



Current Illicit Marijuana Use Among Adults in Mississippi

**Analysis of 2022 Mississippi
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance
System (BRFSS) Data**

August 9, 2024

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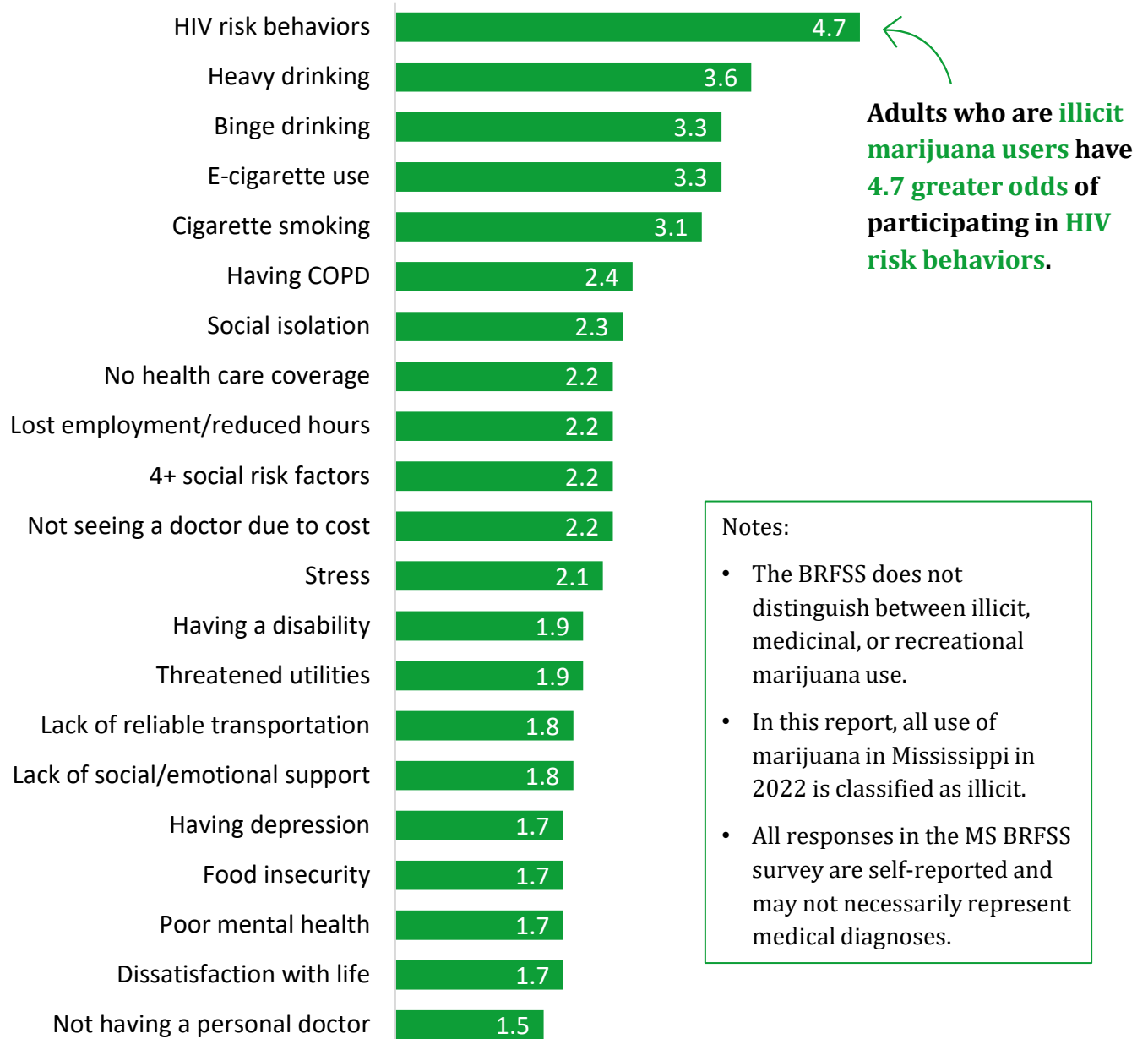
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Illicit Marijuana Use in Mississippi

- In this report, current marijuana use is defined as using marijuana or cannabis on at least one day during the past 30 days, regardless of state legalization status.
- Approximately **1 in 10 adults** (11.4%) were current marijuana users in Mississippi in 2022.
- Marijuana use was found to be higher among **men**, adults who were a race/ethnicity **other than non-Hispanic White**, **younger adults**, adults with **lower education levels**, and adults with **lower annual household incomes**.
- The percentage of current marijuana use **increased significantly** from 5.9% in 2016 to 11.4% in 2022.

Mississippi adults who are current illicit marijuana users have significantly higher odds of the following:



Notes:

- The BRFSS does not distinguish between illicit, medicinal, or recreational marijuana use.
- In this report, all use of marijuana in Mississippi in 2022 is classified as illicit.
- All responses in the MS BRFSS survey are self-reported and may not necessarily represent medical diagnoses.

Important Information

About BRFSS

- The Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is conducted annually to monitor the prevalence of behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among adults in our state.
- The 2022 Mississippi BRFSS was completed by 4,239 Mississippians aged 18 years or older.

About This Report

- The estimates in this report are weighted to represent the adult population of Mississippi.
- Some estimates in this report are based on a cell size (numerator) of less than 20. Use caution when interpreting and comparing these estimates. Cell sizes for each estimate are included in each topic’s respective data table.
- For BRFSS data, CDC recommends not interpreting percentages where the denominator is based upon fewer than 50 non-weighted respondents or the relative standard error (RSE) of the estimate is greater than 30%. In the tables of this report, results replaced with a dash (-) indicate a sample size of less than 50 or an RSE greater than 30%.
- The difference between two estimates is considered statistically significant (also stated as “significantly higher/lower” or “significant” in this report) if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap.
- Multiple logistic regression was used to calculate adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for factors associated with alcohol consumption. The odds ratios are adjusted by sex, race, age group, education level, and annual household income. If the confidence interval for the odds ratio does not include the number 1.00, then the calculated odds ratio is considered statistically significant.
- In this report, “Other Race” refers to adults who reported their race/ethnicity as anything other than White, Non-Hispanic (NH) or Black, NH.
- In the 2022 MS BRFSS, the numbers of responses for individual races and ethnicities contained in the “Other Race” demographic group (Table A, below) were too low to allow for meaningful estimates. To request additional race/ethnicity data, please submit a data request using [MSDH’s online form](#).

Table A. Races and Ethnicities Included in the “Other Races/Ethnicities” Demographic Group

Race/Ethnicity	TOTAL 2022 SURVEY SAMPLE		
	Unweighted Total	Weighted Total	Weighted Percent
American Indian or Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	26	36,684	1.66
Asian, Non-Hispanic	29	32,004	1.45
Any race, Hispanic	67	82,236	3.77
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	24	22,608	1.03
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	1	1,131	0.05
Other race, Non-Hispanic	0	0	0.0
Total “Other Races/Ethnicities” Demographic Group	147	174,663	7.96

Survey Questions for Marijuana Use Topics in This Report (2022 MS BRFSS Survey)

Current Illicit Marijuana Use *(All questions from Optional Module 17: Marijuana Use)*

- **Current Use:** During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis?
- **Smoking:** During the past 30 days, did you smoke it (for example, in a joint, bong, pipe, or blunt)?
- **Eating:** During the past 30 days, did you eat it or drink it (for example, in brownies, cakes, cookies, or candy, or in tea, cola, or alcohol)?
- **Vaping:** During the past 30 days, did you vaporize it (for example, in an e-cigarette-like vaporizer or another vaporizing device)?
- **Dabbing:** During the past 30 days, did you dab it (for example, using a dabbing rig, knife, or dab pen)?
- **Other Methods of Use:** During the past 30 days, did you use it in some other way?
- **Primary Method of Use:** During the past 30 days, which one of the following ways did you use marijuana the most often?

Health Care Access *(All questions from Core Section 3: Health Care Access)*

- **Health Care Coverage:** What is the current primary source of your health insurance?
- **Personal Health Care Provider:** Do you have one person (or a group of doctors) that you think of as your personal health care provider?
- **Doctor Cost:** Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because you could not afford it?
- **Routine Checkup:** About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?

Self-Reported Health Status

- **General Health:** Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor? *(Core Section 1: Health Status)*
- **Physical Health:** Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good? *(Core Section 2: Healthy Days)*
- **Mental Health:** Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good? *(Core Section 2: Healthy Days)*

Health Conditions

- **Arthritis:** Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had some form of arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia? *(Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions)*

Survey Questions for Each Topic in This Report (continued) (2022 MS BRFSS Survey)

Health Conditions (continued)

- **Cancer** *(All questions from Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions):*
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer that is not melanoma?
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had melanoma or any other types of cancer?
- **Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)** *(All questions from Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions):*
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had angina or coronary heart disease?
 - Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?
- **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD):** Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis? *(Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions)*
- **COVID-19:** Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you tested positive for COVID-19? *(Emerging Core Section: Long-term COVID Effects)*
- **Diabetes:** Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had diabetes? *(Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions)*
- **Disability** *(All questions from Core Section 9: Disability):*
 - Are you deaf or do you have serious difficulty hearing?
 - Are you blind or do you have serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses?
 - Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
 - Do you have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
 - Do you have difficulty dressing or bathing?
 - Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, do you have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?
- **Depression:** Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression)? *(Core Section 7: Chronic Health Conditions)*
- **Long COVID-19 Symptoms:** Did you have any symptoms lasting 3 months or longer that you did not have prior to having coronavirus or COVID-19? *(Emerging Core Section: Long-term COVID Effects)*
- **Obesity** *(All questions from Core Section 8: Demographics):*
 - About how much do you weight without shoes?
 - About how tall are you without shoes?

Survey Questions for Each Topic in This Report (continued) (2022 MS BRFSS Survey)

Health Risk Behaviors

- **Current Binge Drinking** *(All questions from Core Section 14: Alcohol Consumption):*
 - During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?
 - Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks for men or 4 or more drinks for women on an occasion?
- **Current Cigarette Smoking** *(All questions from Core Section 12: Tobacco Use):*
 - Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?
 - Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?
- **Current E-Cigarette Use:** Would you say you have never used e-cigarettes or other electronic vaping products in your entire life or now use them every day, use them some days, or used them in the past but do not currently use them at all? *(Core Section 12: Tobacco Use)*
- **Current Heavy Drinking** *(All questions from Core Section 14: Alcohol Consumption):*
 - During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?
 - During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on the average?
- **Inadequate Sleep:** On average, how many hours of sleep do you get in a 24-hour period? *(Core Section 5: Inadequate Sleep)*
- **HIV Risk Behaviors** *(From Core Section 16: HIV/AIDS):*

I am going to read you a list. When I am done, please tell me if any of the situations apply to you. You do not need to tell me which one.

 - You have injected any drug other than those prescribed for you in the past year.
 - You have been treated for a sexually transmitted disease or STD in the past year.
 - You have given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year.
 - You had anal sex without a condom in the past year.
 - You had four or more sex partners in the past year.

Do any of these situations apply to you?
- **Sedentary Lifestyle:** During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise? *(Core Section 4: Exercise)*

Social Determinants of Health *(All from Module 16: Social Determinants and Health Equity)*

- **Life Satisfaction:** In general, how satisfied are you with your life?
- **Social/Emotional Support:** How often do you get the social and emotional support that you need?
- **Social Isolation:** How often do you feel socially isolated from others?
- **Lost Employment/Reduced Hours:** In the past 12 months have you lost employment or had reduced hours?

Survey Questions for Each Topic in This Report (continued) (2022 MS BRFSS Survey)

Social Determinants of Health (continued)

- **Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP:** During the past 12 months, have you received food stamps, also called SNAP, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program on an EBT card?
- **Food Insecurity:** During the past 12 months how often did the food that you bought not last, and you didn't have money to get more?
- **Housing Insecurity:** During the last 12 months, was there a time when you were not able to pay your mortgage, rent or utility bills?
- **Threatened Utilities:** During the last 12 months was there a time when an electric, gas, oil, or water company threatened to shut off services?
- **Lack of Reliable Transportation:** During the past 12 months has a lack of reliable transportation kept you from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things needed for daily living?
- **Stress:** Stress means a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous or anxious or is unable to sleep at night because their mind is troubled all the time. Within the last 30 days, how often have you felt this kind of stress?

Current Illicit Marijuana Use

In this report, a **current marijuana user** is defined as an adult who reported that they have used marijuana or cannabis on at least one day during the past 30 days (regardless of state legalization status).

OVERALL

- Approximately 1 in 10 adults (11.4%) reported that they were current marijuana users.

SEX (FIGURE 1.1)

- The percentage of current marijuana use was **significantly higher** among **men** (14.5%) compared to women (8.6%).

RACE/ETHNICITY (FIGURE 1.2)

- The percentage of current marijuana use was **significantly higher** among adults of **other races/ethnicities** (24.5%) and **Black, NH adults** (12.9%) compared to White, NH adults (8.7%).

AGE (FIGURE 1.3)

- Overall, the percentage of current marijuana use increased as age decreased and was **significantly higher** among adults aged **18-24 years** (17.3%), **25-34 years** (21.0%), and **35-44 years** (14.8%) compared to adults aged 55-64 years (7.1%) and 65+ years (3.2%).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (FIGURE 1.4)

- The percentage of current marijuana use increased as level of education decreased and was **significantly lower** among adults who **graduated college** (5.2%) compared to adults of all lower education level groups.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (FIGURE 1.5)

- The percentage of current marijuana use increased as annual household income decreased and was **significantly lower** among adults whose annual household income was **\$75,000 or more** (6.3%) compared to adults whose household income was \$35,000 to \$49,999 (13.5%) or lower.

TREND (FIGURE 1.6)

- The percentage of current marijuana use **increased significantly** from 5.9% in 2016 to 11.4% in 2022.

Figure 1.1. Percentage of Current Illicit Marijuana Use by Sex

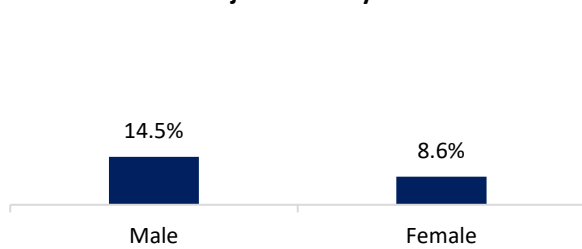


Figure 1.2. Percentage of Current Illicit Marijuana Use by Race/Ethnicity

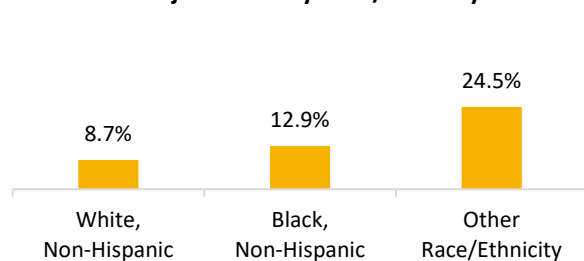


Figure 1.3. Percentage of Current Illicit Marijuana Use by Age

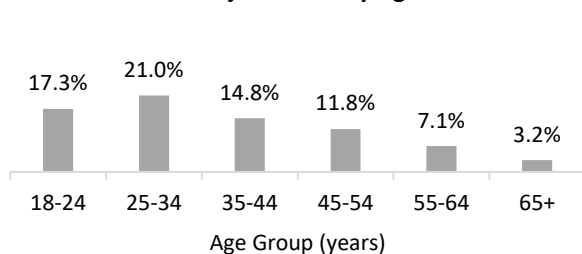


Figure 1.4. Percentage of Current Illicit Marijuana Use by Education Level

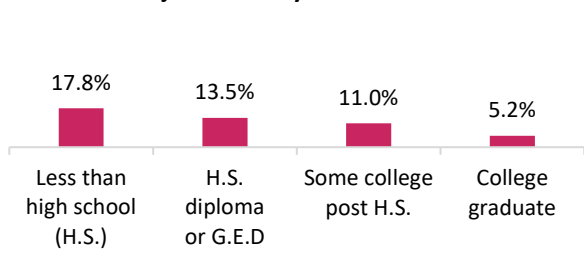


Figure 1.5. Percentage of Current Illicit Marijuana Use by Annual Household Income

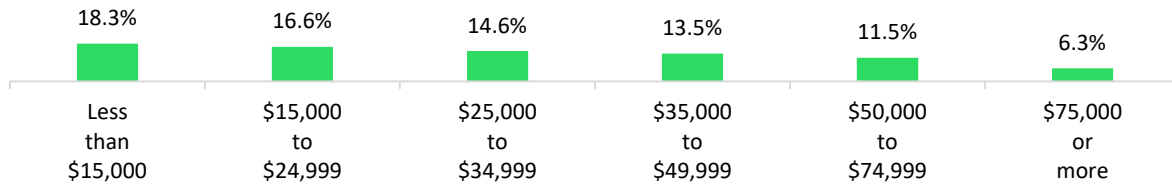


Figure 1.6. 2016-2022 Trend of Current Illicit Marijuana Use Among Adults in Mississippi



Note: Data related to current marijuana use were not collected in the 2017-2020 survey years.

TABLE 1. Current Illicit Marijuana Use
Q: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis?

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	RESPONDENTS		1-30 days (Current Illicit Marijuana Use)		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
TOTAL	3,678	1,925,664	329	11.4	9.9-12.9
Male	1,610	910,779	202	14.5	12.2-16.9
Female	2,068	1,014,885	127	8.6	6.7-10.4
White, Non-Hispanic (NH)	2,175	1,107,544	165	8.7	7.1-10.3
Black, Non-Hispanic (NH)	1,319	653,274	136	12.9	10.5-15.4
Other Races/Ethnicities**	112	119,066	21	24.5	14.2-34.9
18-24 years	348	231,722	56	17.3	11.6-23.0
25-34 years	476	305,245	86	21.0	16.2-25.8
35-44 years	546	303,898	63	14.8	10.6-18.9
45-54 years	598	278,105	57	11.8	8.3-15.2
55-64 years	681	320,529	39	7.1	4.3-9.8
65+ years	999	464,635	28	3.2	1.9-4.6
Less than H.S.	330	270,274	52	17.8	12.4-23.2
H.S. or G.E.D.	928	567,079	100	13.5	10.5-16.4
Some Post-H.S.	1,158	673,078	107	11.0	8.6-13.3
College Graduate	1,251	409,084	70	5.2	3.8-6.5
Less than \$15,000	256	145,809	40	18.3	12.1-24.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	411	212,111	53	16.6	11.6-21.7
\$25,000-\$34,999	474	266,116	53	14.6	9.5-19.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	504	264,032	52	13.5	9.2-17.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	493	251,101	37	11.5	7.3-15.7
\$75,000+	918	453,945	51	6.3	4.1-8.4

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

**Refer to Table A on p. 3 for a list of races and ethnicities included in the "Other Races and Ethnicities" demographic group.

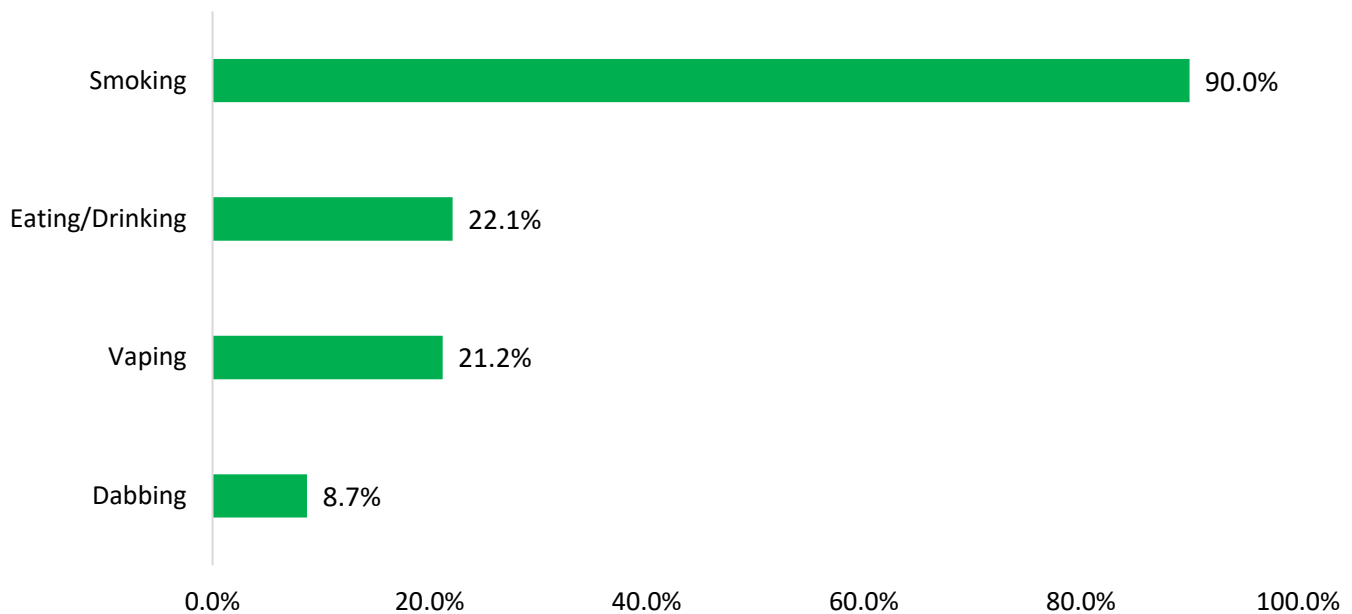
Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

Method of Illicit Marijuana Use Among Current Users

OVERALL (FIGURE 2.1)

- The most frequently reported method of using marijuana among current marijuana users was smoking (90.0%).
- The percentage of **smoking** marijuana (90.0%) was **significantly higher** compared to eating or drinking it (22.1%), vaping it (21.2%), and dabbing it (8.7%).
- The percentage of **dabbing** marijuana (8.7%) was **significantly lower** compared to all other methods of use.

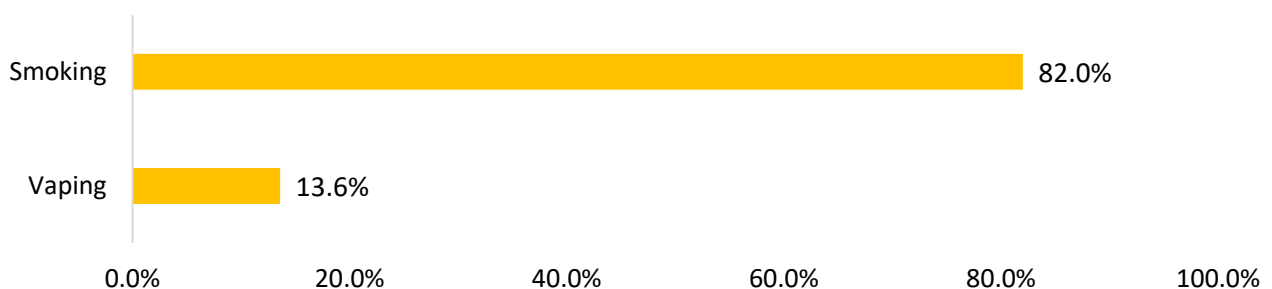
Figure 2.1. Methods of Illicit Marijuana Use Among Current Marijuana Users, MS, 2022



PRIMARY METHOD OF USE AMONG PEOPLE WHO REPORTED MULTIPLE METHODS (FIGURE 2.2)

- Among respondents who reported multiple methods of using marijuana in the past 30 days, the most frequently reported methods of using marijuana were **smoking** (82.0%) and **vaping** (13.6%).
- The percentages of respondents who reported eating/drinking or dabbing as their primary method of using marijuana were suppressed due to low response.

Figure 2.2. Primary Method of Illicit Marijuana Use Among Adults Who Reported Multiple Methods of Use, MS, 2022



Illicit Marijuana Use and Health Care Access

CONSIDERATIONS

- When interpreting these results, it is important to keep in mind the existence of potential confounding factors, such as socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the percentage of current marijuana use is highest among younger age groups, which also have higher rates of not having any health insurance.
- To help clarify the relationship between current marijuana use and health care access, we have included results of logistic regression analyses. The odds ratios presented below were adjusted by age, race, sex, education level, and annual household income.

NO HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

- The percentage of not having any health care coverage was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (23.1%) compared to non-users (7.2%).
- The odds of not having any health care coverage among marijuana users are 2.2 (95% CI 1.4-3.3) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of not having any health care coverage are **increased by 120%** for marijuana users. This finding is **statistically significant**.

NO ROUTINE CHECK-UP IN PAST YEAR

- The percentage of not having a routine check-up in the past year was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (28.1%) compared to non-users (18.5%).
- The odds of not having a routine check-up in the past year among marijuana users are 1.2 (95% CI 0.8-1.7) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of not having any health care coverage are **increased by 20%** for marijuana users. This finding is **not statistically significant**.

COULD NOT SEE DOCTOR DUE TO COST

- The percentage of not being able to see a doctor due to cost was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (30.7%) compared to non-users (11.8%).
- The odds of not being able to see a doctor due to cost among marijuana users are 2.2 (95% CI 1.5-3.2) times the odds for non-users. The odds of not being able to see a doctor due to cost are **increased by 120%** for marijuana users. This finding is **statistically significant**.

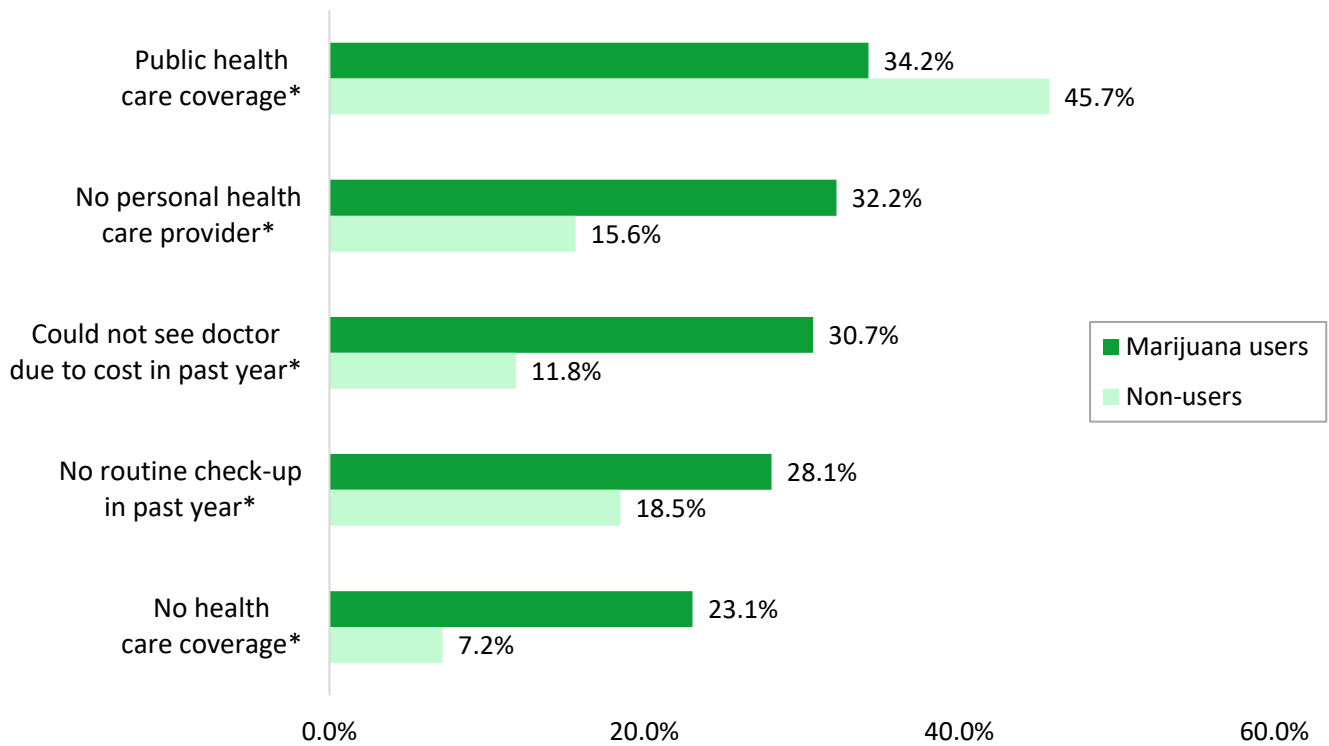
NO PERSONAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDER

- The percentage of not a having personal health care provider was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (32.2%) compared to non-users (15.6%).
- The odds of not a having personal health care provider among marijuana users are 1.5 (95% CI 1.1-2.1) times the odds for non-users. The odds of not having a personal health care provider are **increased by 50%** for marijuana users. This finding is **statistically significant**.

PUBLIC HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

- The percentage of having public health care coverage was **significantly lower** among **marijuana users** (34.2%) compared to non-users (45.7%).
- The odds of having public health care coverage among marijuana users are 0.8 (95% CI 0.6-1.2) times the odds for non-users. The odds of having public health care coverage are **decreased by 20%** for marijuana users. This finding is **not statistically significant**.

Figure 3.1. Health Care Access by Current Illicit Marijuana Use



*Denotes statistical significance

TABLE 3. Illicit Marijuana Use and Health Care Access

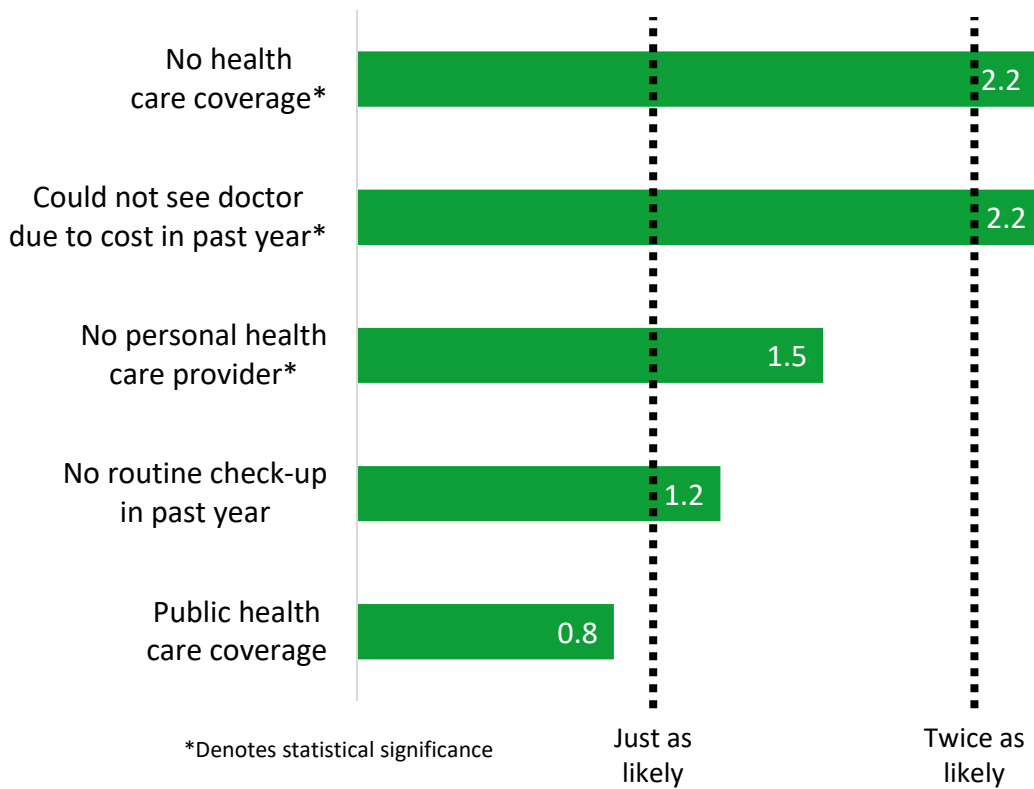
	RESPONDENTS		Marijuana users (illicit)			Non-users		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
No health care coverage	284	163,561	72	23.1	(17.4-28.8)	212	7.2	(6.0-8.3)
Public health care coverage	1,565	809,297	106	34.2	(27.6-40.8)	1,459	45.7	(43.5-47.9)
No personal health care provider	562	335,990	103	32.2	(25.9-38.4)	459	15.6	(14.0-17.2)
No routine check-up in past year	644	367,616	90	28.1	(21.9-34.2)	554	18.5	(16.7-20.2)
Could not see doctor due to cost in past year	464	268,684	92	30.7	(24.1-37.4)	372	11.8	(10.4-13.3)

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

Figure 3.2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Health Care Access Factors
Illicit marijuana users compared to baseline for non-users



Illicit Marijuana Use and Self-Reported Health Status

CONSIDERATIONS

- When interpreting these results, it is important to keep in mind the existence of potential confounding factors, such as socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the percentage of current marijuana use is highest among younger age groups, which also have higher rates of self-reported poor mental health.
- To help clarify the relationship between current marijuana use and self-reported health status, we have included results of logistic regression analyses. The odds ratios presented below were adjusted by age, race, sex, education level, and annual household income.

FAIR OR POOR HEALTH

- The percentage of fair or poor self-reported health was **higher** among **marijuana users** (29.3%) compared to non-users (23.8%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of having fair or poor self-reported health among marijuana users are 1.4 (95% CI 1.0-2.1) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of having fair or poor health are **increased by 40%** for marijuana users. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

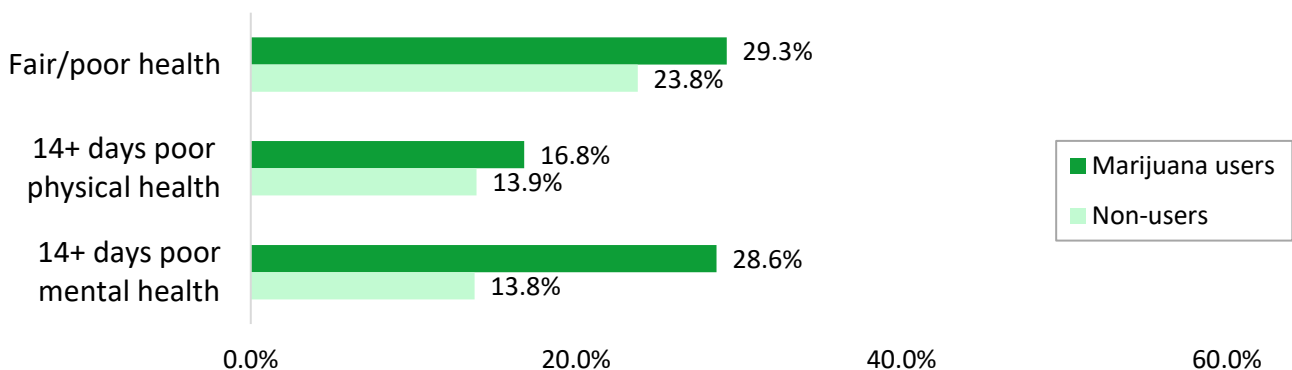
POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH

- The percentage of having 14+ poor physical health days in the past 30 days was **higher** among **marijuana users** (16.8%) compared to non-users (13.9%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of having 14 days or more of poor physical health in the past 30 days among marijuana users are 1.3 (95% CI 0.8-1.9) times the odds for non-users. The odds of having 14 days or more of poor physical health in the past 30 days are **increased by 30%** for marijuana users. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

POOR MENTAL HEALTH

- The percentage of having 14+ poor mental health days in the past 30 days was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (28.6%) compared to non-users (13.8%).
- The odds of having 14 days or more of poor mental health in the past 30 days among marijuana users are 1.7 (95% CI 1.2-2.4) times the odds for non-users. The odds of having 14 days or more of poor mental health in the past 30 days are **increased by 70%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

Figure 4.1. Self-Reported Health Status by Current Illicit Marijuana Use



*Denotes statistical significance

TABLE 4. Illicit Marijuana Use and Self-Reported Health Status

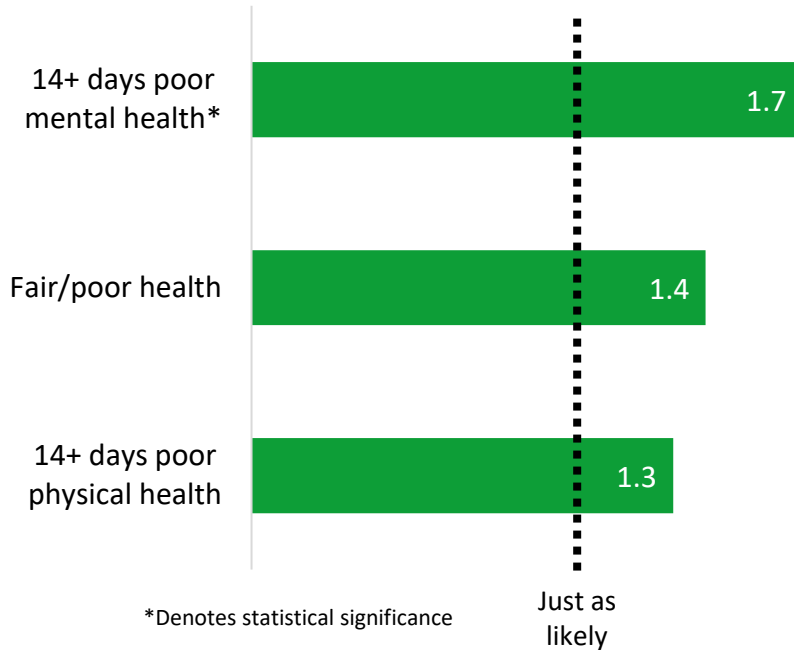
	RESPONDENTS		Marijuana users (illicit)			Non-users		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
Fair or poor health	853	469,318	85	29.3	(22.9-35.6)	768	23.8	(21.8-25.7)
14+ days poor physical health	496	266,112	48	16.8	(11.4-22.2)	448	13.9	(12.3-15.5)
14+ days poor mental health	521	290,684	93	28.6	(22.3-35.0)	428	13.8	(12.2-15.3)

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

Figure 4.2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Self-Reported Health Status Factors
 Illicit marijuana users compared to baseline for non-users



Illicit Marijuana Use and Health Conditions

CONSIDERATIONS

- When interpreting these results, it is important to keep in mind the existence of potential confounding factors, such as socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the percentage of current marijuana use is highest among younger age groups, which also have lower rates of many of the examined health conditions.
- To help clarify the relationship between current marijuana use and health conditions, we have included results of logistic regression analyses. The odds ratios presented below were adjusted by age, race, sex, education level, and annual household income.

ARTHRITIS

- The percentage of having arthritis was **lower** among **marijuana users** (28.2%) compared to non-users (36.1%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of having arthritis among marijuana users are 1.2 (95% CI 0.82-1.77) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of having arthritis are **increased by 20%** for marijuana users. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

CANCER

- The percentage of ever having any type of cancer was **significantly lower** among **marijuana users** (6.5%) compared to non-users (12.3%).
- The odds of ever having any type of cancer among marijuana users are 0.8 (95% CI 0.42-1.48) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of having cancer are **decreased by 20%** among marijuana users. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CVD)

- The percentage of having CVD was **lower** among **marijuana users** (10.1%) compared to non-users (13.3%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of having CVD among marijuana users are 1.1 (95% CI 0.64-2.01) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of having CVD are **increased by 10%** for marijuana users. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD)

- The percentage of ever having COPD was **higher** among **marijuana users** (17.2%) compared to non-users (10.3%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of ever having COPD among marijuana users are 2.4 (95% CI 1.54-3.87) times the odds for non-users. The odds of ever having COPD are **increased by 140%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

COVID-19

- The percentage of ever testing positive for COVID-19 was **lower** among **marijuana users** (35.4%) compared to non-users (41.6%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of ever testing positive for COVID-19 among marijuana users are 0.7 (95% CI 0.55-1.02) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of ever having COVID-19 are **decreased by 30%** for marijuana users. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

DEPRESSION

- The percentage of ever having depression was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (29.5%) compared to non-users (19.0%).
- The odds of ever having depression among marijuana users are 1.7 (95% CI 1.20-2.37) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of ever having depression are **increased by 70%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

DIABETES

- The percentage of ever having diabetes was **significantly lower** among **marijuana users** (6.4%) compared to non-users (16.7%).
- The odds of ever having diabetes among marijuana users are 0.5 (95% CI 0.23-0.97) times the odds for non-users. The odds of ever having diabetes are **decreased by 50%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

DISABILITY

- The percentage of disability was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (47.8%) compared to non-users (36.5%).
- The odds of disability among marijuana users are 1.9 (95% CI 1.35-2.65) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of disability are **increased by 90%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

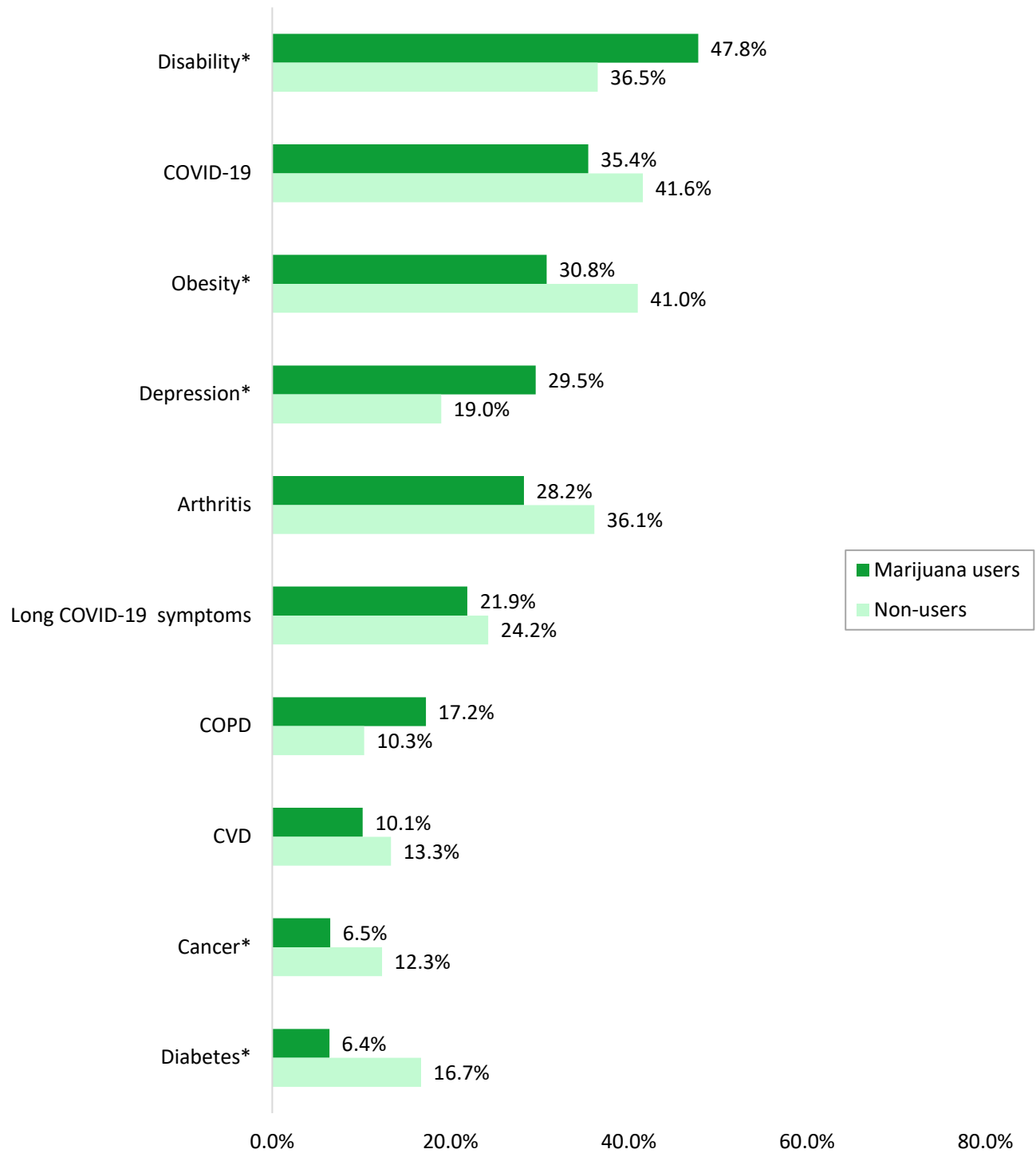
LONG COVID-19 SYMPTOMS

- The percentage of long COVID-19 symptoms was **lower** among **marijuana users** (21.9%) compared to non-users (24.2%). However, the difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of having long COVID-19 symptoms among marijuana users were 1.0 (95% CI 0.58-1.85) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of having long COVID-19 symptoms are **the same** for marijuana users and non-users.

OBESITY

- The percentage of obesity was **significantly lower** among **marijuana users** (30.8%) compared to non-users (41.0%).
- The odds of obesity among marijuana users are 0.6 (95% CI 0.41-0.85) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of obesity are **decreased by 40%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

Figure 5.1. Health Conditions by Current Illicit Marijuana Use



*Denotes statistical significance

TABLE 5. Illicit Marijuana Use and Health Conditions

	RESPONDENTS		Marijuana users (illicit)			Non-users		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
Arthritis	1,329	673,220	90	28.2	(22.0-34.5)	1,239	36.1	(34.0-38.2)
Cancer	460	222,765	23	6.5	(3.2-9.8)	437	12.3	(10.8-13.8)
COPD	348	212,471	50	17.2	(11.3-23.1)	298	10.3	(8.8-11.8)
COVID-19	1,504	786,209	123	35.4	(28.9-42.0)	1,381	41.6	(39.4-43.7)
CVD	473	246,279	31	10.1	(5.4-14.9)	442	13.3	(11.8-14.8)
Depression	727	385,592	98	29.5	(23.4-35.7)	629	19.0	(17.3-20.6)
Diabetes	619	297,874	17	6.4	(2.4-10.5)	602	16.7	(15.0-18.3)
Disability	1,377	724,287	151	47.8	(40.8-54.8)	1,226	36.5	(34.4-38.6)
Long COVID-19 Symptoms	353	186,358	32	21.9	(13.2-30.5)	321	24.2	(21.3-27.2)
Obesity	1,459	726,377	96	30.8	(23.9-37.6)	1,363	41.0	(38.8-43.2)

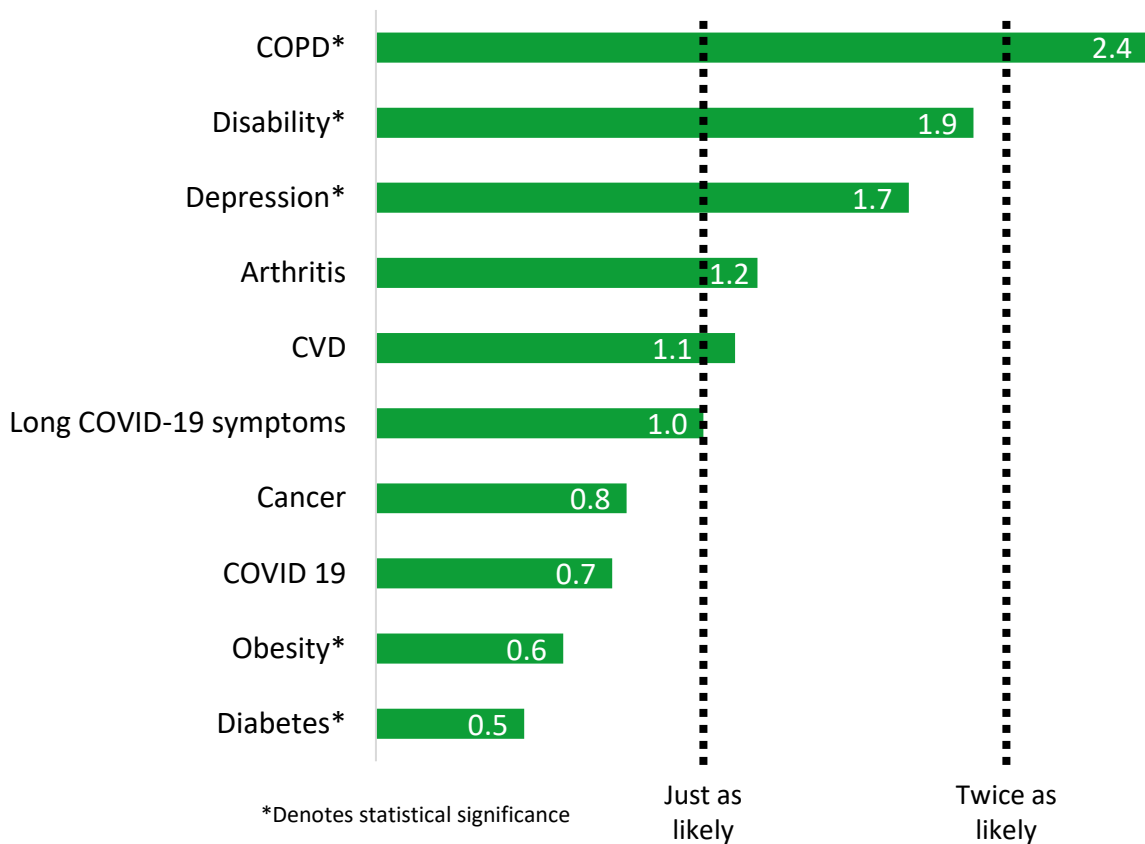
(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

Figure 5.2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Health Conditions

Illicit marijuana users compared to baseline for non-users



Illicit Marijuana Use and Health Risk Behaviors

CONSIDERATIONS

- When interpreting these results, it is important to keep in mind the existence of potential confounding factors, such as socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the percentage of current marijuana use is highest among younger age groups, which may also have higher rates of some of the examined health risk behaviors.
- To help clarify the relationship between current marijuana use and health risk behaviors, we have included results of logistic regression analyses. The odds ratios presented below were adjusted by age, race, sex, education level, and annual household income.

CURRENT BINGE DRINKING

- The percentage of current binge drinking was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (33.9%) compared to non-users (10.4%).
- The odds of current binge drinking among marijuana users are 3.3 (95% CI 2.3-4.6) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of current binge drinking are **increased by 230%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

CURRENT CIGARETTE SMOKING

- The percentage of current cigarette smoking was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (38.5%) compared to non-users (14.3%).
- The odds of current cigarette smoking among marijuana users are 3.1 (95% CI 2.1-4.6) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of current cigarette smoking are **increased by 210%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

CURRENT E-CIGARETTE USE

- The percentage of current e-cigarette use was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (25.0%) compared to non-users (6.9%).
- The odds of current e-cigarette use among marijuana users are 3.3 (95% CI 2.1-5.1) times the odds for non-users. The odds of current e-cigarette use are **increased by 230%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

CURRENT HEAVY DRINKING

- The percentage of current heavy drinking was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (16.6%) compared to non-users (4.6%).
- The odds of current heavy drinking among marijuana users are 3.6 (95% CI 2.2-5.8) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of current heavy drinking are **increased by 260%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

HIV RISK BEHAVIORS

- The percentage of HIV risk behaviors was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (24.6%) compared to non-users (4.2%).
- The odds of HIV risk behaviors among marijuana users are 4.7 (95% CI 3.1-7.3) times the odds for non-users. The odds of HIV risk behaviors are **increased by 370%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

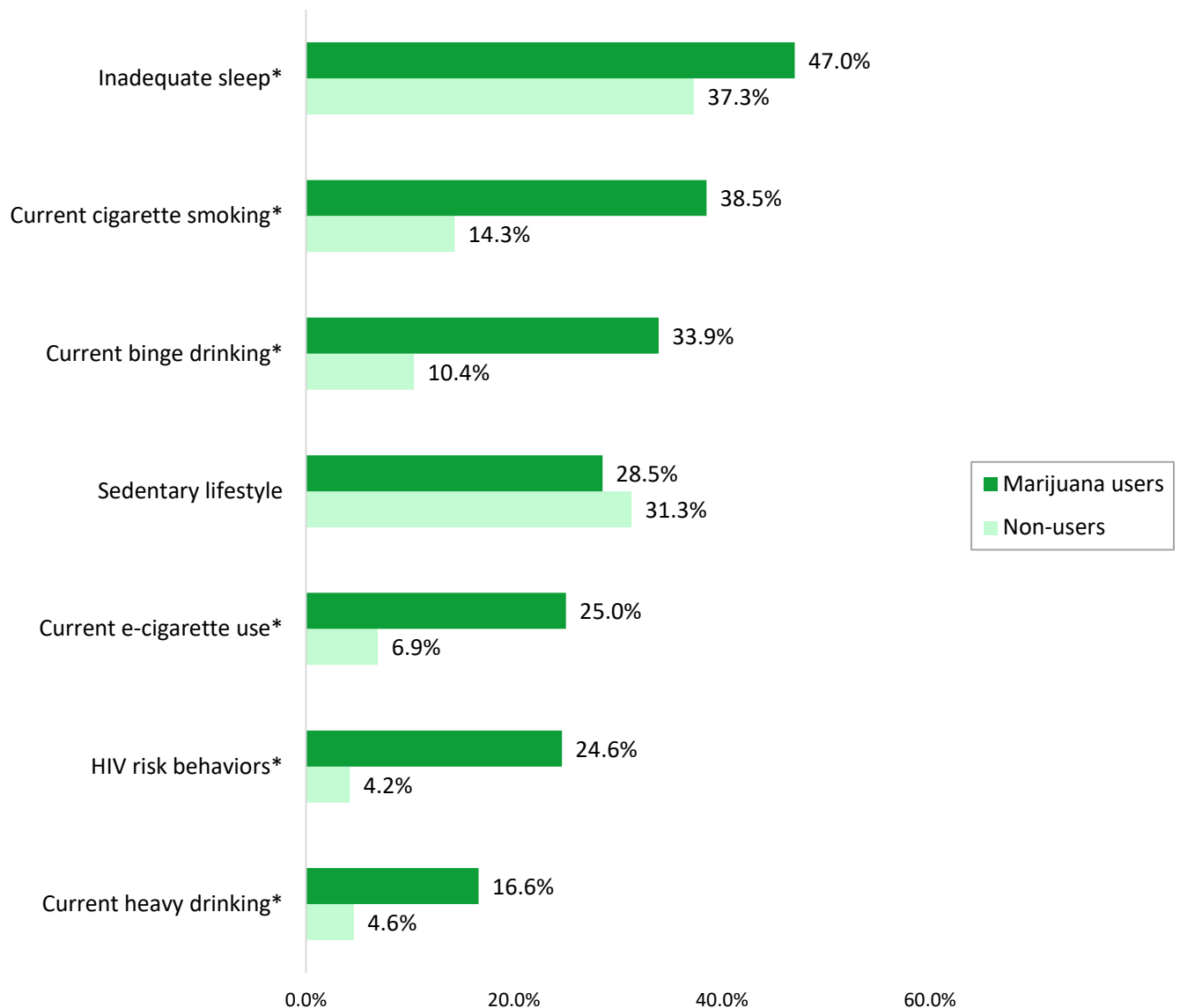
INADEQUATE SLEEP

- The percentage of having inadequate sleep was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (47.0%) compared to non-users (37.3%).
- The odds of having inadequate sleep among marijuana users are 1.2 (95% CI 0.9-1.6) times the odds for non-users. The odds of having inadequate sleep are **increased by 20%** for marijuana users. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE

- The percentage of having a sedentary lifestyle was **lower** among **marijuana users** (28.5%) compared to non-users (31.3%). The difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of having a sedentary lifestyle among marijuana users are 0.9 (95% CI 0.7-1.2) times the odds for non-users. The odds of having a sedentary lifestyle are **decreased by 10%** for marijuana users. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

Figure 6.1. Health Risk Behaviors by Current Illicit Marijuana Use



*Denotes statistical significance

TABLE 6. Illicit Marijuana Use and Health Risk Behaviors

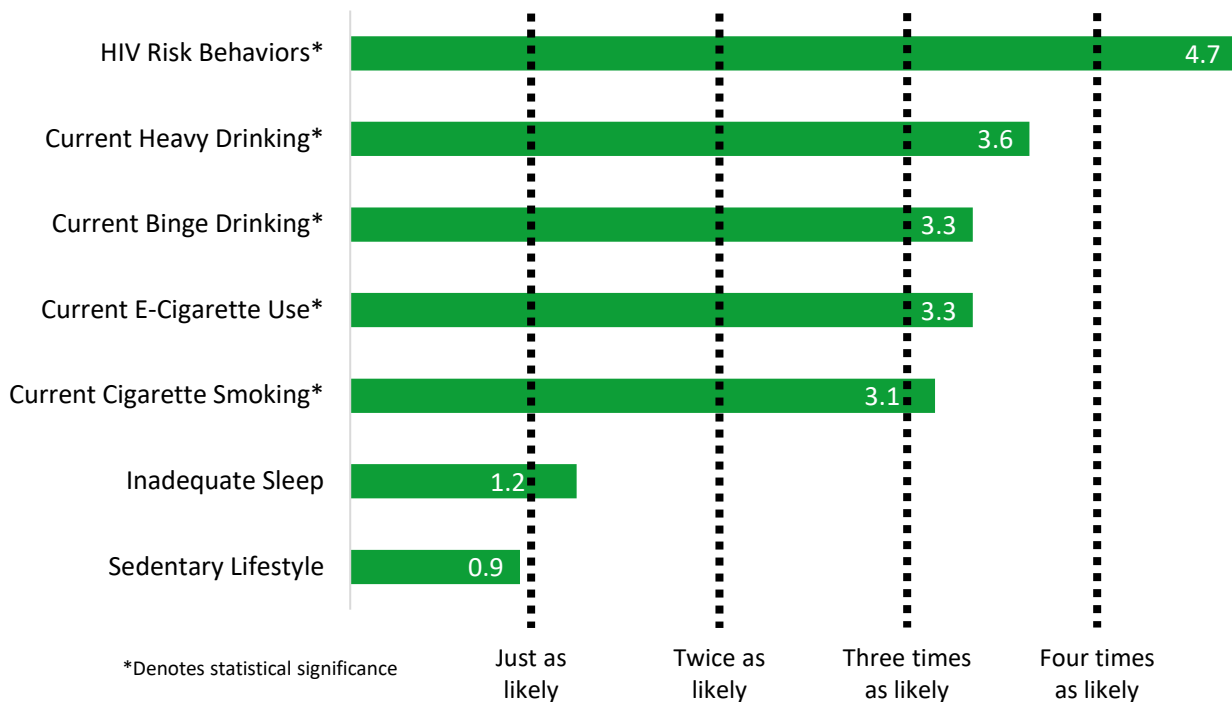
	RESPONDENTS		Marijuana users (Illicit)			Non-users		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
Current binge drinking	430	242,944	101	33.9	(26.9-41.0)	329	10.4	(9.1-11.7)
Current cigarette smoking	560	324,791	122	38.5	(31.7-45.3)	438	14.3	(12.7-15.9)
Current e-cigarette use	269	172,479	73	25.0	(18.6-31.4)	196	6.9	(5.8-8.0)
Current heavy drinking	197	110,775	45	16.6	(10.4-22.9)	152	4.6	(3.8-5.5)
HIV risk behaviors	204	125,116	75	24.6	(18.2-31.1)	129	4.2	(3.3-5.1)
Inadequate sleep	1,334	728,170	157	47.0	(40.0-54.0)	1,177	37.3	(35.1-39.5)
Sedentary lifestyle	1,132	595,716	99	28.5	(22.6-34.5)	1,033	31.3	(29.3-33.4)

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

Figure 6.2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Health Risk Behaviors
 Illicit marijuana users compared to baseline for non-users



Illicit Marijuana Use and Social Determinants of Health

CONSIDERATIONS

- When interpreting these results, it is important to keep in mind the existence of potential confounding factors, such as socioeconomic characteristics. For example, the percentage of current marijuana use is highest among younger age groups, which may also have higher rates of some of the examined social determinants.
- To help clarify the relationship between current marijuana use and social determinants of health, we have included results of logistic regression analyses. The odds ratios presented below were adjusted by age, race, sex, education level, and annual household income.

DISSATISFACTION WITH LIFE

- The percentage of being dissatisfied with life was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (13.4%) compared to non-users (5.4%).
- The odds of being dissatisfied with life among marijuana users are 1.7 (95% CI 1.01-2.87) times the odds for non-users. In other words, the odds of being dissatisfied with life are **increased by 70%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

LACK OF SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

- The percentage of sometimes, rarely, or never getting needed social and emotional support was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (50.1%) compared to non-users (28.9%).
- The odds of sometimes, rarely, or never getting needed social and emotional support among marijuana users are 1.8 (95% CI 1.29-2.44) times the odds for non-users. The odds of sometimes, rarely, or never getting needed social and emotional support are **increased by 80%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

SOCIAL ISOLATION

- The percentage of always, usually, or sometimes feeling socially isolated from others was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (57.3%) compared to non-users (30.5%).
- The odds of always, usually, or sometimes feeling socially isolated from others among marijuana users are 2.3 (95% CI 1.65-3.17) times the odds for non-users. The odds of always, usually, or sometimes feeling socially isolated from others are **increased by 130%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

LOST EMPLOYMENT/REDUCED HOURS

- The percentage of experiencing lost employment or reduced hours was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (23.5%) compared to non-users (8.8%).
- The odds of experiencing lost employment or reduced hours among marijuana users are 2.2 (95% CI 1.45-3.20) times the odds for non-users. The odds of experiencing lost employment or reduced hours are **increased by 120%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS/SNAP

- The percentage of receiving food stamps/SNAP was **higher** among **marijuana users** (15.3%) compared to non-users (11.9%). The difference was **not statistically significant**.
- The odds of receiving food stamps/SNAP among marijuana users are 0.8 (95% CI 0.51-1.36) times the odds for non-users. The odds of receiving food stamps/SNAP are **decreased by 20%** for marijuana users. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

FOOD INSECURITY

- The percentage of experiencing food insecurity was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (36.2%) compared to non-users (19.1%).
- The odds of experiencing food insecurity among marijuana users are 1.7 (95% CI 1.18-2.43) times the odds for non-users. The odds of experiencing food insecurity are **increased by 70%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

HOUSING INSECURITY

- The percentage of experiencing housing insecurity was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (26.0%) compared to non-users (13.0%).
- The odds of experiencing housing insecurity among marijuana users are 1.4 (95% CI 0.93-1.97) times the odds for non-users. The odds of experiencing housing insecurity are **increased by 40%** for marijuana users. This finding was **not statistically significant**.

THREATENED UTILITIES

- The percentage of experiencing threatened utilities was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (19.9%) compared to non-users (8.3%).
- The odds of experiencing threatened utilities among marijuana users are 1.9 (95% CI 1.25-2.87) times the odds for non-users. The odds of experiencing threatened utilities are **increased by 90%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

LACK OF RELIABLE TRANSPORTATION

- The percentage of experiencing a lack of reliable transportation was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (19.6%) compared to non-users (8.8%).
- The odds of having a lack of reliable transportation among marijuana users are 1.8 (95% CI 1.16-2.66) times the odds for non-users. The odds of having a lack of reliable transportation are **increased by 80%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

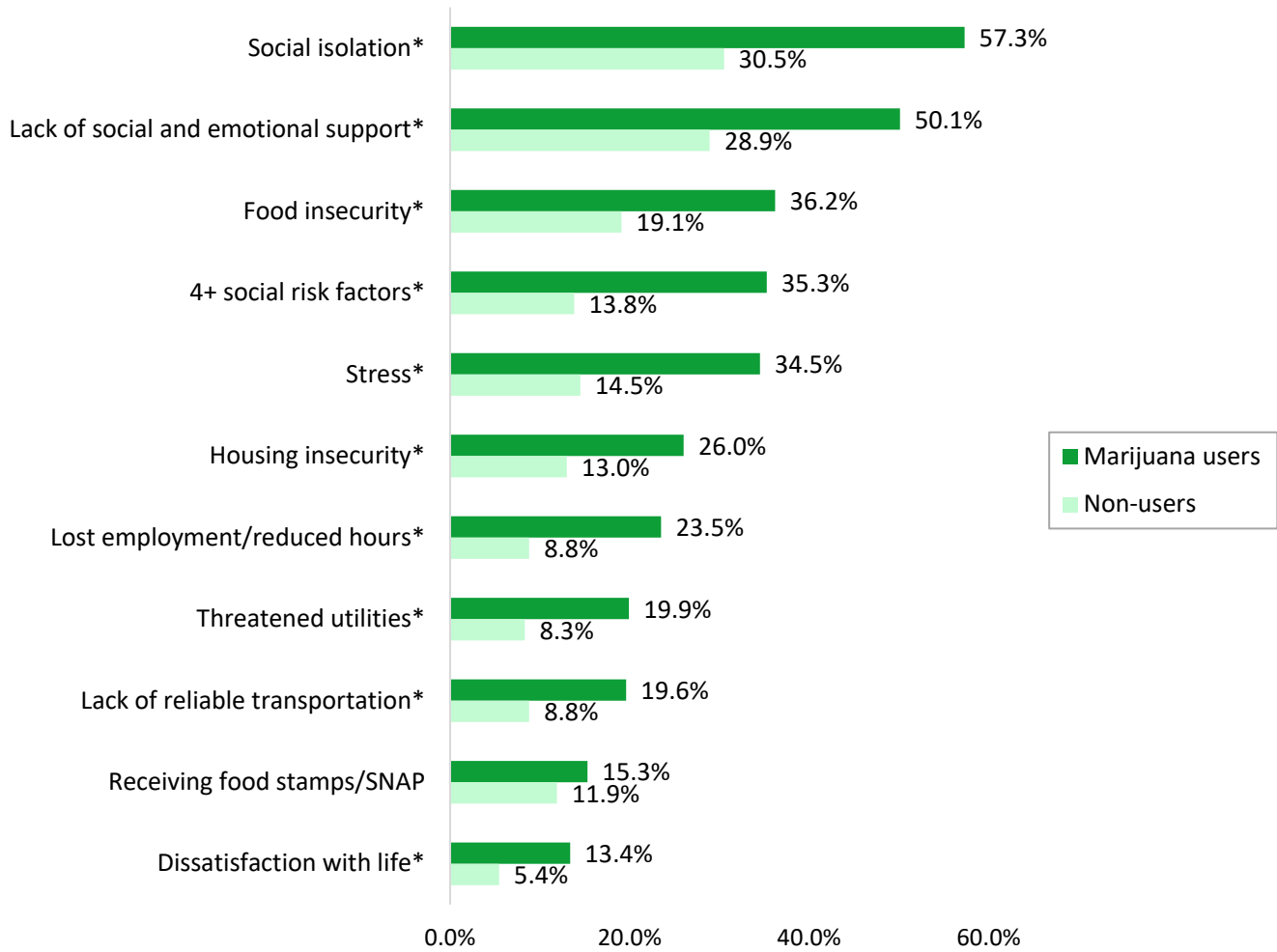
STRESS

- The percentage of always or usually feeling stress in the past 30 days was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (34.5%) compared to non-users (14.5%).
- The odds of always or usually feeling stress in the past 30 days among marijuana users are 2.1 (95% CI 1.51-3.05) times the odds for non-users. The odds of always or usually feeling stress in the past 30 days are **increased by 110%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

EXPERIENCING 4 OR MORE SOCIAL RISK FACTORS

- The percentage of experiencing four or more social risk factors was **significantly higher** among **marijuana users** (35.3%) compared to non-users (13.8%).
- The odds of experiencing four or more social risk factors among marijuana users are 2.2 (95% CI 1.55-3.27) times the odds for non-users. The odds of experiencing four or more social risk factors are **increased by 120%** for marijuana users. This finding was **statistically significant**.

Figure 7.1. Social Determinants of Health by Current Illicit Marijuana Use



*Denotes statistical significance

TABLE 7. Illicit Marijuana Use and Social Determinants of Health

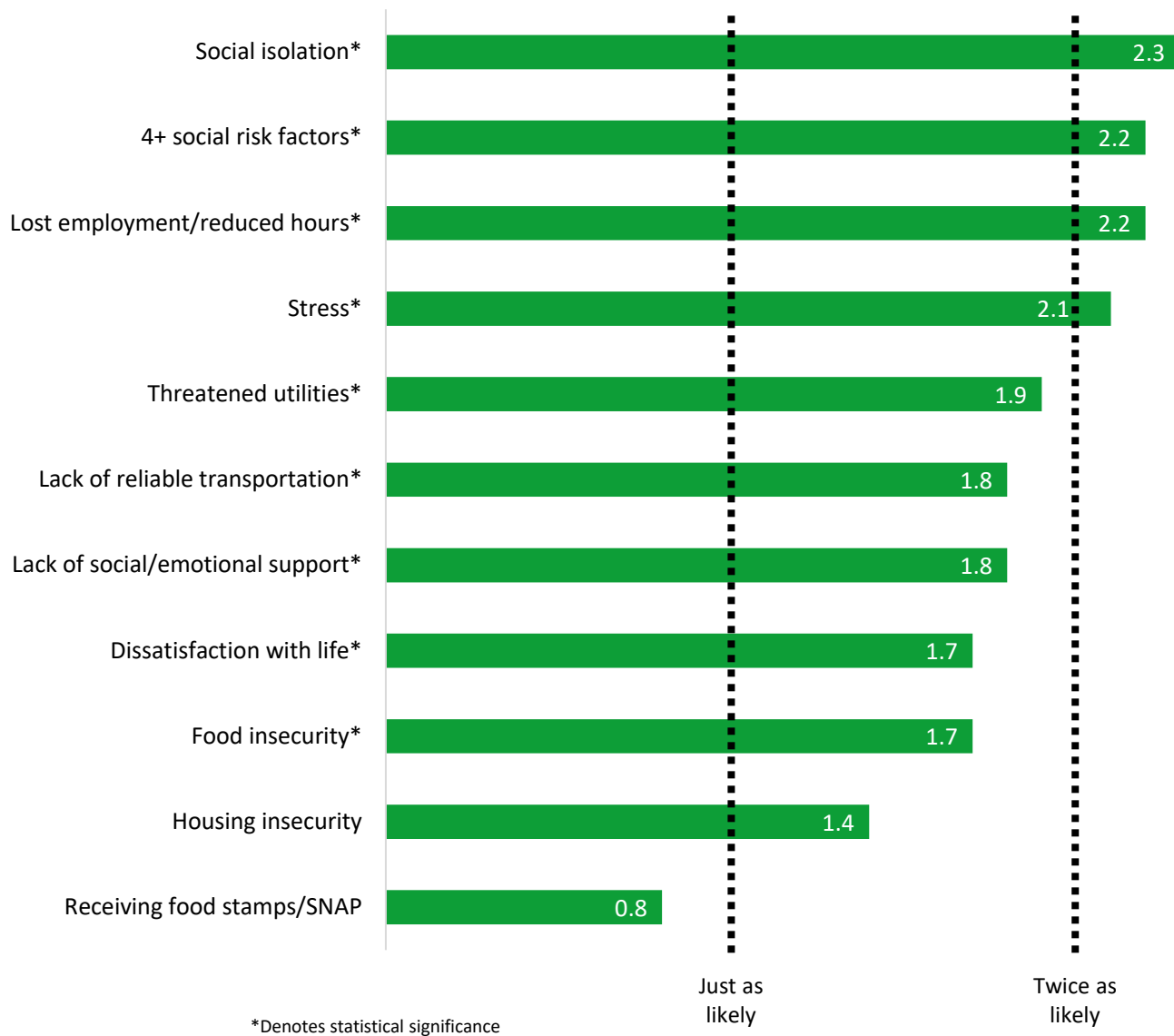
	RESPONDENTS		Marijuana users (illicit)			Non-users (illicit)		
	TOTAL	WEIGHTED	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)	N ⁽¹⁾	% ⁽²⁾	C.I. (95%)
Dissatisfaction with life	198	120,476	35	13.4	(7.9-18.8)	163	5.4	(4.4-6.5)
Lack of social and emotional support	1,052	594,892	147	50.1	(43.1-57.1)	905	28.9	(26.9-31.0)
Social isolation	1,178	638,016	177	57.3	(50.3-64.2)	1,001	30.5	(28.5-32.6)
Lost employment or reduced hours	343	199,840	69	23.5	(17.6-29.3)	274	8.8	(7.6-10.0)
Receiving food stamps/SNAP	454	236,202	58	15.3	(11.0-19.7)	396	11.9	(10.5-13.4)
Food insecurity	716	402,498	107	36.2	(29.3-43.0)	609	19.1	(17.4-20.9)
Housing insecurity	508	276,805	79	26.0	(19.6-32.3)	429	13.0	(11.6-14.4)
Threatened utilities	321	184,090	59	19.9	(14.4-25.5)	262	8.3	(7.1-9.5)
Lack of reliable transportation	344	193,260	59	19.6	(14.1-25.0)	285	8.8	(7.6-10.0)
Stress	571	322,225	103	34.5	(27.7-41.3)	468	14.5	(13.0-16.1)
Experiencing 4+ social risk factors	545	312,938	109	35.3	(28.6-42.0)	436	13.8	(12.3-15.3)

(1) Unweighted number

(2) Weighted percent

Note: Denominator excludes respondents with do not know/refused/missing responses

Figure 7.2. Adjusted Odds Ratios for Social Risk Factors
 Illicit marijuana users compared to baseline for non-users



For More Information, Contact:

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