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## Introduction

The following tables present the life-time prevalence and last year prevalence of cannabis use in British Columbia and the rest of Canada from 2008 to 2012. Data are presented for the total population and for males and females. Table 3 presents the proportion of medical marijuana users in BC and Canada. The data were compiled from the Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey (CADUMS, 2008-2012). National annual reports are accessible [here](#).

## Methods

The method of comparison of two proportions was used to test whether there is a significant difference in the prevalence of cannabis use in lifetime and in past year between BC and rest of Canada for males, females and combined males and females in each of years and all years together [1]. Multivariate logistic regression was used to examine trends in cannabis use in BC and rest of Canada from 2008-2012 [2].

## Results

The prevalence of cannabis use in lifetime (Table 2) and in past year (Table 3) by gender was a significantly higher in BC than that in rest of Canada every year from 2008-2012. The proportion of medical marijuana users was also significantly higher in BC than that in rest of Canada in 2011 (Table 3). The life-time prevalence of cannabis use in BC was stable from 2008-2012, but decreased significantly for the rest of Canadians (Table 4). The past-year prevalence in BC increased for males from 2008-2012, but remained stable for females in BC and for the rest of Canada.

## References

1. Pagano M, Gauvreau P. Principles of biostatistics 2 edn. Pacific Grove, CA: Duxbury; 2000.
2. Hosmer DW, Lemeshow S. Applied logistic regression New York: Wiley; 2000.
3. Adlaf E, Ialomiteanu A. Canadian Addiction Survey 2004: Microdata eGuide In. Ottawa: Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse. Available from URL: <http://www.ccsa.ca/2004%20CCSA%20Documents/ccsa-005363-2004.pdf> Accessible 11 October 2012; 2005.



Table 2. Percentage of cannabis users in past year by gender in British Columbia and rest of Canada, 2008-2012							
Gender	Region	Year					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-2012
Total	BC	13.07 [11.81-14.33]	12.68 [11.38-13.99]	12.63 [10.33-14.93]	12.14 [9.35-14.94]	13.78 [11.72-15.85]	12.88 [12.02-13.73]
	Rest of Canada	11.14 [9.91-12.36]	10.29 [8.99-11.59]	10.43 [9.36-11.49]	8.66 [7.46-9.85]	9.70 [8.42-10.98]	10.18 [9.63-10.73]
Male	BC	15.95 [13.93-17.97]	15.82 [13.73-17.91]	16.62 [12.84-20.40]	15.76 [11.50-20.02]	19.02 [15.52-22.51]	16.57 [15.19-17.95]
	Rest of Canada	14.17 [12.22-16.11]	13.97 [11.80-16.14]	14.31 [12.42-16.19]	11.66 [9.65-13.67]	12.90 [10.75-15.04]	13.55 [12.63-14.46]
Female	BC	10.36 [8.82-11.90]	9.73 [8.14-11.33]	8.87 [6.19-11.55]	8.73 [5.04-12.42]	8.85 [6.64-11.06]	9.40 [8.38-10.43]
	Rest of Canada	8.29 [6.78-9.79]	6.83 [5.39-8.28]	6.79 [5.77-7.81]	5.83 [4.52-7.14]	6.68 [5.26-8.10]	7.02 [6.39-7.64]
Note: The estimates were based on the Canadian Alcohol and Drug Use Monitoring Survey 2008 and weighted. []: 95% confidence interval of the prevalence of cannabis use.							

