

National Cannabis Survey, first quarter 2019

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, May 2, 2019

About 5.3 million or 18% of Canadians aged 15 years and older reported using cannabis in the last three months. This was higher than the 14% who reported using just one year earlier, before legalization.

The increase in cannabis use between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019 can be partly explained by greater use among males and people aged 45 to 64. For example, rates of cannabis consumption for males increased from 16% to 22% over this period, while rates rose from 9% to 14% for persons aged 45 to 64. Levels of consumption remained stable for females, at 13%, and were unchanged for persons in the other age groups (such as young people under 25 and seniors).

At the provincial level, there was minimal change in rates of cannabis consumption between the first quarters of 2018 and 2019, with the exception of Ontario where prevalence increased from 14% to 20%.

The National Cannabis Survey (NCS), which was designed to monitor cannabis consumption and related behaviours before and after legalization, has collected data every three months since February 2018. Today's release features the first Canada-wide results entirely in the post-legalization period, including changes in consumption and sources of cannabis, as well as beliefs about when it is safe to drive after using.

Number of new cannabis users increasing

More Canadians began to use cannabis in the first quarter of 2019. Some of these new cannabis consumers were first-time users, while others were former cannabis users who tried cannabis again post-legalization.

During the first quarter, 646,000 cannabis users reported trying cannabis for the very first time in the past three months. This number of first-time users was nearly double the corresponding estimate of 327,000 people one year earlier, when non-medical cannabis use was not yet legal.

Results suggest that first-time users in the post-legalization period are older. Half of new users were aged 45 or older, while in the same period in 2018, this age group represented about one-third of new users.

Males and young Canadians remain more likely to consume cannabis

While early indications suggest an increase in cannabis use in the period immediately following legalization, many other aspects of cannabis use appear to be unchanged. For example, cannabis use continued to be higher among males (22%) than females (13%). Use also remained more common among 15- to 24-year-olds (30%) than among people aged 25 and older (16%).

More cannabis users report obtaining cannabis from legal sources; fewer from illegal sources

Initial data indicate that Canadians are changing the source from which they obtain cannabis. In the first three months of 2019, a greater proportion of users reported obtaining cannabis from legal sources compared with the first quarter of 2018. An estimated 47% of cannabis users or 2.5 million Canadians obtained cannabis from legal sources in the first three months of 2019, compared with 23% or 954,000 people over the same period in 2018, when non-medical cannabis use was not yet legal. Examples of legal sources of cannabis include authorized retailers and online licensed producers.

Fewer users reported obtaining cannabis from illegal sources (such as a dealer) in the first three months of 2019 (38%) compared with the first quarter of 2018 (51%). A similar decrease was noted for the proportion reporting friends or family as a source (47% to 37%).



Some users obtained cannabis from multiple sources, which could have included both legal and illegal sources. During the first quarter of 2019, obtaining cannabis from multiple types of sources was more common among daily or almost daily users (33%) than among those who used occasionally (once or twice) (14%). Results also indicate that cannabis consumers who began using in the past three months were less likely to obtain cannabis from an illegal source (23%) compared with other users (40%).

Daily or almost daily cannabis use remains unchanged, while weekly and occasional use increases

Current cannabis consumption, regardless of frequency of use, is one of several indicators which can be used to monitor changes in cannabis use behaviours over time. Higher frequency cannabis use, typically defined as daily or almost daily consumption, is often regarded as a more informative indicator of the impact of legalization, due to its association with the risk of addiction, poor mental health, and lower academic achievement.

After legalization, 6% of Canadians aged 15 and older or nearly 1.8 million people reported using cannabis on a daily or almost daily basis. Another 4% reported using weekly, 2% monthly and 6% just once or twice in the last three months. Comparisons with the first quarter of 2018 (pre-legalization) suggest daily and monthly use remained stable, whereas weekly use increased (from 2% to 4%), as did occasional use (from 4% to 6%).

Ongoing monitoring will be required to determine whether changes (or alternatively, stability) in user status observed in the period immediately following the implementation of the *Cannabis Act* are temporary (and related to a desire to try a previously illegal substance) or the beginning of longer-term trends.

Patterns of consumption varied by both age and gender. Daily or almost daily cannabis consumption was more common among 15-to-24 year-old Canadians (10%) than among those aged 25 and older (6%). Males were more likely than females to be daily or almost daily users (8% versus 5%). These estimates remained unchanged from the first quarter of 2018 for both gender and age groups.

While many of the harms associated with cannabis pertain to daily or almost daily consumption, less frequent users can still engage in risky behaviour such as consuming cannabis and getting behind the wheel of a motor vehicle.

Almost half of Canadians believe people should wait at least three hours to drive after using cannabis

Safety concerns remain about whether legalization of cannabis will increase incidents of cannabis-impaired driving. The main source of information on drug-impaired driving comes from official police-reported statistics.

While the NCS does not directly measure impaired driving, questions about perceptions and behaviours related to driving after cannabis use have been included in the survey to provide a fuller statistical picture of this phenomenon.

Nearly half (49%) of Canadians think that an individual should wait at least three hours before operating a motor vehicle after using cannabis. A relatively small share of the population (6%) believe that it is safe to do so within three hours. The remainder of Canadians (45%) think that other factors, such as a person's weight or the method of consumption, determine when it is safe to drive after using.

Beliefs about when it is safe to drive after consuming differed by gender and the person's cannabis use experience. By a slim margin, males (7%) were more likely than females (5%) to think that it was safe to drive within three hours of consuming cannabis.

In addition, daily and almost daily cannabis consumers were more than twice as likely as other Canadians to believe that it was safe to drive within three hours of consuming. About 18% of daily users reported this belief, while the same was true for 7% of other current users, 5% of former users, and 4% for those who have never consumed cannabis.

Beliefs about when it is safe to drive after consuming cannabis are reflected in behaviour

Overall, 15% of cannabis users with a valid driver's license reported driving within two hours of consuming cannabis, according to combined data from the fourth quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019. This was unchanged from the first half of 2018.

Perceptions of when it is safe to drive were linked to the likelihood of driving within two hours of consuming cannabis. Among cannabis consumers who felt it was safe to drive soon after using, 36% drove within two hours. Driving soon after cannabis consumption was far less common among those who believed driving is only safe after three hours (2%). Driving within two hours of cannabis use was also less prevalent among those who believed that other factors, such as weight and mode of consumption, should be considered in determining the capacity to drive (19%).

An estimated 4% of (or 1.1 million) Canadians aged 15 years and older reported being a passenger in a vehicle operated by a driver who had consumed cannabis within two hours. Similar to operating a motor vehicle, getting into a vehicle with a driver who had consumed cannabis was more common among those who felt it was safe to drive within three hours of consuming cannabis (20%), compared with those who felt that at least three hours should pass (2%) or that other factors were relevant (7%).

Risk-taking behaviours are often related. Results show that 57% of people who had driven a vehicle within two hours of using cannabis also reported being passengers in vehicles operated by drivers who had consumed within two hours.

For the first time, it is possible to look at the co-use of alcohol with cannabis. Consuming both substances is considered to be a particularly risky combination while operating a motor vehicle. Close to 20% of those who reported driving after consuming cannabis indicated that they had also consumed alcohol. This represents about 123,000 people, or 3% of cannabis users with a valid driver's license.

More than half a million workers reported using cannabis before heading to work or while on the job

In addition to operating a motor vehicle soon after consuming cannabis, the risk of harms associated with use may be present in the workplace. An estimated 13% (about 514,000) of Canadian workers who are current cannabis users consumed cannabis before or during work. This is based on combined data from the fourth quarter of 2018 and first quarter of 2019. While the likelihood of engaging in this potentially dangerous behaviour did not differ by age or gender, it did vary by cannabis use frequency. Over one-quarter (27%) of daily or almost daily consumers reported using before or while at work, compared with 7% of other cannabis consumers.

Note to readers

The Cannabis Act (C-45) became law on October 17, 2018. To prepare for this change, Statistics Canada has been adapting the national statistical system to measure the social and economic impacts of legalized cannabis.

Statistics Canada has been conducting the National Cannabis Survey (NCS) every three months (quarterly) since February 2018. The main objective of the NCS is to monitor changes in cannabis-related behaviours during the period preceding and following legalization on October 17, 2018, of non-medical cannabis use by adults.

This release features the first Canada-wide results entirely in the post-legalization period, including changes in consumption and sources of cannabis, as well as beliefs about when it is safe to drive after using. The NCS falls under the 'Rapid Stats' program being offered by the Centre for Social Data Integration and Development Division of Statistics Canada, to rapidly respond to pressing data needs.

The 2019 first quarter data were collected in the provinces in February and March. For 2018, first quarter data were collected in February and March (provinces only), the second quarter data were collected in May and June (provinces and territorial capitals), the third quarter data were collected in August and September (provinces only), while the fourth quarter data were collected in November and December (provinces only).

The target population for the survey is the household population aged 15 years or older and excludes residents of institutions, the homeless and people living on indigenous reserves.

The 2019 first quarter survey response rate 50.6%, yielding a sample of 5,686. Response rates were similar throughout 2018 (50.4% in the fourth quarter, 51.6% in the third quarter, 51.3% in the second quarter, and 51.2% in the first quarter) and correspond to samples of 5,684, 5,798, 7,285, and 5,817.

Cannabis includes marijuana, hashish, hash oil or any other preparation of the cannabis plant.

Data on **current, former and no (never) cannabis use** are based on responses to the following questions: "During the past three months, how often did you use cannabis?" and "Have you ever used or tried cannabis?" Current cannabis users were also classified according to how frequently they used cannabis in the three months before they were interviewed: once or twice (referred to as less than monthly), monthly, weekly, or daily or almost daily.

Data on respondents who **began using cannabis in the past three months** are based on responses to the following question: "Did you start using cannabis in the past three months?"

Data on the **source of cannabis** are based on responses to the following question: "In the past three months, where did you get the cannabis you used?" Eleven response categories were provided and reduced to 5 for this analysis: 1) Grow – I grow or someone else grows; 2) Legal – authorized retailer or online from a licensed producer; 3) Illegal – Compassion club, dispensary or storefront, online from another source, acquaintance, or dealer; 4) Friends or family – family member or friend or shared around a group of friends; 5) Other.

Data on **beliefs about when it is safe to drive after using cannabis** are based on responses to the following question: "As far as you know, when is it safe for someone to drive a motor vehicle after using cannabis?" Nine response categories were provided and reduced to three for this analysis: 1) Within three hours – immediately, 30 minutes to just under 1 hour or 1 hour to just under 3 hours; 2) 3 hours or above – 3 hours to just under 5 hours, 5 hours to just under 7 hours, 7 hours to 8 hours or more than 8 hours; 3) Other – depends on each person, weight, quantity and method of consumption or other.

Survey sampling weights were applied so that the analyses would be representative of the Canadian population.

All differences between characteristics and the comparison groups discussed are statistically significantly at the $p < 0.05$ and were tested using t-test statistics and bootstrap replicate weights to account for the survey's complex sampling design.

Data limitations and cautions

The information in this release is self-reported and has not been validated. Social desirability and fear of punishment, both of which are potential sources of bias, may be especially relevant to this analysis. Changes over time in respondents' willingness to admit drug use may be influencing the statistics but remains difficult to measure.

The majority of the cannabis use questions from the first quarter of 2019 reference a three-month period following the enactment of the Cannabis Act (C-45). The 2018 fourth quarter data were also collected after the enactment of the Cannabis Act (C-45), but most of its cannabis use questions reference a three-month period preceding the survey interview which could have included days occurring prior to legalization (October 17, 2018) in addition to those occurring after.

Small sample sizes for some analyses may also have reduced the ability to reach statistical significance. Combining cycles and averaging results across quarters can improve statistical power and the stability of the estimates. As well, not all relevant covariates were available and it was sometimes necessary to use broader categories than would have been desirable.

Additional information

For more information regarding cannabis statistics, consult the [Cannabis Stats Hub](#).

Statistics Canada is collecting information on cannabis prices through a crowdsourcing site, [StatsCannabis](#). Please visit the site and share your information with confidence; participation is anonymous.

For other information on cannabis, see

- [Cannabis in Canada—Get the facts](#)
- [Cannabis market data](#)
- [Impaired driving and impaired driving laws](#).

Table 1
Number and percentage of people reporting cannabis use in the past three months by quarter, gender, age group and province, household population aged 15 years or older, Canada, first quarter 2018 and first quarter 2019

	People		95% confidence interval ⁷	
	thousands	%	lower limit (%)	upper limit (%)
First quarter 2019				
Canada	5,306.0	17.5 ²	16.1	19.0
Gender				
Female ¹	1,937.7	12.7	11.0	14.5
Male	3,321.0	22.3 ^{2 3}	20.0	24.8
Age group				
15 to 24 ¹	1,072.0	29.5	23.5	36.2
25 to 44	2,592.1	24.2	21.5	27.1
45 to 64	1,370.1	14.0 ^{2 4}	11.9	16.3
65 or older	271.8	4.4 ⁴	3.3	6.0
25 or older	4,234.0	15.9 ^{2 4}	14.5	17.4
Province				
Newfoundland and Labrador	81.0	18.5	14.6	23.2
Prince Edward Island	19.5	15.4	11.7	19.9
Nova Scotia	144.3	18.2	13.9	23.4
New Brunswick	113.9	18.2	14.2	23.1
Quebec	770.5	11.0 ⁵	8.8	13.8
Ontario	2,388.9	20.0 ^{2 6}	17.2	23.2
Manitoba	132.6	13.0 ⁵	9.7	17.2
Saskatchewan	138.2	15.7	12.5	19.4
Alberta	749.8	21.5 ⁶	17.6	26.0
British Columbia	767.4	19.1	15.6	23.1
First quarter 2018				
Canada	4,178.8	14.0	12.7	15.4
Gender				
Female ¹	1,842.2	12.2	10.6	14.1
Male	2,319.8	15.8 ³	13.9	17.9
Age group				
15 to 24 ¹	815.7	23.2	17.0	30.8
25 to 44	2,252.1	21.4	19.0	24.1
45 to 64	871.0	8.8 ⁴	7.4	10.6
65 or older	240.0	4.0 ⁴	2.9	5.5
25 or older	3,363.2	12.8 ⁴	11.6	14.1
Province				
Newfoundland and Labrador	72.3	16.4	12.6	21.1
Prince Edward Island	17.4	14.1	10.3	18.9
Nova Scotia	158.1	20.0 ⁶	15.5	25.5
New Brunswick	88.9	14.3	10.3	19.5
Quebec	712.0	10.4 ⁵	8.2	13.0
Ontario	1,583.3	13.5	11.2	16.3
Manitoba	168.5	16.6	13.0	21.0
Saskatchewan	132.4	15.1	11.8	19.2
Alberta	570.9	16.6	13.2	20.6
British Columbia	675.0	17.1	13.9	20.9

1. Reference category.
2. Significantly higher than corresponding estimate from the first quarter of 2018.
3. Significantly higher than reference category.
4. Significantly lower than reference category.
5. Significantly lower than the rest of Canada.
6. Significantly higher than the rest of Canada.
7. Confidence intervals are used to express the precision of the estimate.

Source(s): National Cannabis Survey (5262).

Table 2
Number and percentage of cannabis users reporting that they began using cannabis in the past three months by gender and age, household population aged 15 years or older, Canada, first quarter 2018 and first quarter 2019

	People		95% confidence interval ⁴	
	thousands	%	lower limit (%)	upper limit (%)
First quarter 2019				
Canada	645.6	12.2	9.5	15.5
Gender				
Female ¹	283.6	14.7 ^{E 2}	10.1	20.9
Male	362.0	10.9 ^E	7.8	15.0
Age group				
15 to 24	F	F	...	...
25 to 44	240.9	9.3 ^{E 3}	6.3	13.5
45 or older ¹	331.7	20.3 ²	14.5	27.7
First quarter 2018				
Canada	327.0	7.8 ^E	5.1	11.9
Gender				
Female ¹	138.6	7.5 ^E	4.2	13.1
Male	188.4	8.1 ^E	4.3	14.7
Age group				
15 to 24	F	F	...	...
25 to 44	121.2	5.4 ^E	2.9	9.9
45 or older ¹	104.8	9.4 ^E	5.8	14.9

... not applicable

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Reference category.

2. Significantly higher than corresponding estimate from the first quarter of 2018.

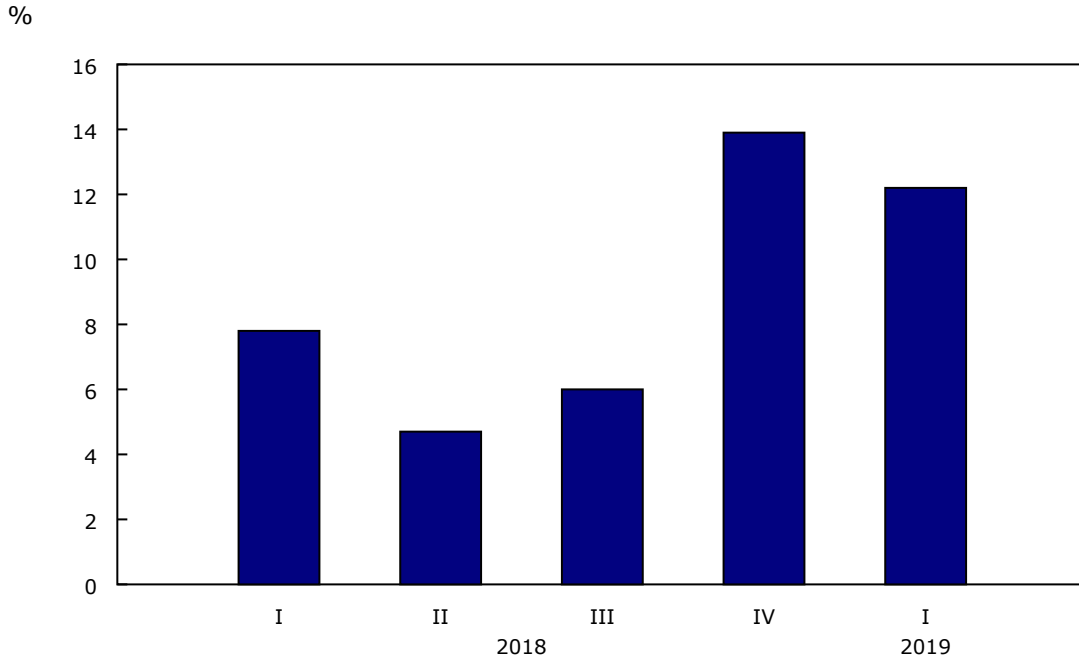
3. Significantly lower than reference category.

4. Confidence intervals are used to express the precision of the estimate.

Source(s): National Cannabis Survey (5262).

Chart 1

Percentage of cannabis users reporting that they began using cannabis in the past three months by quarter, household population aged 15 years or older, Canada, first quarter 2018 to first quarter 2019



Note(s): The statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) linear trend showing an increase in the percentage of cannabis users who reported starting using in the past three months was assessed using a logistic regression—containing the percentage of new users by each National Cannabis Survey quarter.
Source(s): National Cannabis Survey ([5262](#)).

Table 3
Number and percentage of cannabis users reporting obtaining cannabis in the past three months from different sources, household population aged 15 years or older, Canada, first quarter 2018 and first quarter 2019

	People		95% confidence interval ³	
	thousands	%	lower limit (%)	upper limit (%)
First quarter 2019				
Grow	477.2	9.0 ^E	6.4	12.6
Legal	2,500.6	47.4 ¹	42.6	52.2
Illegal	2,010.8	38.1 ²	33.7	42.7
Friends or family	1,954.5	37.0 ²	32.4	41.9
Other	191.4	3.6 ^E	2.2	6.0
First quarter 2018				
Grow	333.4	8.0 ^E	5.6	11.3
Legal	953.9	22.9	18.8	27.6
Illegal	2,136.4	51.3	46.1	56.5
Friends or family	1,959.2	47.0	41.8	52.4
Other	151.7	3.6 ^E	2.4	5.5

^E use with caution

1. Significantly higher than corresponding estimate from the first quarter of 2018.

2. Significantly lower than corresponding estimate from the first quarter of 2018.

3. Confidence intervals are used to express the precision of the estimate.

Note(s): Respondents could select more than one category and therefore columns do not add to 100%.

Source(s): National Cannabis Survey (5262).

Table 4
Frequency of cannabis use among past-three-month users, by gender and age group, household population aged 15 or older, Canada, first quarter 2018 and first quarter 2019

	People		95% confidence interval ⁴	
	thousands	%	lower limit (%)	upper limit (%)
First quarter 2019				
Total				
Once or Twice	1,754.9	5.8 ¹	4.9	6.8
Monthly	627.1	2.1	1.5	2.8
Weekly	1,086.0	3.6 ¹	2.9	4.5
Daily or almost daily	1,838.1	6.1	5.2	7.1
Gender				
Females				
Once or Twice	778.6	5.1	4.0	6.4
Monthly	200.2	1.3 ^{E 2}	0.8	2.2
Weekly	264.0	1.7 ^{E 2}	1.2	2.5
Daily or almost daily	694.9	4.5 ²	3.6	5.8
Males				
Once or Twice	956.9	6.4 ¹	5.1	8.1
Monthly	421.3	2.8 ^E	1.9	4.2
Weekly	806.1	5.4 ¹	4.1	7.1
Daily or almost daily	1,136.7	7.6	6.2	9.3
Age group				
15 to 24				
Once or Twice	377.2	10.4 ^E	6.8	15.5
Monthly	160.5	4.4 ^E	2.3	8.2
Weekly	F	F	...	...
Daily or almost daily	357.0	9.8 ^E	6.4	14.7
25 or older				
Once or Twice	1,377.7	5.2 ^{1 3}	4.3	6.1
Monthly	466.6	1.8 ^E	1.2	2.5
Weekly	908.6	3.4 ¹	2.7	4.3
Daily or almost daily	1,481.1	5.6 ³	4.7	6.5
First quarter 2018				
Total				
Once or Twice	1,267.5	4.3	3.5	5.2
Monthly	572.7	1.9	1.4	2.6
Weekly	718.5	2.4	1.9	3.1
Daily or almost daily	1,620.0	5.4	4.6	6.3
Gender				
Females				
Once or Twice	655.9	4.4	3.3	5.7
Monthly	240.6	1.6 ^E	1.0	2.5
Weekly	242.3	1.6 ^{E 2}	1.1	2.3
Daily or almost daily	703.5	4.7	3.6	6.0
Males				
Once or Twice	611.7	4.2	3.2	5.5
Monthly	332.1	2.3 ^E	1.5	3.4
Weekly	475.6	3.2	2.3	4.5
Daily or almost daily	900.5	6.1	5.0	7.5
Age group				
15 to 24				
Once or Twice	239.3	6.8 ^E	3.8	11.9
Monthly	198.4	5.6 ^E	3.0	10.4
Weekly	F	F	...	...
Daily or almost daily	268.3	7.6 ^E	4.7	12.2
25 or older				

Table 4
Frequency of cannabis use among past-three-month users, by gender and age group, household population aged 15 or older, Canada, first quarter 2018 and first quarter 2019

	People		95% confidence interval ⁴	
	thousands	%	lower limit (%)	upper limit (%)
Once or Twice	1,028.2	3.9	3.2	4.8
Monthly	374.3	1.4 ^{E 3}	1.0	2.0
Weekly	608.9	2.3	1.8	2.9
Daily or almost daily	1,351.7	5.1	4.4	6.0

... not applicable

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Significantly higher than corresponding estimate from the first quarter of 2018.

2. Significantly lower than corresponding estimate for males.

3. Significantly lower than corresponding estimate for 15 to 24 year olds.

4. Confidence intervals are used to express the precision of the estimate.

Source(s): National Cannabis Survey ([5262](#)).

Table 5
Number and percentage of people reporting when they believe it is safe to drive after consuming cannabis by gender, age group and cannabis use experience, household population aged 15 years or older, Canada, first quarter 2019

	People		95% confidence interval ⁴	
	thousands	%	lower limit (%)	upper limit (%)
Total				
Within 3 hours	1,382.2	5.6	4.7	6.6
After 3 or more hours	12,177.8	49.1	46.9	51.2
Other	11,253.7	45.4	43.2	47.6
Gender				
Female¹				
Within 3 hours	557.1	4.6	3.5	6.0
After 3 or more hours	5,779.3	47.4	44.4	50.3
Other	5,868.9	48.1	45.0	51.1
Male				
Within 3 hours	822.4	6.6 ²	5.3	8.2
After 3 or more hours	6,366.6	50.9	47.7	54.0
Other	5,322.9	42.5 ³	39.5	45.7
Age group				
15 to 24¹				
Within 3 hours	162.4	4.8 ^E	2.6	8.7
After 3 or more hours	1,557.3	46.0	38.8	53.4
Other	1,664.3	49.2	42.0	56.4
25 or older				
Within 3 hours	1,219.8	5.7	4.8	6.8
After 3 or more hours	10,620.5	49.6	47.3	51.8
Other	9,589.3	44.7	42.5	47.0
User status				
Never				
Within 3 hours	472.6	3.8 ³	2.9	5.1
After 3 or more hours	6,566.4	53.2 ²	50.1	56.3
Other	5,303.4	43.0 ³	39.9	46.1
Former				
Within 3 hours	348.0	4.7 ³	3.4	6.4
After 3 or more hours	3,834.4	51.5 ²	47.9	55.1
Other	3,264.7	43.8 ³	40.3	47.4
Current (past 3 months)				
Less than daily or almost daily				
Within 3 hours	237.8	7.3 ^{E 3}	4.9	10.7
After 3 or more hours	1,367.8	42.0 ²	35.8	48.4
Other	1,653.9	50.7	44.5	57.0
Daily or almost daily¹				
Within 3 hours	314.2	18.0 ^E	12.5	25.2
After 3 or more hours	399.5	22.9	16.6	30.7
Other	1,031.0	59.1	50.3	67.3

E use with caution

1. Reference category.

2. Significantly higher than reference category.

3. Significantly lower than reference category.

4. Confidence intervals are used to express the precision of the estimate.

Note(s): The "other" category includes: weight, quantity and method of consumption.

Source(s): National Cannabis Survey (5262).

Table 6
Number and percentage of people driving a vehicle within two hours of having consumed cannabis, by selected characteristics and beliefs about driving after cannabis consumption, household population aged 15 years or older, Canada, combined fourth quarter 2018 and first quarter 2019

	People		95% confidence interval ⁴	
	thousands	%	lower limit (%)	upper limit (%)
Total	674.9	14.7	12.3	17.5
Consumed both cannabis and alcohol	122.7	2.7 ^E	1.8	3.9
Gender				
Females ¹	154.7	9.5 ^E	6.6	13.5
Males	513.2	17.5 ²	14.2	21.4
Age group				
15 to 24	126.4	13.9 ^E	8.1	22.8
25 or older ¹	548.5	14.9	12.4	17.8
Province				
Newfoundland and Labrador	F	F	...	...
Prince Edward Island	3.9	19.4 ^E	11.3	31.2
Nova Scotia	24.0	16.4 ^E	9.5	26.7
New Brunswick	12.4	12.1 ^E	6.8	20.5
Quebec	123.5	15.9 ^E	10.6	23.0
Ontario	232.6	11.9 ^E	7.9	17.4
Manitoba	21.6	15.5 ^E	9.6	24.2
Saskatchewan	25.0	18.3 ^E	12.0	27.0
Alberta	114.8	18.6 ^E	12.9	26.0
British Columbia	111.1	17.9 ^E	11.9	26.1
Frequency of cannabis use				
Less than daily / almost daily ¹	171.0	5.8 ^E	4.0	8.2
Daily / almost daily	504.0	31.1 ²	25.7	37.0
Beliefs about when it is safe to drive after using cannabis				
Within 3 hours ¹	200.9	36.0	25.7	47.6
After 3 or more hours	34.7	2.3 ^{E 3}	1.2	4.2
Other	426.3	18.9 ³	15.2	23.2

... not applicable

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Reference category.

2. Significantly higher than reference category.

3. Significantly lower than reference category.

4. Confidence intervals are used to express the precision of the estimate.

Note(s):

For the combined analysis, the original sampling weights of respondents were adjusted by a factor of two (because there are two quarters).

The estimates in the "beliefs about when it is safe to drive after using cannabis" section reflect the percentage of respondents within each belief category who reported driving within two hours of consuming cannabis. The "other" category includes: weight, quantity and method of consumption.

Source(s): National Cannabis Survey (5262).

Table 7

Number and percentage of people reporting being a passenger in a vehicle driven by someone who had consumed cannabis within two hours of driving, by selected characteristics and beliefs about driving after cannabis consumption, household population aged 15 years or older, Canada, combined fourth quarter 2018 and first quarter 2019

	People		95% confidence interval ⁵	
	thousands	%	lower limit (%)	upper limit (%)
Total	1,149.9	4.1	3.5	4.8
Gender				
Females ¹	472.9	3.3	2.7	4.0
Males	670.0	4.9 ²	4.0	6.1
Age group				
15 to 24	403.9	11.8 ²	8.8	15.6
25 or older ¹	746.0	3.0	2.5	3.6
Province				
Newfoundland and Labrador	18.1	4.4 ^E	2.3	8.0
Prince Edward Island	5.3	4.4 ^E	2.7	6.9
Nova Scotia	53.1	7.1 ^{E 3}	4.9	10.3
New Brunswick	25.4	4.4 ^E	2.8	6.7
Quebec	227.9	3.4	2.5	4.7
Ontario	399.0	3.7	2.7	5.1
Manitoba	43.5	4.6 ^E	3.1	6.6
Saskatchewan	36.2	4.5 ^E	3.2	6.3
Alberta	175.9	5.4 ^E	3.8	7.7
British Columbia	165.6	4.4 ^E	3.0	6.3
Cannabis user status				
Never	171.2	1.1 ^{E 4}	0.7	1.8
Former	181.0	2.2 ^{E 4}	1.5	3.1
Current-Less than Daily / almost daily	382.7	14.4 ⁴	11.3	18.1
Current-Daily / almost daily ¹	410.3	28.4	22.8	34.7
Beliefs about when it is safe to drive after using cannabis				
Within 3 hours ¹	263.1	19.9	14.7	26.5
After 3 or more hours	211.8	1.8 ^{E 4}	1.3	2.6
Other	653.4	6.6 ⁴	5.4	8.0

^E use with caution

1. Reference category.
2. Significantly higher than reference category.
3. Significantly higher than the rest of Canada.
4. Significantly lower than reference category.
5. Confidence intervals are used to express the precision of the estimate.

Note(s):

For the combined analysis, the original sampling weights of respondents were adjusted by a factor of two (because there are two quarters). Respondents who did not know whether they had been a passenger in a vehicle driven by somebody who had consumed cannabis within two hours of driving were excluded from these estimates (less than 10%).

The estimates in the "beliefs about when it is safe to drive after using cannabis" section reflect the percentage of respondents within each belief category who reported being a passenger in a vehicle driven by someone who had consumed cannabis within two hours of driving. The "other" category includes: weight, quantity and method of consumption.

Source(s): National Cannabis Survey (5262).

Table 8
Number and percentage of current cannabis users reporting cannabis use at or before work in the past three months by selected characteristics, working household population aged 15 years or older, combined fourth quarter 2018 and first quarter 2019

	People		95% confidence interval ³	
	thousands	%	lower limit (%)	upper limit (%)
Total	513.7	13.4	10.8	16.6
Gender				
Females ¹	189.3	13.9 ^E	9.7	19.6
Males	323.0	13.2	10.1	17.2
Age group				
15 to 24	118.0	13.7 ^E	8.0	22.4
25 or older ¹	395.7	13.3	10.4	16.9
Frequency of cannabis use				
Less than Daily / almost daily ¹	169.7	6.6 ^E	4.6	9.5
Daily / almost daily	344.0	27.1 ²	21.0	34.3

^E use with caution

1. Reference category.

2. Significantly higher than reference category.

3. Confidence intervals are used to express the precision of the estimate.

Note(s): For the combined analysis, the original sampling weights of respondents were adjusted by a factor of two (because there are two quarters).

Source(s): National Cannabis Survey (5262).

Available tables: [table 13-10-0383-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: [survey number 5262](#).

The infographic "[National Cannabis Survey 1st quarter, 2019](#)," which is part of *Statistics Canada — Infographics (11-627-M)*, is now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca).