

Prevalence, correlates, and comorbidity of cannabis use and cannabis use disorders in Australia from 2007 to 2020-22

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Conflicts of interest: None



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The importance of monitoring cannabis use trends in Australia

- Societal attitudes towards cannabis use are more accepting (AIHW, 2024)
- Approaching 10-years with legal avenues to cannabis
- Highly potent products put people at greater risk of harm (Petrilli et al., 2022; Wilson et al., 2019)



★★★★★ Edited 6 days ago

VERY HAPPY WITH THE SERVICE , FAST DELIVERY, WOULD LIKE MORE OPTION ON FLOWER CHOICE. PRICE AND QUANTITY SEEM SUFFICIENT.



Aims & Methods



- Examine changes in the prevalence and associates of past 12-month cannabis use and CUD (cannabis use disorder; DSM-IV abuse or dependence) from 2007 to 2020-22

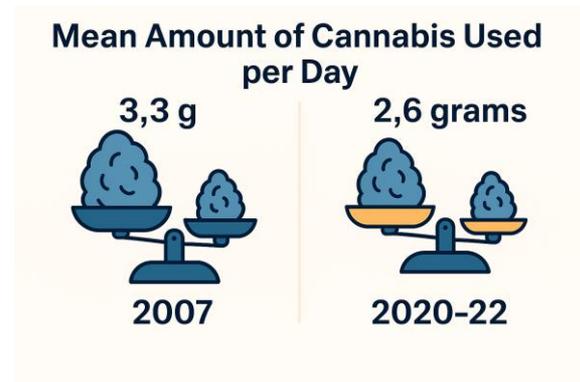
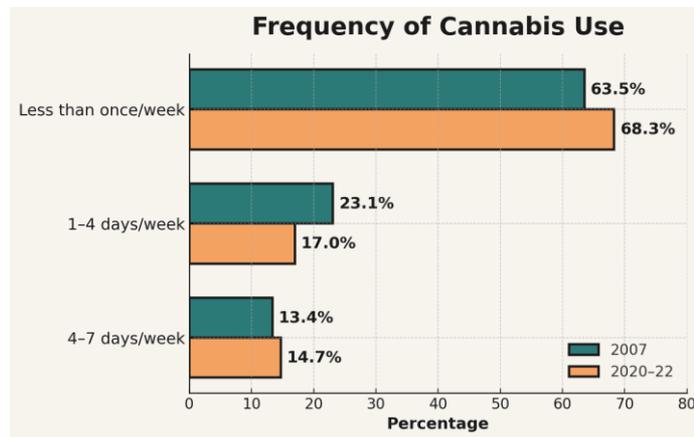
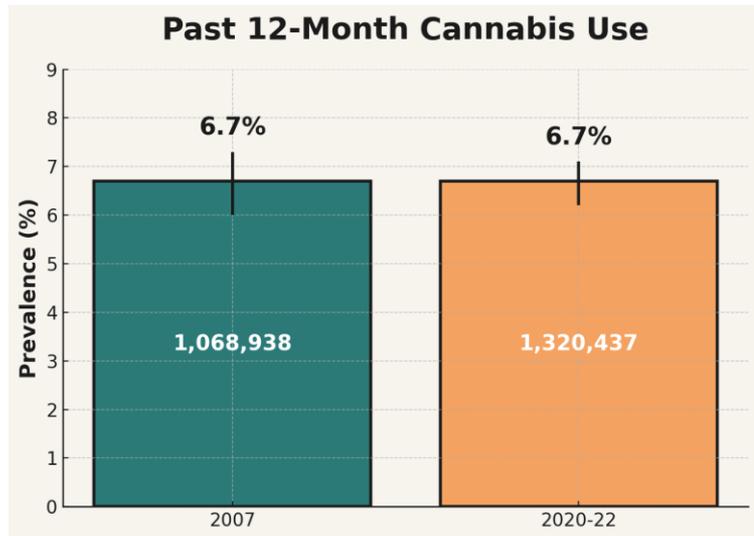


- National Surveys of Mental Health & Wellbeing (NSMHWB)
- 2007: n = 8,841 (60% response)
- 2020–22: n = 15,893 (52% response)
- Age 16-85 years

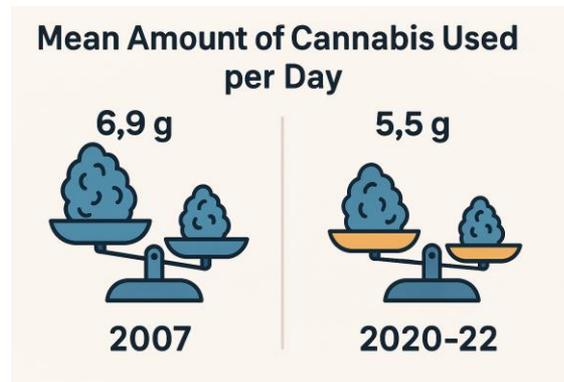
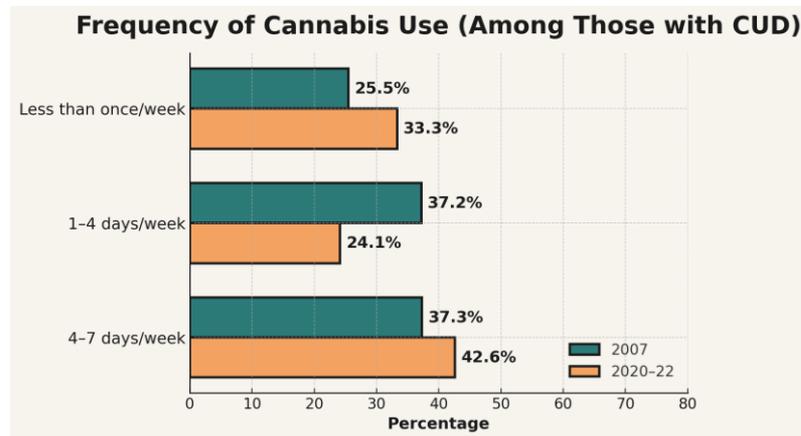
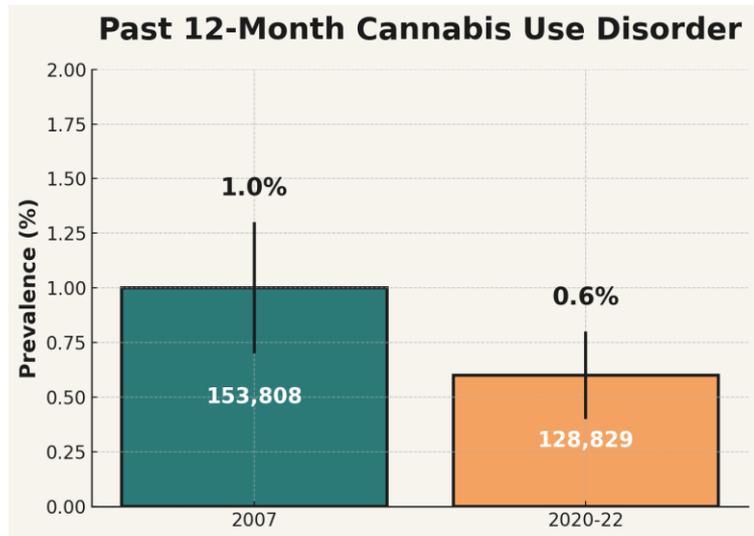


- Population weights
- Prevalence of use and CUD
- Regressions to examine associations with consumer characteristics among the combined 2007 and 2020-22 samples
- Year of follow-up included as an interaction term

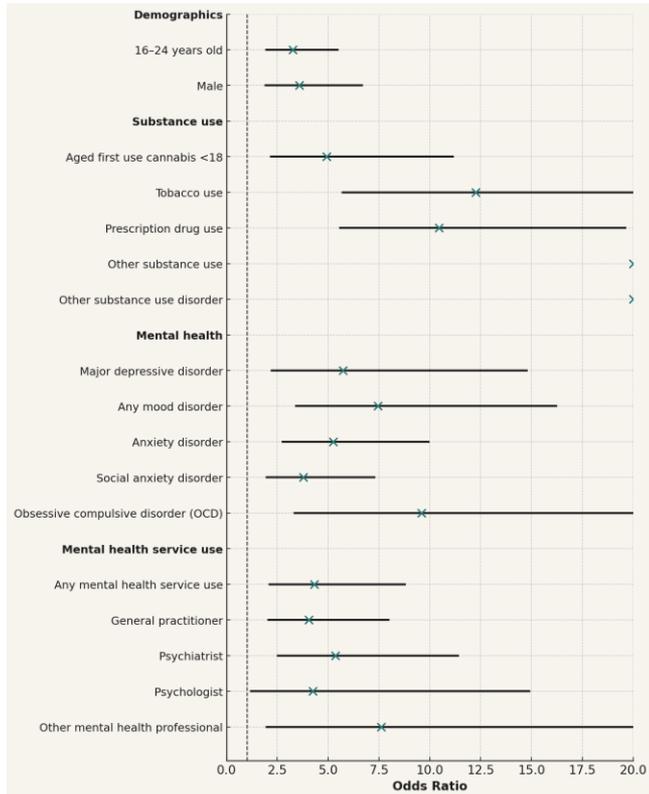
Past 12-month cannabis use



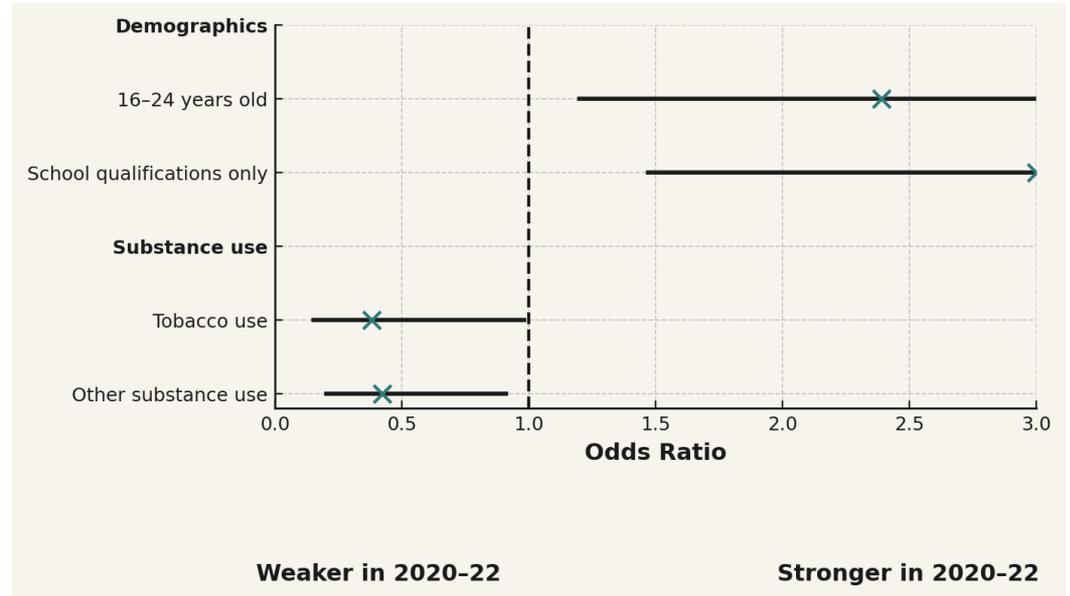
Past 12-month cannabis use disorder (CUD)



Associations with past 12-month CUD among combined 2007 and 2020-22 samples



Associations with past 12-month CUD according to year of survey



* Past 12-month substance use, mental health, and service use
The Matilda Centre, University of Sydney

Conclusion

- Despite more acceptable attitudes and legal avenues, rates of cannabis use and CUD remained stable since 2007
- Use and CUD were consistently associated with adverse health outcomes
- Compared to 2007, polysubstance use may now be less common, but younger consumers may be more vulnerable

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