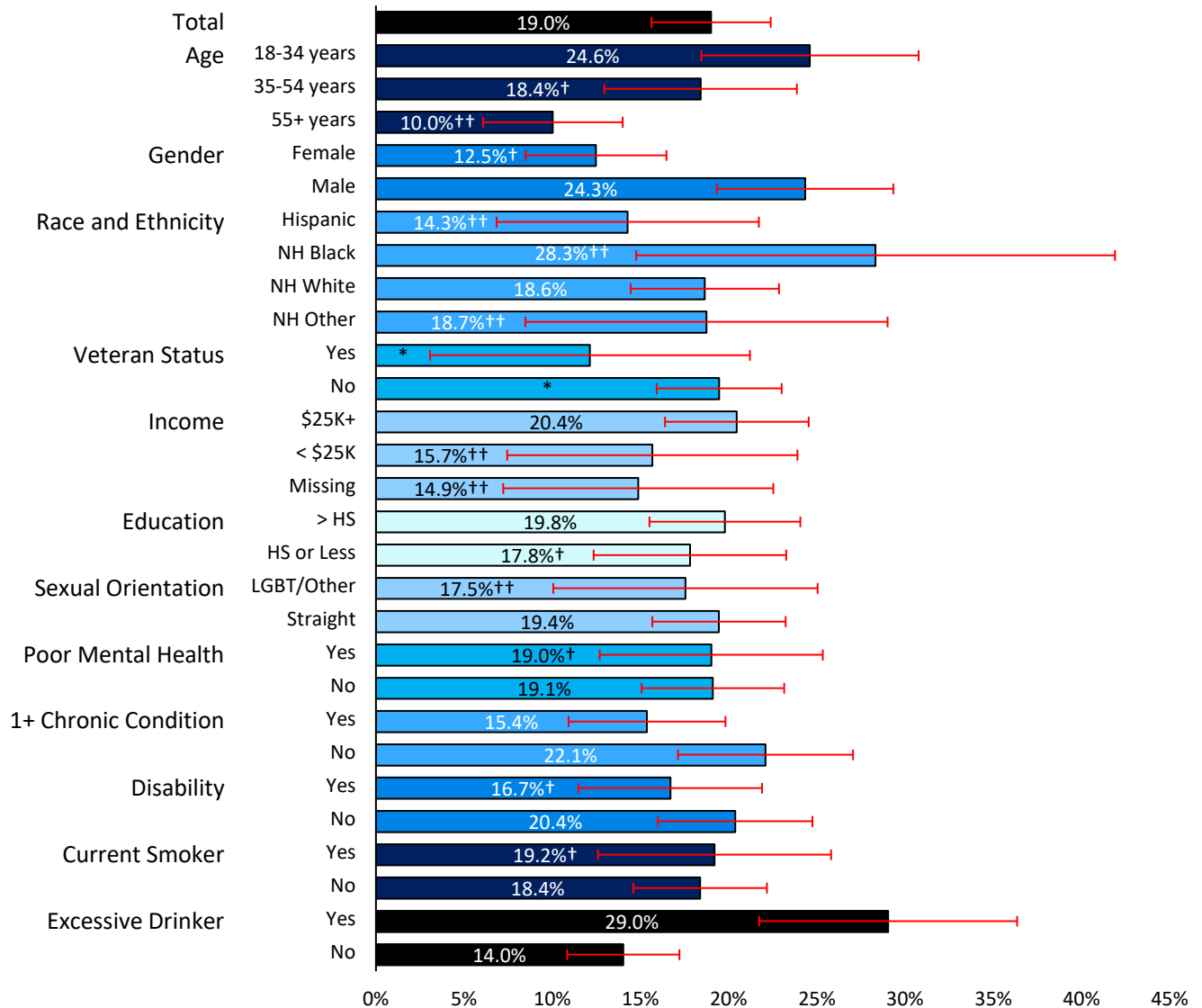
Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around prevalence estimates.

See appendices for detailed methods.

DUIC among Past Month Cannabis Users

Dot Plot of Adjusted Generalized Linear Model Results (ORs and 95% CIs)

Category	OR (95% CI)
35-54 years	0.74 (0.44 - 1.24)
55+ years	0.44 (0.23 - 0.86)
Female	0.45 (0.29 - 0.71)
NH Black	2.11 (1.04 - 4.29)
Hispanic	0.83 (0.39 - 1.78)
NH Other	1.14 (0.54 - 2.43)
Veteran	0.52 (0.17 - 1.55)
Income $25k+	1.11 (0.52 - 2.33)
Missing Income	0.80 (0.30 - 2.09)
Education > HS	1.10 (0.64 - 1.87)
LGBT/Other	0.89 (0.48 - 1.64)
Poor Mental Health	1.11 (0.65 - 1.90)
1+ Chronic Condition	0.84 (0.49 - 1.45)
Disabled	1.18 (0.67 - 2.09)
Current Smoker	1.04 (0.58 - 1.87)
Excessive Drinker	1.93 (1.21 - 3.06)

(X-axis: 0.1 — 1 — 10)

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

DUIC = Driving Under the Influence of Cannabis, OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

Model Dependent Variable: DUIC among Past Month Cannabis Users

Model Controlled For: Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, Veteran Status, Income, Educational Attainment, Sexual Orientation, Poor Mental Health, Chronic Conditions, Disability Status, Smoking Status, Excessive Drinking

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.
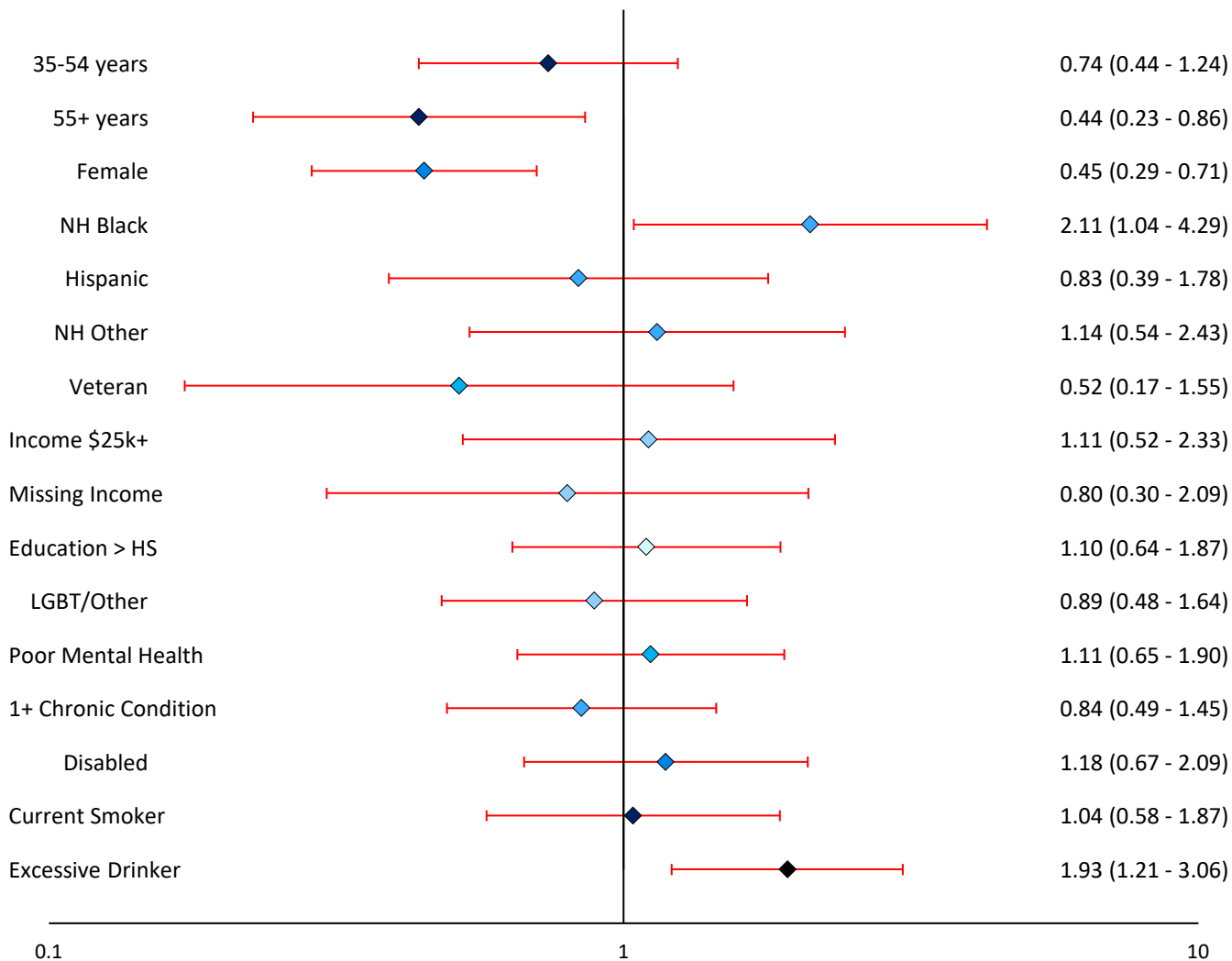
Of 9,784 total respondents, 1,169 used cannabis at least one time in the past month. 1,047 complete cases were used in model.

See appendices for detailed methods.

DUIC among Past Month Cannabis Users

Summary of Findings

Prevalence

19.0% of past month cannabis users (approximately 66,200 Connecticut adults) drove under the influence of cannabis (DUIC) within 30 days of responding to the survey.

Bivariate Comparisons

Bivariate analyses suggest younger age (relative to the oldest age category), male gender, and excessive drinking are associated with DUIC.

Generalized Linear Model

The model suggests younger age (relative to the oldest age category), male gender, non-Hispanic Black race and ethnicity (relative to non-Hispanic White race and ethnicity) and excessive drinking are associated with DUIC after adjusting for covariates.

Limitations

Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 7,730 with responses to the question about past month cannabis use. 1,169 of these respondents used cannabis in the past month. 1,047 respondents had responses to all relevant variables (excepting income, for which a discrete "missing income" category was created) and were included in the model. Missing responses may increase the size of confidence intervals around estimates obtained from the data, which may limit the ability to detect differences between subgroups. Missingness may or may not be at random and any bias introduced by respondents skipping certain questions may affect the results of the analysis.

Conclusion

DUIC is associated with age, gender, race and ethnicity, and drinking behavior.

Contemplated Quitting among Past Month Cannabis Users

Demographics		Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Total		16.5	10.7	13.0	19.9	57,500
Age	18-34 years	24.7	13.6	18.1	31.3	39,400
	35-54 years	11.6††	20.5	7.0	16.3	11,200
	55+ years	7.4†	18.8	4.7	10.2	6,800
Gender	Female	11.6††	22.3	6.5	16.7	18,300
	Male	20.4	11.6	15.8	25.1	39,200
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	28.0†	18.9	17.6	38.4	11,700
	NH Black	26.9††	28.9	11.7	42.2	9,900
	NH White	12.1†	15.3	8.5	15.8	27,600
	NH Other	*	34.0	*	*	*
Veteran Status	Yes	*	33.7	*	*	*
	No	*	11.1	*	*	*
Income	$25K+	13.1	13.3	9.7	16.5	32,900
	< $25K	21.8††	23.4	11.8	31.8	7,600
	Missing	27.1††	22.0	15.4	38.8	17,000
Education	> HS	13.9	14.4	10.0	17.9	29,900
	HS or Less	20.6†	15.7	14.2	26.9	27,700
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	17.4††	27.6	8.0	26.8	11,700
	Straight	16.3	11.4	12.7	19.9	45,800
Poor Mental Health	Yes	22.4†	16.2	15.3	29.6	22,300
	No	13.4	14.7	9.5	17.3	33,000
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	11.4†	16.7	7.7	15.1	18,100
	No	20.7	13.3	15.3	26.1	39,400
Disability	Yes	17.4†	18.0	11.3	23.6	21,700
	No	15.7	13.4	11.6	19.8	35,200
Current Smoker	Yes	19.1†	18.4	12.2	26.0	14,600
	No	15.8	12.9	11.8	19.8	42,600
Excessive Drinker	Yes	16.6†	17.2	11.0	22.2	18,700
	No	16.2	13.8	11.8	20.5	37,500

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

CV = Coefficient of Variation, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

N = corresponding number of adults in the population, rounded to nearest 100. Ns from demographic subgroups may not sum to the overall total: those without responses to demographic questions are not presented separately here, except in the case of income.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Contemplated Quitting among Past Month Cannabis Users

Bar Chart of Prevalence by Demographics

Category	Group	Prevalence
Total		16.5%
Age	18-34 years	24.7%
	35-54 years	11.6%††
	55+ years	7.4%†
Gender	Female	11.6%††
	Male	20.4%
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	28.0%†
	NH Black	26.9%††
	NH White	12.1%†
	NH Other	*
Veteran Status	Yes	*
	No	*
Income	$25K+	13.1%
	< $25K	21.8%††
	Missing	27.1%††
Education	> HS	13.9%
	HS or Less	20.6%†
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	17.4%††
	Straight	16.3%
Poor Mental Health	Yes	22.4%†
	No	13.4%
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	11.4%†
	No	20.7%
Disability	Yes	17.4%†
	No	15.7%
Current Smoker	Yes	19.1%†
	No	15.8%
Excessive Drinker	Yes	16.6%†
	No	16.2%

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.
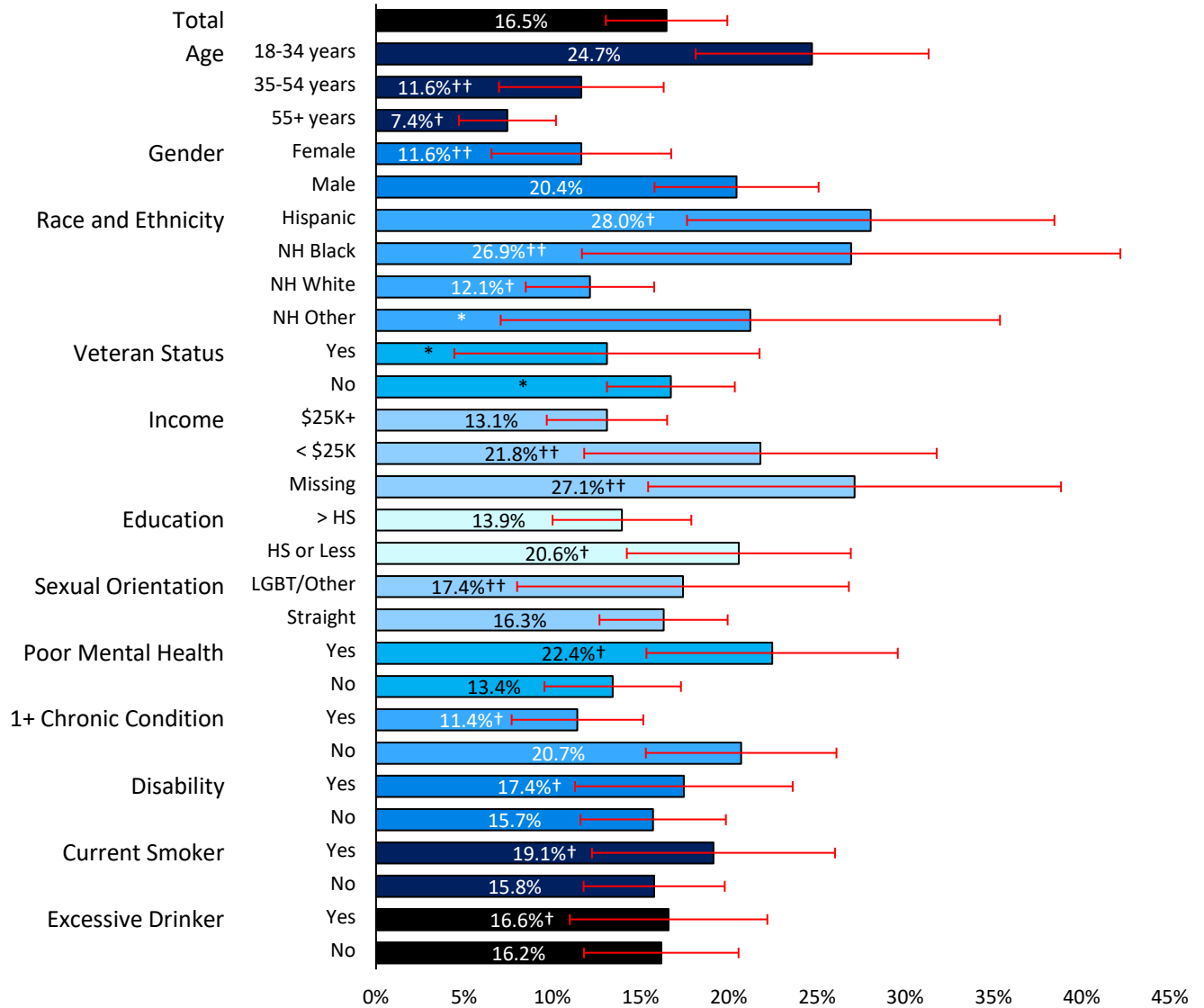
"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around prevalence estimates.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Contemplated Quitting among Past Month Cannabis Users

Dot Plot of Adjusted Generalized Linear Model Results (ORs and 95% CIs)

Characteristic	OR (95% CI)
35-54 years	0.38 (0.19 - 0.73)
55+ years	0.31 (0.15 - 0.64)
Female	0.44 (0.23 - 0.86)
NH Black	2.51 (0.91 - 6.93)
Hispanic	2.38 (1.13 - 4.99)
NH Other	1.78 (0.75 - 4.20)
Veteran	0.67 (0.24 - 1.87)
Income $25k+	0.65 (0.28 - 1.50)
Missing Income	1.15 (0.42 - 3.14)
Education > HS	0.73 (0.41 - 1.30)
LGBT/Other	0.82 (0.38 - 1.75)
Poor Mental Health	1.63 (0.78 - 3.40)
1+ Chronic Condition	0.65 (0.35 - 1.20)
Disabled	1.00 (0.48 - 2.11)
Current Smoker	1.23 (0.65 - 2.36)
Excessive Drinker	0.96 (0.53 - 1.76)

0.1   1   10

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

Model Dependent Variable: Comtemplated Quitting among Past Month Cannabis Users

Model Controlled For: Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, Veteran Status, Income, Educational Attainment, Sexual Orientation, Poor Mental Health, Chronic Conditions, Disability Status, Smoking Status, Excessive Drinking

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.
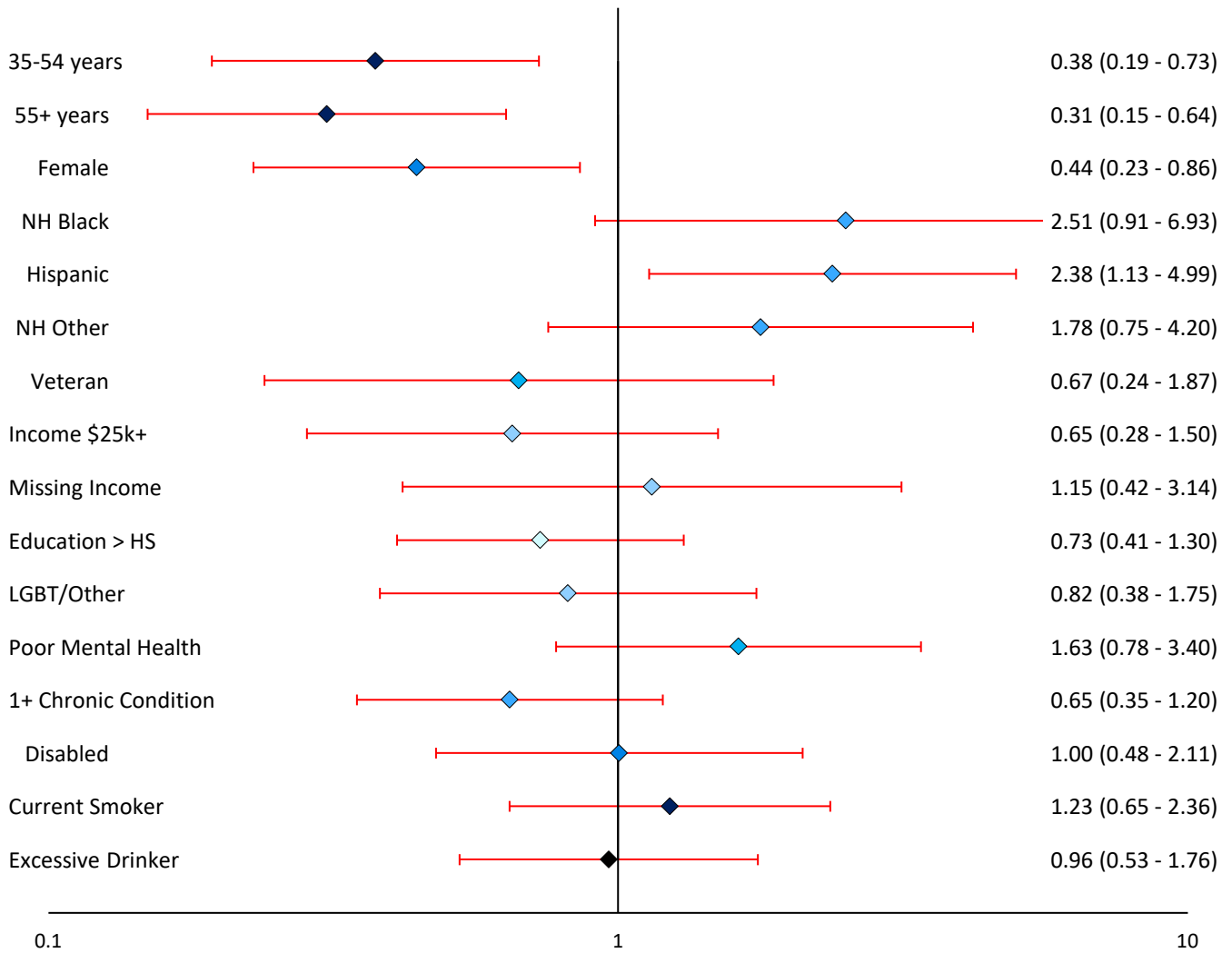
Of 9,784 total respondents, 1,169 used cannabis at least one time in the past month. 1,058 complete cases were used in model.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Contemplated Quitting among Past Month Cannabis Users

Summary of Findings

Prevalence

16.5% of past month cannabis users (approximately 57,500 Connecticut adults) reported they often thought that they should quit or cut down on their marijuana use, or tried to do so more than once, but without success.

Bivariate Comparisons

Bivariate analyses suggest younger age, Hispanic race and ethnicity (relative to non-Hispanic White), and having no chronic conditions are associated with having contemplated quitting cannabis. It should be noted that estimates by race and ethnicity had low validity and should be interpreted with caution.

Generalized Linear Model

The model suggests younger age, male gender, and Hispanic race and ethnicity (relative to non-Hispanic White race and ethnicity) are associated with having contemplated quitting cannabis after adjusting for covariates. The relationship between having no chronic conditions and having contemplated quitting was attenuated after adjusting for covariates in the model.

Limitations

Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 7,730 with responses to the question about past month cannabis use. 1,169 of these respondents used cannabis in the past month. 1,058 respondents had responses to all relevant variables (excepting income, for which a discrete "missing income" category was created) and were included in the model. Missing responses may increase the size of confidence intervals around estimates obtained from the data, which may limit the ability to detect differences between subgroups. Missingness may or may not be at random and any bias introduced by respondents skipping certain questions may affect the results of the analysis.

Conclusion

Having contemplated quitting cannabis is associated with age, gender, and race and ethnicity.

Perceived Moderate to Great Risk to Health from Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use

Demographics		Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Total		47.4	1.9	45.6	49.2	960,500
Age	18-34 years	32.4	5.8	28.7	36.0	183,200
	35-54 years	47.5	3.3	44.5	50.6	277,700
	55+ years	57.0	2.3	54.4	59.5	476,200
Gender	Female	50.7	2.6	48.1	53.2	533,300
	Male	43.9	2.9	41.4	46.4	427,200
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	55.1	4.5	50.3	60.0	166,100
	NH Black	44.7	7.5	38.1	51.3	76,700
	NH White	46.4	2.3	44.3	48.4	609,100
	NH Other	44.2	9.3	36.2	52.2	80,100
Veteran Status	Yes	49.2	5.7	43.7	54.6	72,400
	No	47.3	2.0	45.4	49.2	887,000
Income	$25K+	45.1	2.3	43.1	47.2	616,700
	< $25K	52.8	5.5	47.1	58.5	110,500
	Missing	52.0	4.5	47.4	56.5	233,400
Education	> HS	46.3	2.2	44.3	48.3	612,200
	HS or Less	49.9	3.7	46.3	53.4	344,000
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	42.1	7.7	35.8	48.4	90,700
	Straight	47.9	2.0	46.0	49.8	859,700
Poor Mental Health	Yes	35.9	7.0	31.0	40.8	115,600
	No	49.8	2.0	47.9	51.7	830,200
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	50.3	2.6	47.8	52.9	484,200
	No	44.8	2.8	42.4	47.3	476,300
Disability	Yes	47.3	4.1	43.5	51.1	252,300
	No	47.4	2.2	45.3	49.4	701,700
Current Smoker	Yes	40.1	7.2	34.4	45.8	79,400
	No	48.4	2.0	46.4	50.3	876,000
Excessive Drinker	Yes	37.0	5.6	33.0	41.1	130,100
	No	49.6	2.1	47.6	51.6	805,200

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

CV = Coefficient of Variation, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

N = corresponding number of adults in the population, rounded to nearest 100. Ns from demographic subgroups may not sum to the overall total: those without responses to demographic questions are not presented separately here, except in the case of income.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Perceived Moderate to Great Risk to Health from Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use

Bar Chart of Prevalence by Demographics

Category	Subcategory	Prevalence
Total		47.4%
Age	18-34 years	32.4%
	35-54 years	47.5%
	55+ years	57.0%
Gender	Female	50.7%
	Male	43.9%
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	55.1%
	NH Black	44.7%
	NH White	46.4%
	NH Other	44.2%
Veteran Status	Yes	49.2%
	No	47.3%
Income	$25K+	45.1%
	< $25K	52.8%
	Missing	52.0%
Education	> HS	46.3%
	HS or Less	49.9%
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	42.1%
	Straight	47.9%
Poor Mental Health	Yes	35.9%
	No	49.8%
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	50.3%
	No	44.8%
Disability	Yes	47.3%
	No	47.4%
Current Smoker	Yes	40.1%
	No	48.4%
Excessive Drinker	Yes	37.0%
	No	49.6%

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.
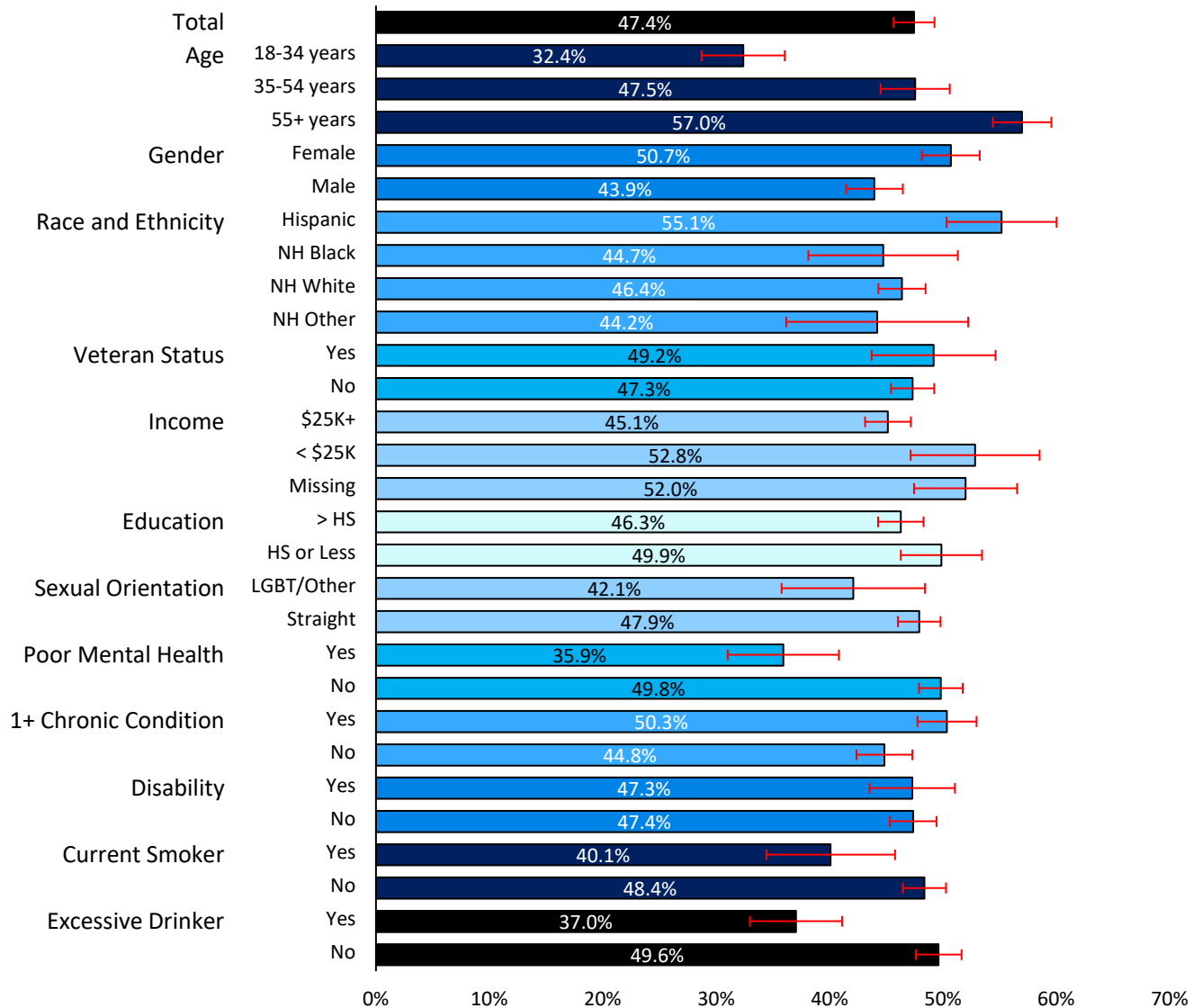
Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around prevalence estimates.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Perceived Moderate to Great Risk to Health from Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use

Dot Plot of Adjusted Generalized Linear Model Results (ORs and 95% CIs)

Variable	OR (95% CI)
35-54 years	2.18 (1.74 - 2.73)
55+ years	3.18 (2.51 - 4.04)
Female	1.24 (1.06 - 1.45)
NH Black	1.01 (0.74 - 1.36)
Hispanic	1.71 (1.32 - 2.20)
NH Other	1.12 (0.81 - 1.56)
Veteran	1.09 (0.84 - 1.41)
Income $25k+	0.73 (0.55 - 0.98)
Missing Income	0.96 (0.69 - 1.34)
Education > HS	0.85 (0.70 - 1.02)
LGBT/Other	1.13 (0.85 - 1.50)
Poor Mental Health	0.68 (0.54 - 0.87)
1+ Chronic Condition	0.93 (0.79 - 1.10)
Disabled	0.85 (0.70 - 1.03)
Current Smoker	0.68 (0.52 - 0.89)
Excessive Drinker	0.71 (0.58 - 0.88)

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

Model Dependent Variable: Perceived Moderate to Great Risk to Health from Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use

Model Controlled For: Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, Veteran Status, Income, Educational Attainment, Sexual Orientation, Poor Mental Health, Chronic Conditions, Disability Status, Smoking Status, Excessive Drinking

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.
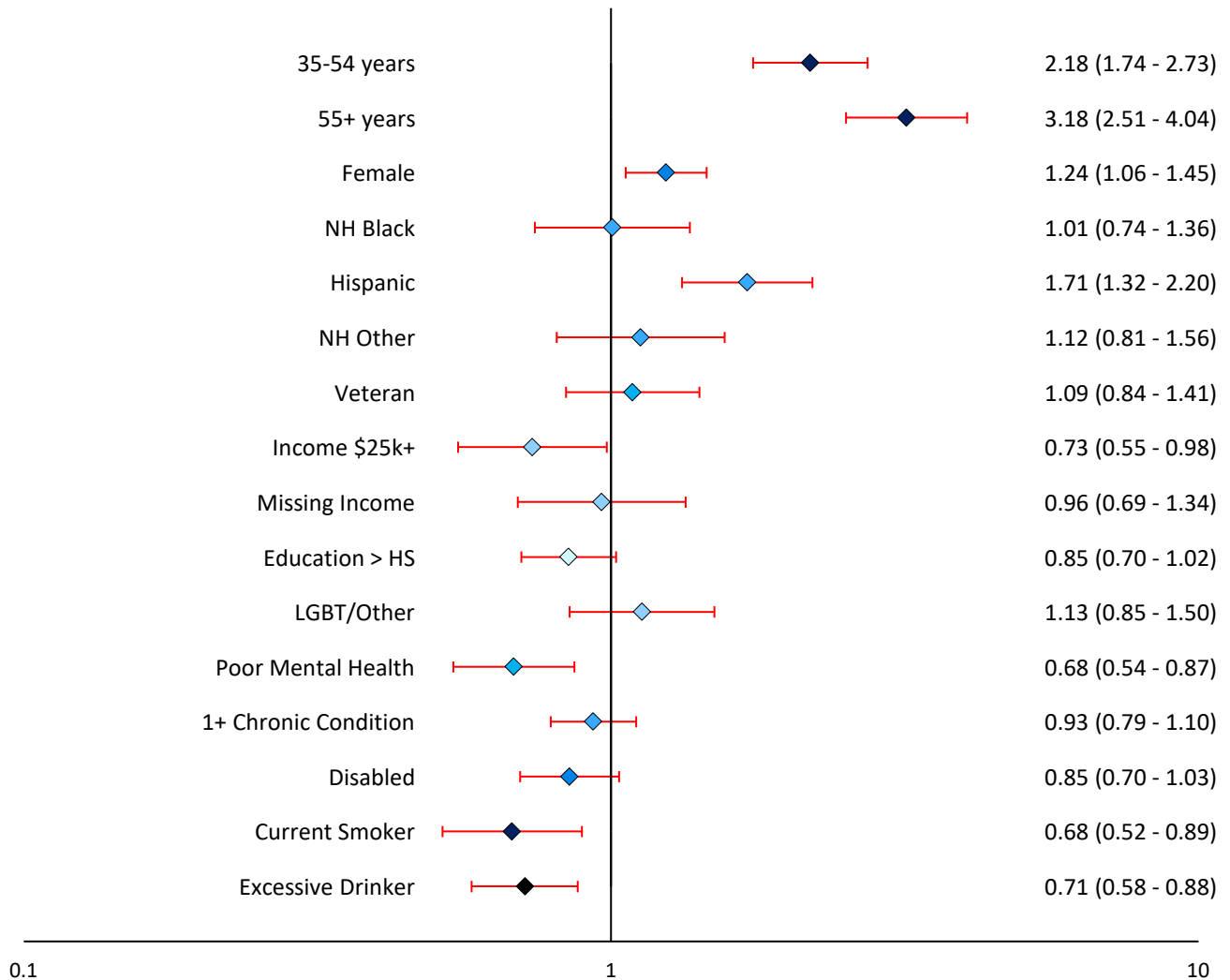
Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 6,944 with responses to the outcome variable. 6,313 complete cases were used in model.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Perceived Moderate to Great Risk to Health from Daily/Near-Daily Cannabis Use

Summary of Findings

Prevalence

47.4% (approximately 960,500 Connecticut adults) reported they think daily or near daily use of marijuana or cannabis poses moderate or great risk of harming the average adult's health.

Bivariate Comparisons

Bivariate analyses suggest older age, female gender, Hispanic race and ethnicity (relative to non-Hispanic White), missing income relative to incomes at or above $25,000, not having poor mental health, having one or more chronic conditions, not being a cigarette smoker, and not drinking to excess are associated with a moderate to great perceived risk of daily/near-daily cannabis use to the average adult's health.

Generalized Linear Model

The model suggests middle to older age, female gender, Hispanic race and ethnicity (relative to non-Hispanic White race and ethnicity), having an income below $25,000 (relative to income at or above $25,000), not having poor mental health, not being a cigarette smoker, and not drinking to excess are associated with a moderate to great perceived risk of daily/near-daily cannabis use to the average adult's health after adjusting for covariates.

Limitations

Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 6,994 with responses to the outcome variable. 6,313 respondents had responses to all relevant variables (excepting income, for which a discrete "missing income" category was created) and were included in the model. Missing responses may increase the size of confidence intervals around estimates obtained from the data, which may limit the ability to detect differences between subgroups. Missingness may or may not be at random and any bias introduced by respondents skipping certain questions may affect the results of the analysis.

Conclusion

Less than half of the adult population report moderate or great perceived risk of daily/near-daily cannabis use to the average adult's health. Perceiving moderate or great risk of daily/near-daily cannabis use to the average adult's health is associated with age, gender, race and ethnicity, income, mental health status, smoking status, and drinking behavior.

BRFSS 2022 Supplemental Tables
Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Demographics		Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Total		23.5	8.0	19.9	27.2	81,900
Age	18-34 years	12.9†	19.0	8.1	17.7	20,600
	35-54 years	28.3	12.8	21.2	35.3	27,100
	55+ years	37.7	9.9	30.4	45.0	34,100
Gender	Female	32.1	10.4	25.5	38.6	49,300
	Male	16.8	12.2	12.8	20.8	32,700
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	29.8††	21.3	17.3	42.2	12,400
	NH Black	*	30.7	*	*	*
	NH White	22.2	9.7	18.0	26.5	50,900
	NH Other	36.0††	22.9	19.8	52.1	11,800
Veteran Status	Yes	36.1††	20.9	21.3	50.8	7,500
	No	22.8	8.5	19.0	26.6	74,500
Income	$25K+	20.4	10.2	16.3	24.5	51,600
	< $25K	51.6	11.8	39.6	63.6	18,000
	Missing	20.5††	21.2	12.0	29.1	12,400
Education	> HS	23.8	9.9	19.2	28.4	51,100
	HS or Less	23.2	13.6	17.0	29.4	30,800
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	18.1††	24.2	9.5	26.7	12,000
	Straight	24.9	8.4	20.8	29.0	69,900
Poor Mental Health	Yes	31.4	13.5	23.1	39.7	30,600
	No	20.6	9.9	16.6	24.6	50,900
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	37.7	8.2	31.6	43.7	59,800
	No	11.7†	16.8	7.9	15.6	22,200
Disability	Yes	40.2	9.6	32.6	47.7	49,900
	No	14.4	12.1	11.0	17.8	32,000
Current Smoker	Yes	26.7†	15.9	18.4	35.0	20,200
	No	22.5	9.4	18.4	26.7	60,500
Excessive Drinker	Yes	8.7††	21.2	5.1	12.3	9,900
	No	30.7	8.5	25.6	35.8	70,500

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

CV = Coefficient of Variation, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

N = corresponding number of adults in the population, rounded to nearest 100. Ns from demographic subgroups may not sum to the overall total: those without responses to demographic questions are not presented separately here, except in the case of income.
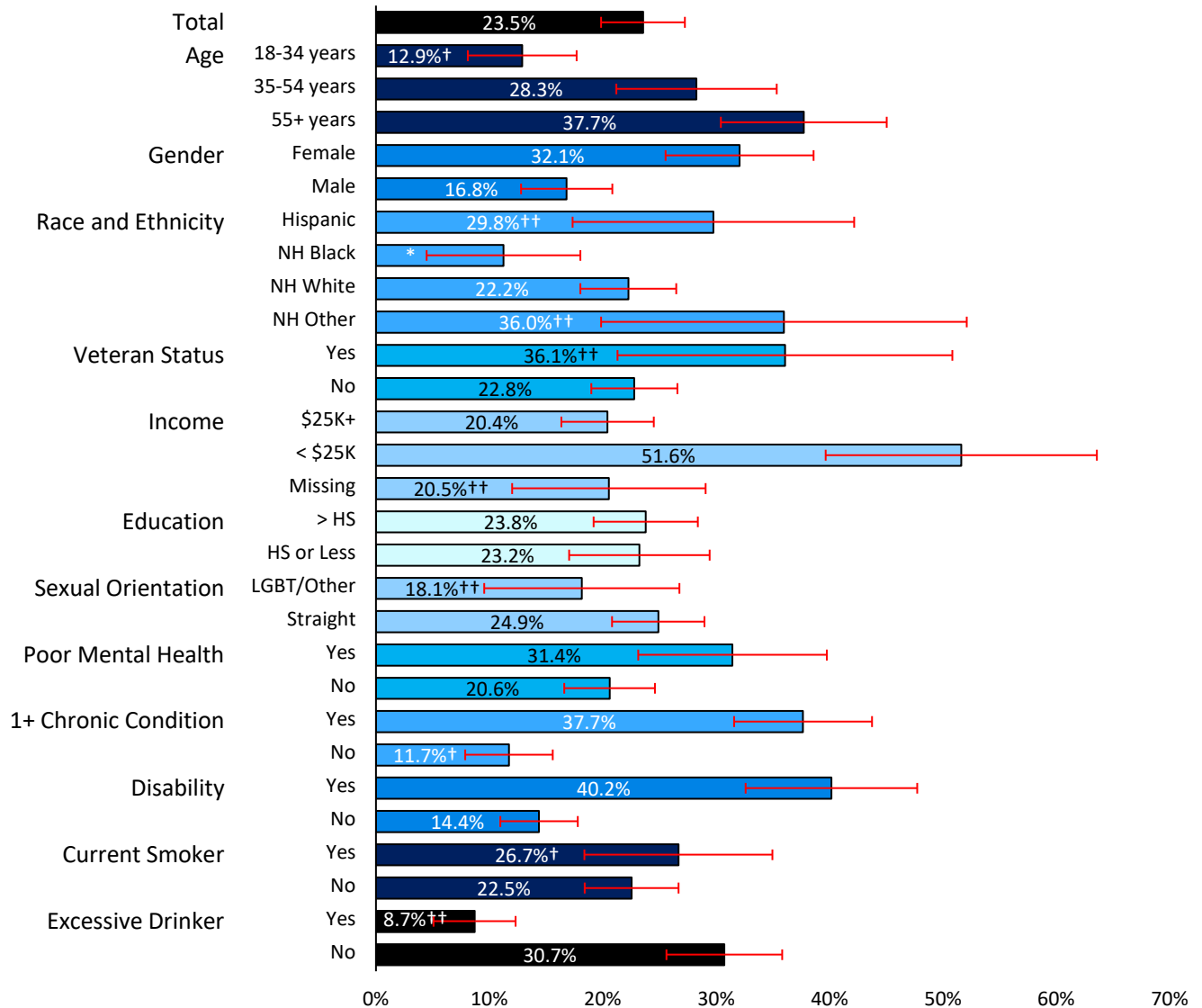
"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Bar Chart of Prevalence by Demographics

Category	Group	Prevalence
Total		23.5%
Age	18-34 years	12.9%†
	35-54 years	28.3%
	55+ years	37.7%
Gender	Female	32.1%
	Male	16.8%
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	29.8%††
	NH Black	*
	NH White	22.2%
	NH Other	36.0%††
Veteran Status	Yes	36.1%††
	No	22.8%
Income	$25K+	20.4%
	< $25K	51.6%
	Missing	20.5%††
Education	> HS	23.8%
	HS or Less	23.2%
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	18.1%††
	Straight	24.9%
Poor Mental Health	Yes	31.4%
	No	20.6%
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	37.7%
	No	11.7%†
Disability	Yes	40.2%
	No	14.4%
Current Smoker	Yes	26.7%†
	No	22.5%
Excessive Drinker	Yes	8.7%††
	No	30.7%

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.
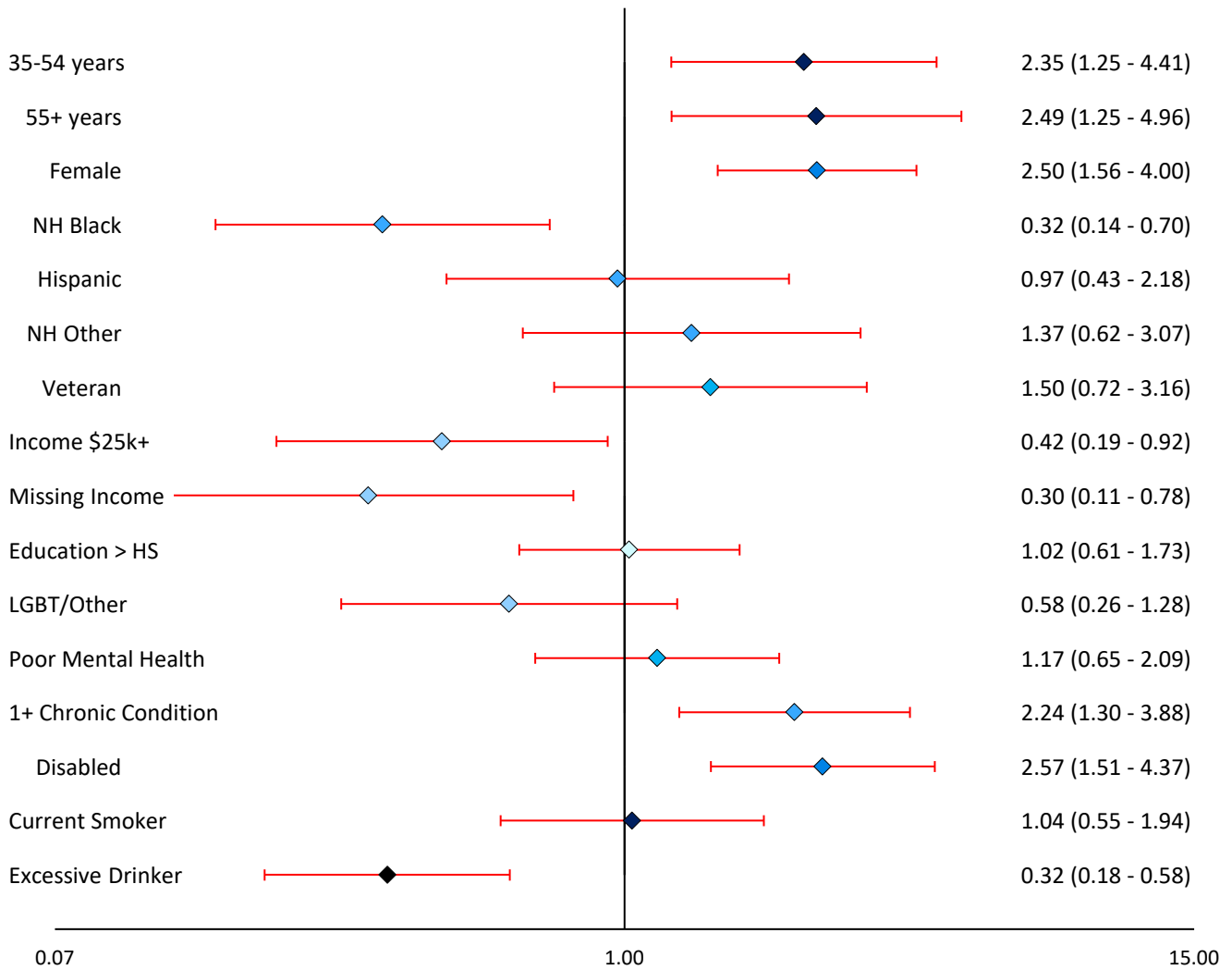
Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around prevalence estimates.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Dot Plot of Adjusted Generalized Linear Model Results (ORs and 95% CIs)

Category	OR (95% CI)
35-54 years	2.35 (1.25 - 4.41)
55+ years	2.49 (1.25 - 4.96)
Female	2.50 (1.56 - 4.00)
NH Black	0.32 (0.14 - 0.70)
Hispanic	0.97 (0.43 - 2.18)
NH Other	1.37 (0.62 - 3.07)
Veteran	1.50 (0.72 - 3.16)
Income $25k+	0.42 (0.19 - 0.92)
Missing Income	0.30 (0.11 - 0.78)
Education > HS	1.02 (0.61 - 1.73)
LGBT/Other	0.58 (0.26 - 1.28)
Poor Mental Health	1.17 (0.65 - 2.09)
1+ Chronic Condition	2.24 (1.30 - 3.88)
Disabled	2.57 (1.51 - 4.37)
Current Smoker	1.04 (0.55 - 1.94)
Excessive Drinker	0.32 (0.18 - 0.58)

0.07   1.00   15.00

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

Model Dependent Variable: Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Model Controlled For: Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, Veteran Status, Income, Educational Attainment, Sexual Orientation, Poor Mental Health, Chronic Conditions, Disability Status, Smoking Status, Excessive Drinking

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

Of 9,784 total respondents, 1,169 used cannabis at least one time in the past month. 1,052 complete cases were used in model.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Summary of Findings

Prevalence

23.5% of past month cannabis users (approximately 81,900 Connecticut adults) reported they usually use cannabis for medical reasons.

Bivariate Comparisons

Bivariate analyses suggest middle to older age, female gender, having an income less than $25,000, having one or more chronic conditions, having a disability, and not drinking to excess (though this estimate had limited validity) were associated with medical cannabis use.

Generalized Linear Model

The model suggests middle to older age, female gender, having an income below $25,000, having one or more chronic conditions, having a disability, and not drinking to excess were associated with medical cannabis use after adjusting for covariates. Non-Hispanic Black adults had lower odds of medical cannabis use than non-Hispanic Whites.

Limitations

Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 7,730 with responses to the question about past month cannabis use. 1,169 of these respondents used cannabis in the past month. 1,052 respondents had responses to all relevant variables (excepting income, for which a discrete "missing income" category was created) and were included in the model. Missing responses may increase the size of confidence intervals around estimates obtained from the data, which may limit the ability to detect differences between subgroups. Missingness may or may not be at random and any bias introduced by respondents skipping certain questions may affect the results of the analysis.

Conclusion

Medical cannabis use is associated with age, gender, race and ethnicity, income, chronic conditions, disability status, and drinking behavior.

BRFSS 2022 Supplemental Tables
Non-Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Demographics		Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Total		41.0	5.4	36.7	45.3	142,600
Age	18-34 years	45.9	8.4	38.4	53.4	73,400
	35-54 years	38.1	9.6	30.9	45.2	36,500
	55+ years	35.4	9.4	28.8	41.9	32,000
Gender	Female	31.5	10.1	25.3	37.7	48,400
	Male	48.5	6.0	42.8	54.2	94,200
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	42.0†	15.3	29.4	54.6	17,500
	NH Black	45.7†	19.0	28.6	62.7	16,600
	NH White	44.2	5.9	39.0	49.3	101,100
	NH Other	*	37.5	*	*	*
Veteran Status	Yes	38.6†	17.8	25.1	52.0	8,000
	No	41.1	5.6	36.6	45.6	134,500
Income	$25K+	46.2	5.6	41.1	51.2	116,700
	< $25K	21.1††	20.7	12.5	29.6	7,300
	Missing	30.7†	18.0	19.9	41.5	18,600
Education	> HS	44.5	6.1	39.2	49.8	95,700
	HS or Less	35.1	10.7	27.7	42.4	46,500
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	30.6†	15.7	21.2	40.0	20,300
	Straight	43.3	5.6	38.5	48.0	121,600
Poor Mental Health	Yes	24.8	13.9	18.0	31.5	24,100
	No	47.3	5.6	42.1	52.5	116,800
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	27.9	9.8	22.5	33.3	44,300
	No	52.0	6.4	45.5	58.5	98,300
Disability	Yes	22.4	13.4	16.5	28.3	27,800
	No	51.1	5.6	45.5	56.7	113,900
Current Smoker	Yes	31.6	13.3	23.4	39.9	24,000
	No	44.1	5.8	39.0	49.1	118,200
Excessive Drinker	Yes	57.4	6.7	49.8	64.9	65,400
	No	32.9	7.8	27.8	37.9	75,500

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

CV = Coefficient of Variation, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

N = corresponding number of adults in the population, rounded to nearest 100. Ns from demographic subgroups may not sum to the overall total: those without responses to demographic questions are not presented separately here, except in the case of income.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.
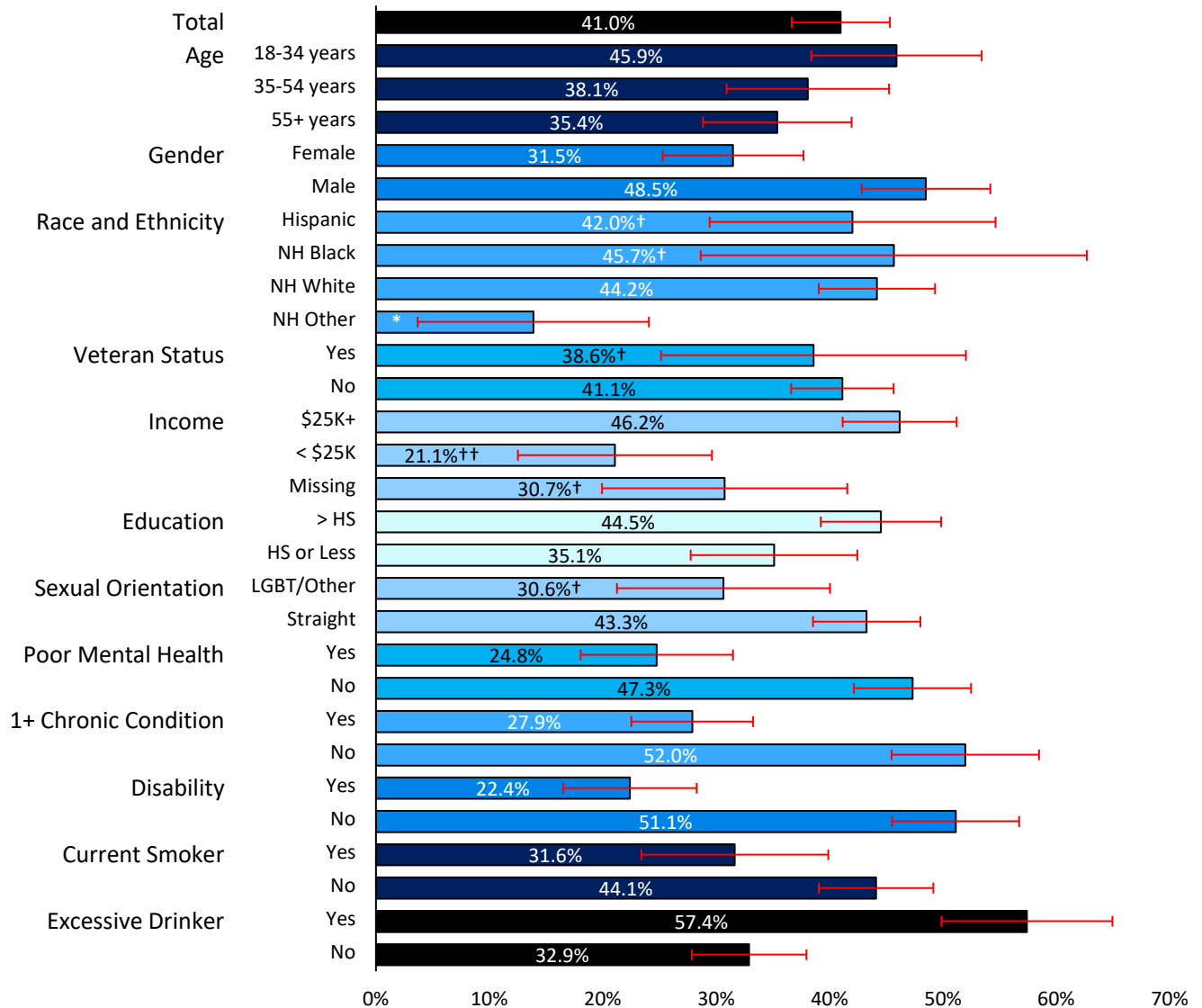
See appendices for detailed methods.

Non-Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Bar Chart of Prevalence by Demographics

Category	Group	Prevalence
Total		41.0%
Age	18-34 years	45.9%
	35-54 years	38.1%
	55+ years	35.4%
Gender	Female	31.5%
	Male	48.5%
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	42.0%†
	NH Black	45.7%†
	NH White	44.2%
	NH Other	*
Veteran Status	Yes	38.6%†
	No	41.1%
Income	$25K+	46.2%
	< $25K	21.1%††
	Missing	30.7%†
Education	> HS	44.5%
	HS or Less	35.1%
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	30.6%†
	Straight	43.3%
Poor Mental Health	Yes	24.8%
	No	47.3%
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	27.9%
	No	52.0%
Disability	Yes	22.4%
	No	51.1%
Current Smoker	Yes	31.6%
	No	44.1%
Excessive Drinker	Yes	57.4%
	No	32.9%

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.
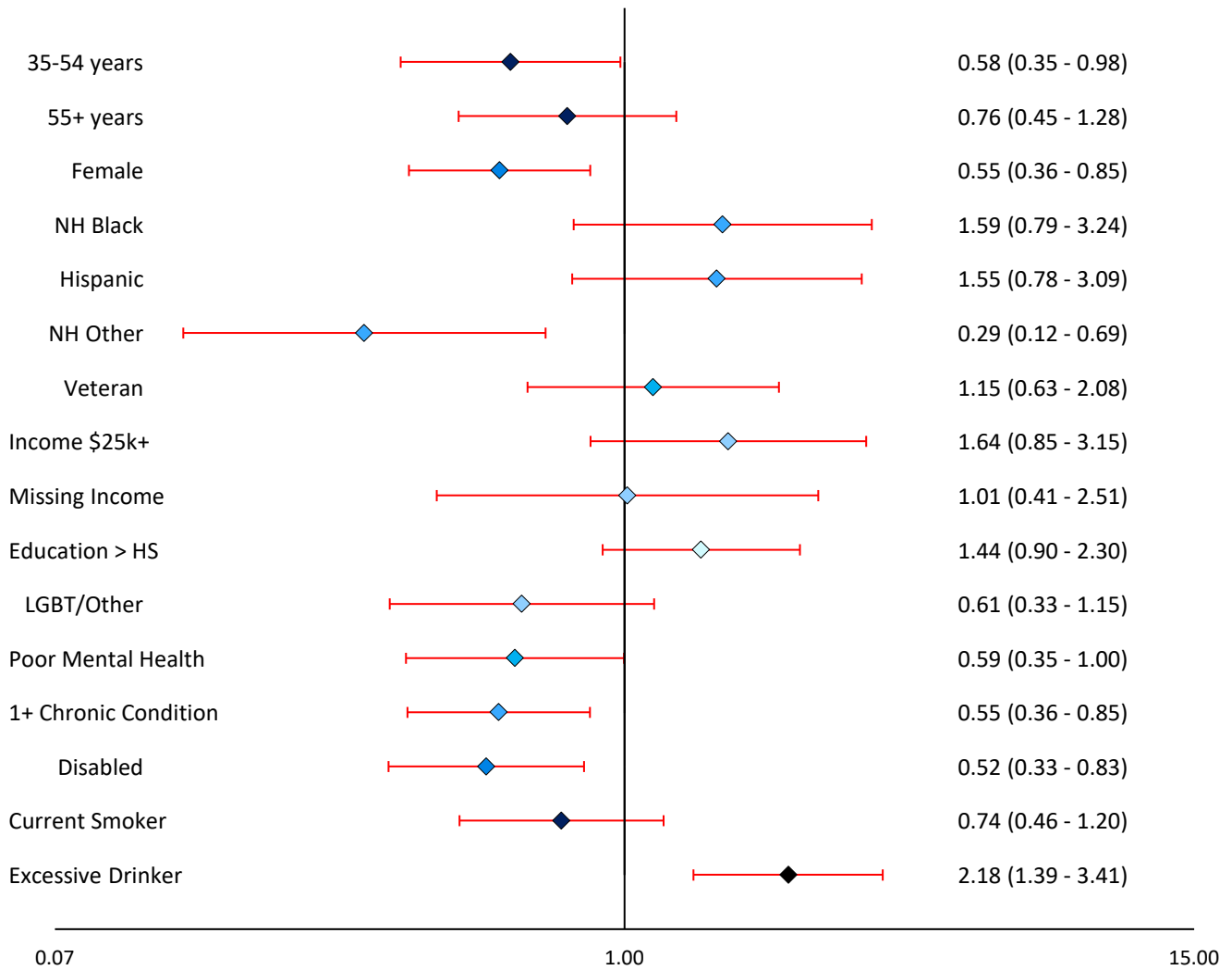
Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around prevalence estimates.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Non-Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Dot Plot of Adjusted Generalized Linear Model Results (ORs and 95% CIs)

Category	OR (95% CI)
35-54 years	0.58 (0.35 - 0.98)
55+ years	0.76 (0.45 - 1.28)
Female	0.55 (0.36 - 0.85)
NH Black	1.59 (0.79 - 3.24)
Hispanic	1.55 (0.78 - 3.09)
NH Other	0.29 (0.12 - 0.69)
Veteran	1.15 (0.63 - 2.08)
Income $25k+	1.64 (0.85 - 3.15)
Missing Income	1.01 (0.41 - 2.51)
Education > HS	1.44 (0.90 - 2.30)
LGBT/Other	0.61 (0.33 - 1.15)
Poor Mental Health	0.59 (0.35 - 1.00)
1+ Chronic Condition	0.55 (0.36 - 0.85)
Disabled	0.52 (0.33 - 0.83)
Current Smoker	0.74 (0.46 - 1.20)
Excessive Drinker	2.18 (1.39 - 3.41)

0.07   1.00   15.00

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

Model Dependent Variable: Non-Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Model Controlled For: Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, Veteran Status, Income, Educational Attainment, Sexual Orientation, Poor Mental Health, Chronic Conditions, Disability Status, Smoking Status, Excessive Drinking

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

Of 9,784 total respondents, 1,169 used cannabis at least one time in the past month. 1,052 complete cases were used in model.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Non-Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Summary of Findings

Prevalence

41.0% of past month cannabis users (approximately 142,600 Connecticut adults) reported they usually use cannabis for non-medical reasons.

Bivariate Comparisons

Bivariate analyses suggest male gender, having an income at or above $25,000 (relative to an income below $25,000), not having poor mental health, not having any chronic conditions, not having a disability, and drinking to excess were associated with non-medical cannabis use.

Generalized Linear Model

The model suggests male gender, not having poor mental health, not having a chronic condition, not having a disability, and drinking to excess were associated with non-medical cannabis use after adjusting for covariates. Non-Hispanic Other race and ethnicity (relative to non-Hispanic White) had lower odds of non-medical cannabis use. Middle-aged respondents had slightly lower odds of reporting non-medical cannabis use than younger adults, but this relationship did not hold for adults aged 55 years or older.

Limitations

Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 7,730 with responses to the question about past month cannabis use. 1,169 of these respondents used cannabis in the past month. 1,052 respondents had responses to all relevant variables (excepting income, for which a discrete "missing income" category was created) and were included in the model. Missing responses may increase the size of confidence intervals around estimates obtained from the data, which may limit the ability to detect differences between subgroups. Missingness may or may not be at random and any bias introduced by respondents skipping certain questions may affect the results of the analysis.

Conclusion

Non-medical cannabis use is associated with age, gender, race and ethnicity, mental health status, not having chronic conditions, disability status, and drinking behavior.

Both Medical and Non-Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Demographics		Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Total		35.5	6.6	30.9	40.1	123,400
Age	18-34 years	41.2	9.8	33.3	49.1	65,900
	35-54 years	33.7	10.5	26.7	40.6	32,200
	55+ years	26.9	13.1	20.0	33.8	24,300
Gender	Female	36.5	10.5	28.9	44.0	56,000
	Male	34.7	8.3	29.0	40.3	67,400
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	28.2†	19.0	17.7	38.7	11,700
	NH Black	43.1††	21.9	24.6	61.6	15,700
	NH White	33.6	8.0	28.3	38.9	76,900
	NH Other	50.2†	17.2	33.3	67.1	16,500
Veteran Status	Yes	25.4††	27.4	11.8	39.0	5,300
	No	36.1	6.8	31.3	40.9	118,000
Income	$25K+	33.4	7.6	28.4	38.4	84,500
	< $25K	27.3†	17.4	18.0	36.7	9,500
	Missing	48.7	14.0	35.4	62.1	29,400
Education	> HS	31.7	8.9	26.2	37.2	68,200
	HS or Less	41.7	9.8	33.7	49.7	55,200
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	51.2	12.0	39.2	63.2	33,900
	Straight	31.9	7.5	27.2	36.5	89,500
Poor Mental Health	Yes	43.8	10.9	34.4	53.2	42,600
	No	32.1	8.3	26.9	37.3	79,200
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	34.5	9.0	28.4	40.6	54,700
	No	36.3	9.4	29.6	43.0	68,700
Disability	Yes	37.4	10.5	29.7	45.2	46,500
	No	34.5	8.5	28.8	40.2	76,900
Current Smoker	Yes	41.7	11.5	32.3	51.1	31,600
	No	33.4	8.1	28.1	38.6	89,500
Excessive Drinker	Yes	33.9	11.3	26.4	41.4	38,700
	No	36.4	8.2	30.5	42.3	83,500

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

CV = Coefficient of Variation, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

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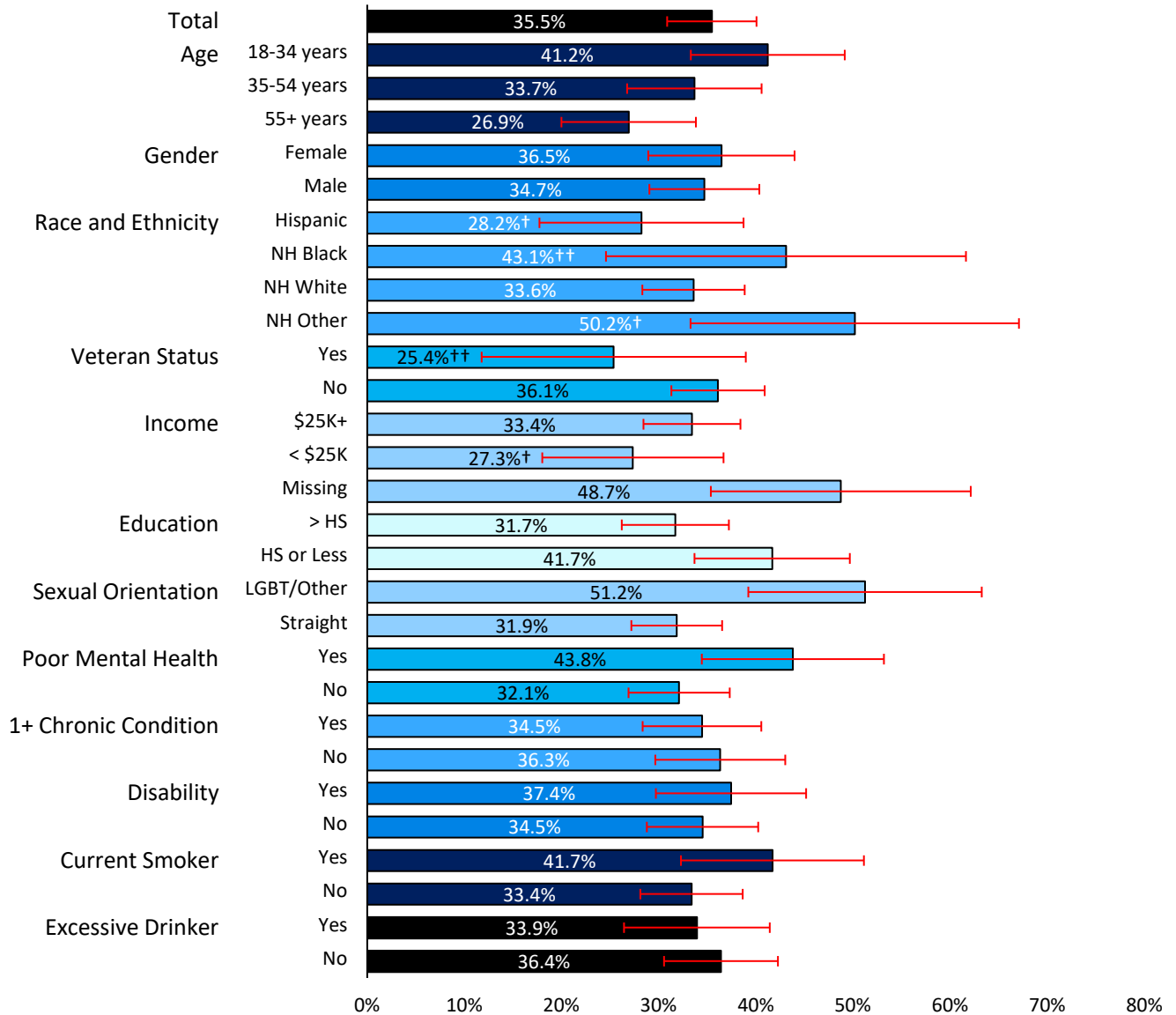
"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

See appendices for detailed methods.

BRFSS 2022 Supplemental Tables

Both Medical and Non-Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Bar Chart of Prevalence by Demographics

Category	Subgroup	Prevalence
Total		35.5%
Age	18-34 years	41.2%
	35-54 years	33.7%
	55+ years	26.9%
Gender	Female	36.5%
	Male	34.7%
Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic	28.2%†
	NH Black	43.1%††
	NH White	33.6%
	NH Other	50.2%†
Veteran Status	Yes	25.4%††
	No	36.1%
Income	$25K+	33.4%
	< $25K	27.3%†
	Missing	48.7%
Education	> HS	31.7%
	HS or Less	41.7%
Sexual Orientation	LGBT/Other	51.2%
	Straight	31.9%
Poor Mental Health	Yes	43.8%
	No	32.1%
1+ Chronic Condition	Yes	34.5%
	No	36.3%
Disability	Yes	37.4%
	No	34.5%
Current Smoker	Yes	41.7%
	No	33.4%
Excessive Drinker	Yes	33.9%
	No	36.4%

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.
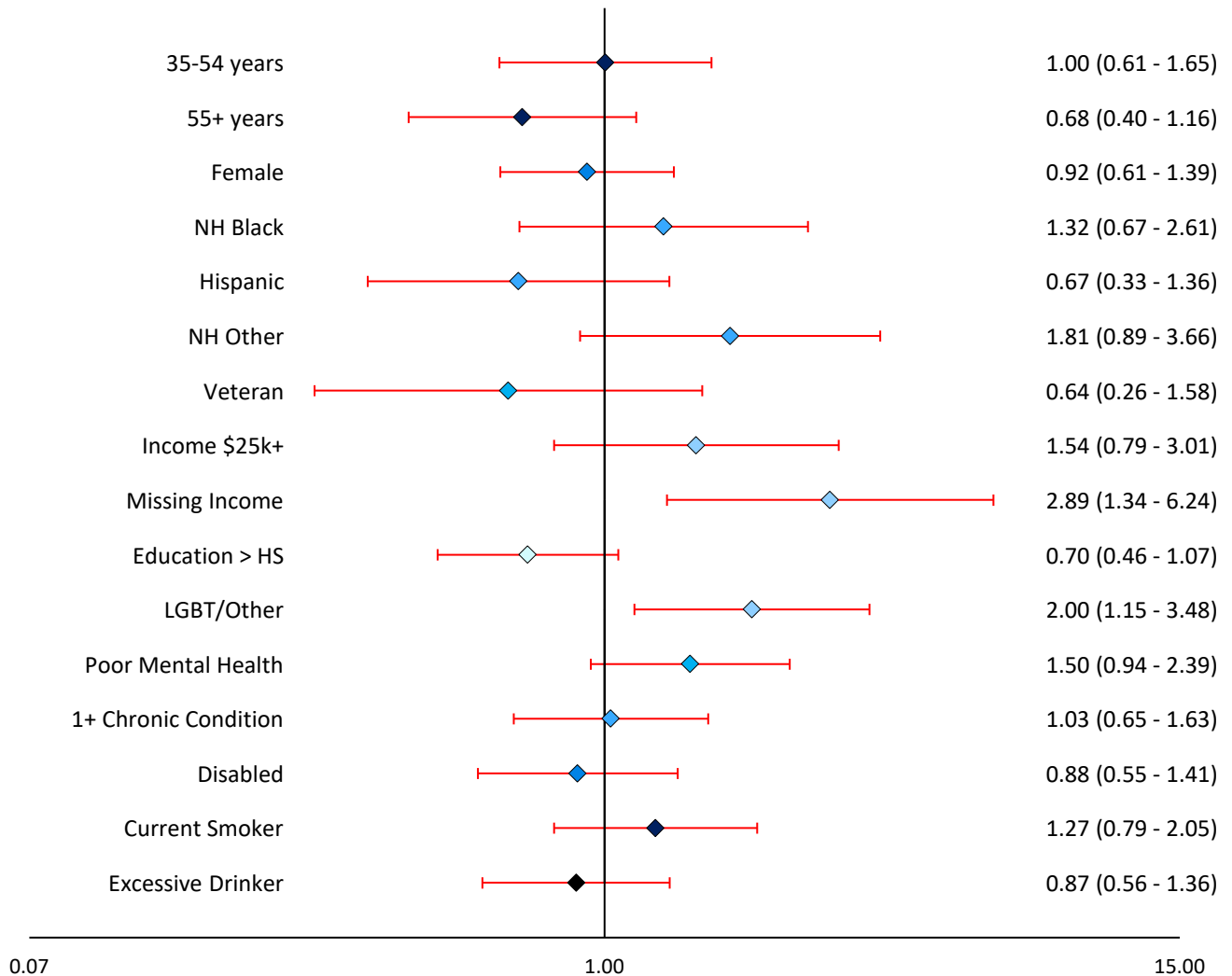
Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals around prevalence estimates.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Both Medical and Non-Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Dot Plot of Adjusted Generalized Linear Model Results (ORs and 95% CIs)

Category	OR (95% CI)
35-54 years	1.00 (0.61 - 1.65)
55+ years	0.68 (0.40 - 1.16)
Female	0.92 (0.61 - 1.39)
NH Black	1.32 (0.67 - 2.61)
Hispanic	0.67 (0.33 - 1.36)
NH Other	1.81 (0.89 - 3.66)
Veteran	0.64 (0.26 - 1.58)
Income $25k+	1.54 (0.79 - 3.01)
Missing Income	2.89 (1.34 - 6.24)
Education > HS	0.70 (0.46 - 1.07)
LGBT/Other	2.00 (1.15 - 3.48)
Poor Mental Health	1.50 (0.94 - 2.39)
1+ Chronic Condition	1.03 (0.65 - 1.63)
Disabled	0.88 (0.55 - 1.41)
Current Smoker	1.27 (0.79 - 2.05)
Excessive Drinker	0.87 (0.56 - 1.36)

0.07   1.00   15.00

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

OR = Odds Ratio, CI = Confidence Interval, NH = Non Hispanic, HS = High School

Model Dependent Variable: Both Medical and Non-Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Model Controlled For: Age, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, Veteran Status, Income, Educational Attainment, Sexual Orientation, Poor Mental Health, Chronic Conditions, Disability Status, Smoking Status, Excessive Drinking

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

Of 9,784 total respondents, 1,169 used cannabis at least one time in the past month. 1,052 complete cases were used in model.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Both Medical and Non-Medical Reason for Use among Past Month Cannabis Users

Summary of Findings

Prevalence

35.5% of past month cannabis users (approximately 123,400 Connecticut adults) reported they usually use cannabis for both medical and non-medical reasons.

Bivariate Comparisons

Bivariate analyses suggest LGBT sexual orientation is the only variable associated with reporting both medical and non-medical reasons for cannabis use.

Generalized Linear Model

The model suggests missing income (relative to income below $25,000) and LGBT sexual orientation were associated with both medical and non-medical cannabis use after adjusting for covariates.

Limitations

Of 9,784 total respondents, there were 7,730 with responses to the question about past month cannabis use. 1,169 of these respondents used cannabis in the past month. 1,052 respondents had responses to all relevant variables (excepting income, for which a discrete "missing income" category was created) and were included in the model. Missing responses may increase the size of confidence intervals around estimates obtained from the data, which may limit the ability to detect differences between subgroups. Missingness may or may not be at random and any bias introduced by respondents skipping certain questions may affect the results of the analysis.

Conclusion

Using cannabis for both medical and non-medical reasons is associated with missing income and sexual orientation. The variables included in the generalized linear model were generally poor at distinguishing both medical and nonmedical reason cannabis users from principally medical or principally non-medical users.

Usual Source of Cannabis among Adult Past Month Cannabis Users

Source	Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Medical Dispensary	34.0	6.6	29.6	38.4	114,800
Retail Marijuana Store	24.2	8.2	20.3	28.0	81,600
Bought from Friend	19.7	10.1	15.8	23.6	66,400
Got It for Free/Shared	9.6	11.8	7.4	11.8	32,300
Got It Somewhere Else	7.1†	17.5	4.7	9.5	23,900
Grocery or Convenience Store	2.7††	27.8	1.2	4.1	9,000
Grow It Yourself/Someone Grew for You	2.5††	24.6	1.3	3.6	8,300
Online	*	41.5	*	*	*

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

CV = Coefficient of Variation, CI = Confidence Interval

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

*Prevalence estimates with a CV greater than 30% or a sample size less than 50 are suppressed due to statistical unreliability.

N = corresponding number of adults in the population, rounded to nearest 100.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Method of Cannabis Use among Adult Past Month Cannabis Users

Method	Percentage	CV	95% CI		N
Smoke	76.1	2.5	72.3	79.8	272,600
Eat	44.2	5.2	39.8	48.7	158,700
Vape	28.8	7.0	24.8	32.7	103,000
Dab	11.9	13.2	8.8	14.9	41,900
Other	8.3†	15.1	5.9	10.8	29,600

Notes:

Data Source: Connecticut Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2022

CV = Coefficient of Variation, CI = Confidence Interval

†Estimates may be of limited statistical reliability due to a high coefficient of variation (CV), 15.0% < CV < 20.0%.

††Estimates have low statistical reliability (20.0% < CV < 30.0%) and caution should be exercised when interpreting these estimates.

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N = corresponding number of adults in the population, rounded to nearest 100.

"Missing Income" added as a discrete category because 1,509 of the 2,546 respondents missing income responded to the question about past month cannabis use. Respondents missing other demographic variables were excluded from the analysis.

See appendices for detailed methods.

Appendix A: Survey Questions

Topic	Question Text
Past Month Cannabis Use	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis?
Driving Under the Influence of Cannabis (DUIC)	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drive a car or other vehicle within 3 hours of using marijuana or cannabis?
Contemplated Quitting	Have you often thought that you should quit or cut down on your marijuana use, or tried to do so more than once, but without success?
Perceived Health Risk	How much do you think daily or near daily use of marijuana or cannabis risks harming the average adult's health?
Primary Reason for Cannabis Use	When you used marijuana or cannabis during the past 30 days, was it usually:
Medical	For medical reasons
Non-Medical	For non-medical reasons
Both	For both medical and non-medical reasons
Usual Source of Cannabis	How do you USUALLY get the marijuana that you use?
Medical Dispensary	Buy it from a medical dispensary
Retail Marijuana Store	Buy it from a retail marijuana store
Bought from Friend	Buy it from a friend or someone else
Got It for Free/Shared	Get it for free or share someone else's
Got It Somewhere Else	Get it from somewhere else
Grocery or Convenience Store	Buy it from a grocery store, gas station, mall, or other convenience store
Grow It	Grow it yourself at home or have someone grow it for you
Online	Buy it from an online store
Method of Cannabis Use	During the past 30 days, did you…
Smoke	…smoke it (for example, in a joint, bong, pipe or blunt)?
Eat	…eat it or drink it (for example, in brownies, cakes, cookies, or candy, or in tea, cola or alcohol)?
Vape	…vaporize it (For example in an e-cigarette-like vaporizer or another vaporizing device)?
Dab	…dab it (for example, using a dabbing rig, knife, or dab pen)?
Other	…use it in some other way?

Appendix B: Statistical Methods

Software:	R version 4.1.3, survey package version 4.1-1
Survey Design:	svydesign(id=~1, strata = ~ststr, weights = ~llcpwt)
Percentage	svymean(, na.rm=T)
CV	cv(svyciprop(, na.rm=TRUE, method = "mean", df=Inf))
95% CI	svyciprop(, na.rm=TRUE, method = "mean", df=Inf)
N	svytotal(, na.rm=T) rounded to nearest 100
Model	svyglm(formula, design, family = quasibinomial())