**INTRODUCTION**

- Cannabis is the most commonly used federally illegal drug in the US
- In 2020 there were 49.6 million users in the US
- Cannabis can produce health benefits as well as adverse health effects

**PURPOSE**

- To estimate the prevalence of past 30-day cannabis use (CU) among veterans
- To identify individual level correlates associated with CU among veterans and evaluate the reasons for CU

**METHODS**

Data source: 2021 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

- Marijuana Use Module
- Secondary Data Analysis
- Descriptive Statistics
- Multivariate Logistic Regression

**RESULTS**

- Binge Drinking
  - AOR 3.18, p=.0000
- Urban Residence
  - AOR 1.51, p=.0015
- Non-Hispanic Black
  - AOR 1.89, p=.0070

- Smoking Status
  - Current: AOR 3.54, p=.0000
  - Former: AOR 1.78, p=.0001

- E-cigarette Use
  - AOR 3.37, p=.0000

- 3+ Comorbid Conditions
  - AOR 1.83, p=.0120

- 1-13 Poor Mental Health Days in last 30 days
  - AOR 2.35, p=.0000

- Male
  - AOR 1.52, p=.0047

**CU Prevalence: 8.5%**

- CU Reasons: Medical 30.4%
  - Both Medical and Non-medical 43.8%
  - Non-medical: 25.8%
- 1-13 Poor Physical Health Days in last 30 days

**SAMPLE**

- Non-institutionalized veterans ≥ 18 years
- Residents of 20 states and 1 territory
- Final sample: 11,398
- Findings generalizable to 2.96 million veterans

**CONCLUSIONS**

- CU is prevalent among veterans with certain subpopulations more likely to engage in CU
- Risk of co-use with other substances
- Need to screen veterans for CU with alcohol and tobacco use
- Future research needed to determine health effects of CU in veterans

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