

International Cannabis Policy Study

TECHNICAL REPORT
WAVE 8 (2025)



UNIVERSITY OF
WATERLOO

FUNDING

FUNDING FOR THIS STUDY WAS PROVIDED BY A CANADIAN INSTITUTES OF HEALTH RESEARCH (CIHR) PROJECT GRANT.

ETHICS CLEARANCE

THE PROJECT HAS BEEN REVIEWED BY AND RECEIVED ETHICS CLEARANCE THROUGH A UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO RESEARCH ETHICS BOARD (ORE 31330).

SUGGESTED CITATION

FATAAR F, IRANIPARAST M, RYNARD V, BURKHALTER R, HAMMOND D. INTERNATIONAL CANNABIS POLICY STUDY TECHNICAL REPORT – WAVE 8 (2025). UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO; WATERLOO, ON, CANADA. 2026. AVAILABLE AT:
<http://cannabisproject.ca/methods/>

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Contents

INTRODUCTION	4
STUDY PROTOCOL	4
OVERVIEW	4
QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT	5
LANGUAGE	5
SURVEY CONTENT	5
SAMPLE RECRUITMENT	6
SAMPLE ELIGIBILITY	6
RECRUITMENT AND CONSENT	6
RESPONSE RATES	6
DATA INTEGRITY	7
RETURNING COHORT	8
DEVICE USE	10
PARTICIPANT COMPENSATION	10
ETHICS CLEARANCE	10
DATA MANAGEMENT	10
DATA CLEANING	10
SURVEY WEIGHTS	11
SAMPLE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	22
CANNABIS USE – COMPARISONS WITH NATIONAL BENCHMARK SURVEYS	37
COMPARISONS WITH NATIONAL BENCHMARKS	37
REFERENCES	53

INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the International Cannabis Policy Study (ICPS) is to examine the impact of cannabis laws and policies. The ICPS study seeks to evaluate the overall impact of different cannabis laws, as well as specific regulations in jurisdictions that have legalized ‘medical’ or ‘non-medical’/recreational cannabis. The project examines a range of outcomes, including:

- prevalence, consumption, and patterns of cannabis use;
- commercial retail environment, price and purchasing;
- risk behaviours, including driving after cannabis use and use in ‘high risk’ occupational settings;
- perceptions of risk and social norms; and
- effectiveness of specific regulatory policies, including advertising restrictions, product labelling and warnings, public education campaigns, and the use of cannabis in public spaces.

The ICPS study consists of annual repeat cross-sectional surveys conducted with participants aged 16–65 years living in Canada and the United States (US), as well as Australia and New Zealand (since 2021), and the United Kingdom (UK) and Germany (since 2023), and Switzerland (since 2025). This technical report describes the methods for the eighth wave of the ICPS study conducted from September to November 2025. The methodology of the ICPS is also described in the study’s methodology paper.¹

STUDY PROTOCOL

OVERVIEW

Data were collected between September 19 and November 15, 2025. Respondents completed an online survey in English, French, German, or Italian. Median survey time was 21.9 minutes, including 34.6 minutes among past 12-month cannabis users and 17.7 minutes among those who had never used cannabis or not used it in the past 12 months.

QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT

Survey measures were drawn or adapted from national surveys or selected based on previous research. The ICPS survey was developed over a 2-year period with dedicated grant funding, with subsequent refinements at each annual wave.² First, focus groups were conducted in April 2017 with youth and young adults to examine key concepts. Second, leading international experts were consulted to identify and refine existing survey measures. Third, an extensive pilot test of the ICPS survey was conducted with 1,000 youth and young adults in 2017.³ Fourth, cognitive interviews were conducted in October 2017 with cannabis consumers to examine comprehension and ease of use. A second round of cognitive interviewing was conducted in July and August 2019 to refine new measures related to emerging product types. Finally, in September 2021, a pilot test was conducted with 400 cannabis consumers to pilot the collection of product images through the ICPS survey. This work has yielded several methodological publications related to measurement of cannabis consumption.^{4,5,6,7,8}

LANGUAGE

The survey was written in English and translated to French by *Sirois Translation Services* and translated to German by investigators at the IFT Center for Mental Health & Addiction at Ludwig Maximilian University in Germany. In addition, Switzerland specific translations to German, French and Italian were completed by investigators at Addiction Suisse in Switzerland. Canadian respondents were able to complete the survey in French or English, and Swiss respondents in English, French, German, or Italian. Overall, 5.7% of the final analytic sample completed the survey in French (n=4,856), 4.1% in German (n=3,547), and 0.2% (n=212) in Italian.

SURVEY CONTENT

The survey document is available at: <http://cannabisproject.ca/methods/>. The survey includes modules in the following content areas:

- prevalence and patterns of cannabis use;
- cannabis purchasing and price;
- cannabis consumption and modes of use;
- commercial retail environment;

- risk behaviours;
- cannabis knowledge, perceptions of risk and social norms;
- exposure to health warnings and public educational campaigns;
- exposure to cannabis marketing and branding;
- substance use and other risk behaviours; and
- socio-demographics, postal code, and socio-economic status.

SAMPLE RECRUITMENT

SAMPLE ELIGIBILITY

Individuals were eligible to participate if they resided in a Canadian province, US state, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Germany, or Switzerland, were 16–65 years of age at the time of recruitment, and had access to the internet. In Canada, respondents 66 years and over were also eligible.

RECRUITMENT AND CONSENT

A non-probability sample was recruited using *Nielsen Consumer Insights Global Panel*, which maintains panels in Canada, the US, Australia, New Zealand, the UK, Germany, and Switzerland (<http://www.nielsen.com/ca/en/about-us.html>). Email invitations (with a unique link) were sent to a random sample of panelists (after targeting for age and country criteria); panelists known to be ineligible were not invited. Respondents from previous waves were identified using their unique panel ID. The Nielsen panels are recruited using both probability and nonprobability sampling methods in each country. Nielsen draws stratified random samples from the online panels, with quotas based on sex, age, and state/province of residence. In the UK, Germany, and Switzerland, sample targets were used to recruit an ‘oversample’ of cannabis consumers to ensure enough sample for detailed analyses of cannabis use. Comparisons between the sample profile and national estimates from benchmark population-based surveys are provided below.

RESPONSE RATES

Table 1 shows outcomes for respondent recruitment for the 2025 ICPS survey. Overall, more than 367,313 individuals were sent an email invitation to the main survey, additionally an unknown number of potential respondents were recruited through a survey router. Potential respondents can access the survey router through the survey

panel portal. The router system uses a series of screening questions to help match potential respondents with a survey they may be eligible for. From all those who received an invitation or accessed the survey router system, 234,000 respondents accessed the survey link. Of all the respondents who accessed the link, a total of 52,400 respondents (22.4%) partially completed the survey and 100,909 (43.1%) completed the survey.

As shown in Table 1, 47,974 respondents were terminated. Reasons included ‘forced’ termination due to residence in countries other than Canada, US, Australia, New Zealand, UK, Germany, or Switzerland (n=2,347), residence in the Canadian territories (n=57), ineligible age (<16 (n=1910) or >65 (n=4,458)) with the exception of Canada, and failure to provide consent (n=8,588). Participants were also excluded if they did not provide a valid response to mandatory survey questions, including province in Canada (n=4), state in the US (n=11), Australia (n=3), or Germany (n=4), region in New Zealand (n=10), or the UK (n=19), cantons in Switzerland (n=11), ‘Have you ever tried cannabis?’ (n=520), ‘When was the last time you used cannabis?’ (n=308), and ‘How often do you use cannabis?’ (n=68). In addition, participants were excluded due to duplicate entries and other data quality issues flagged by Nielsen; or because the respondent opted out of the commercial panel after the invitation was sent.

Across all countries, the cooperation rate was 43.1%, which was calculated based on American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Cooperation Rate #1 as the percentage of respondents who completed the survey (100,909) of eligible respondents those who accessed the survey link (234,000).

DATA INTEGRITY

Among the respondents who completed the survey, a further 52 who identified as intersex, 61 who responded “Other/unstated”, “Don’t know”, or “Refuse to answer” with an unknown gender identity were excluded due to cell counts insufficient for weighting, and an additional 1,508 were excluded for speeding (n=167), duplicate entries (n=1,304), unidentified region (n=15), or suspected AI/bots (n=22).

Due to the potentially sensitive nature of the subject matter (e.g., non-medical cannabis was classified as an illegal substance federally in the US, Australia, New Zealand, the UK and Switzerland at the time of the 2025 survey), at the end of the survey, respondents were asked whether they felt they were able to answer the

questions honestly. The 2,614 respondents who selected 'no' were excluded from the analytic sample. Towards the end of the survey, respondents were also asked to select the current month from a list. The month selected by the respondent was compared to the month the respondent completed the survey. Respondents with discrepant responses were excluded from the analytic sample, unless the selected month was within 2 days of the date the survey was submitted (e.g., survey completed on Oct 1-2 but respondent selected September). A total of 8,767 respondents were excluded from the analytic sample due to discrepancies with the month selected/poor data quality. An additional 2,741 respondents were excluded from the analytic sample due to discrepancies in reported age and year of birth. The final analytic sample included 85,165 total respondents and 84,193 respondents aged 16-65 years.

RETURNING COHORT

A total of 1.4% of the sample in all countries except Switzerland (1.3% of the total sample) comprised cohort members from previous survey waves. Of those cohort members, the majority were from the 2024 survey wave only and a negligible number were from either the 2023 survey wave only or the 2018 survey wave only (0.0% of the total sample excluding Switzerland and 0.4% of the cohort members). These respondents were retained in the 2025 analytic sample because no efforts were made to recruit returning cohort members in 2025.

Table 1: Dispositions of potential respondents in the International Cannabis Policy Study, by country (ICPS) 2025

Disposition	Total	Canada	US	Australia	NZ	UK	Germany	Switzerland
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Accessed survey ^a	234,000	42,180	116,851	8,778	10,512	20,006	9,977	7,877
Terminated survey ^a	47,974	9,226	23,082	2,145	2,199	4,804	2,380	1,791
Over quota, excluded ^b	32,717	3,441	16,829	2,186	1,350	5,336	2,708	867
Partially completed survey ^a	52,400	6,299	23,056	1,047	1,575	7,001	888	1,198
Completed survey	100,909							
Excluded – dishonesty ^c	2,614	496	1,474	62	165	129	125	163
Excluded – data quality ^d	8,767	1,549	5,608	219	548	429	188	226
Excluded – age discrepancy ^e	2,741	708	1,341	90	172	199	89	142
Excluded – speeding ^f	167	36	84	4	12	19	4	8
Excluded – unidentified sex ^g	114	24	58	1	17	8	3	3
Excluded – duplicates ^h	1,326	375	593	45	131	31	44	107
Excluded – unidentified region	15	0	0	2	2	8	0	3
TOTAL ANALYTIC SAMPLE (including 66+)	85,165	20,026	44,726	2,977	4,341	6,178	3,548	3,369
TOTAL ANALYTIC SAMPLE (16–65 years)	84,592	19,453	44,726	2,977	4,341	6,178	3,548	3,369

^aBecause 2,347 respondents who reported residing in ‘other’ countries were terminated and an additional 15,472 respondents who were terminated or partially completed the survey did not indicate their country of residence, frequencies do not sum to ‘totals’ for those who accessed, terminated, and partially completed the survey. Terminated respondents also include those screened ineligible due to residence outside the 10 Canadian provinces (n=57) or with unstated province (n=4), unstated state in the US (n=11), Australia (n=3), or Germany (n=4), unstated region in New Zealand (n=10), the UK (n=19), or Switzerland (n=11). ^b Respondents screened ineligible for exceeding the designated quota for their sub-population (i.e., age group, sex, province/state/region). ^c Respondents who answered ‘no’ to the question, “Were you able to provide ‘honest’ answers about your cannabis use during the survey?” were excluded. ^d A total of 8,767 respondents who incorrectly answered the data quality check question, “What is the current month?” or had other data quality issues were excluded. Respondents who indicated a month ≤2 days of the correct month (i.e., respondents who completed the survey on October 1–2 but selected September or who completed the survey on Oct 30–31 but selected November) were retained. ^e A total of 2,741 respondents were excluded from the analytic sample due to discrepancies in reported age and year of birth. ^f For weighting and analytical purposes, individuals identifying as ‘intersex’ were assigned their gender identity if they selected woman/female or man/male. The remaining 52 respondents who identified their sex as ‘intersex’ (10 in CA, 21 in the US, 15 in NZ, 5 in UK, and 1 in DE) and 62 who selected their gender identity as ‘other’/unstated or selected “Don’t know” or “Refuse to answer” for both sex and gender questions were excluded due to insufficient cell counts for weighting. ^g Respondents were excluded if their total survey time was <25% of the median survey time; this median value was calculated separately for two groups: those who *had* and had *not* used cannabis in the past 12 months (the latter was expected to complete the survey more quickly due to skip logic). ^h Duplicate cases who matched on 20 sociodemographic variables (including postal/zip code) were identified; the first entry for each was retained and the remaining 1,326 were excluded.

DEVICE USE

Data is collected on respondents' browser type. Overall, over half of all respondents completed the survey on a smartphone (68.3%) or tablet (3.0%), and the remainder on a desktop/laptop computer (28.6%). Age, sex and past 12-month cannabis use differed significantly by device type ($p < 0.001$ for all). In general, more females used smartphones and tablets, whereas more males used a computer. Younger respondents tended to use smartphones, whereas older respondents tended to use tablets and computers. Use of smartphones was more common among past 12-month cannabis consumers, whereas more non-consumers used tablets and computers.

PARTICIPANT COMPENSATION

Monetary incentives have been shown to increase response rates and to decrease response bias among sub-groups commonly under-represented in surveys, including disadvantaged subgroups. Respondents from all countries were provided with incentives according to Nielsen's regular remuneration structure.

ETHICS CLEARANCE

The project has been reviewed by and received ethics clearance through a University of Waterloo Research Ethics Board (ORE#31330).

DATA MANAGEMENT

DATA CLEANING

The survey asked respondents about their current frequency of use in two ways: as a categorical variable (less than once per month, 1+ times per month, 1+ times per week, every day/almost every day) and also as an open-ended variable where the respondent entered the number of days they use cannabis per week/month/in the past 12 months. Where large discrepancies between responses to these two variables existed (e.g., respondent selected "less than once per month" but indicated that they used cannabis on 365 days in the past 12 months), the current frequency of cannabis

use was reclassified in variable CURRENT_USE_DV. This affected 7.3% (n=2,128) of past 12-month cannabis users.

SURVEY WEIGHTS

Post-stratification sample weights were constructed to calibrate to known population proportions as available in censuses and national benchmark surveys by country. Respondents were classified into age-by-sex-by-region groups (except in Canada for ages 66+), sex-by-region and age groups (in Canada for ages 66+), ethnicity-by-region groups (except in Canada and Germany), ethnicity groups (in Germany), education groups (except in the US), education-by-region groups (in the US), age-by-smoking-status groups (in Canada and the US), and age-by-sex-by-cannabis-use groups (in Australia, New Zealand, Germany, and Switzerland), and age-by-sex-by-region-by-cannabis-use groups (in the UK). Categories for each country are described below. Correspondingly grouped population proportion estimates were obtained from Statistics Canada^{9,10,11}, the U.S. Census Bureau^{12,13}, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention¹⁴, the Australian Bureau of Statistics^{15,16,17}, The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare¹⁸, Stats NZ^{19,20,21}, the New Zealand Ministry of Health²², the Office for National Statistics^{23,24,25,26,27}, National Records of Scotland^{28,29}, the Scottish government³⁰, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency^{31,32}, the Federal Statistical Office of Germany^{33,34,35}, the Epidemiological Survey on Addiction in Germany³⁶, the Federal Centre for Health Education³⁷, and the Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland^{38,39,40}. Separately by country, a raking algorithm was applied to compute weights that are calibrated to these groupings. The SAS macro "RAKE_AND_TRIM_G4_V5"^{41,42} was used, with trimming to 5 (rescaled) if necessary, in all jurisdictions except the US where the trimming was set to 8 (rescaled) due to differing sampling ratios by US state, and except in Canada for respondents aged 66+ where the trimming was set to 7 (rescaled). Finally, the weights were rescaled to sum to the sample size in each country.

Note that smoking adjustments were included in Canada and the US, while cannabis use adjustments were included in Australia, New Zealand, the UK, Germany, and Switzerland. The decision to directly adjust for cannabis prevalence in Australia, New Zealand, the UK, Germany, and Switzerland was due to smaller ICPS sample sizes in these countries and to ensure alignment with 'gold standard' national monitoring

surveys. In the UK, Germany, and Switzerland, cannabis consumers were intentionally oversampled, resulting in unweighted samples that contain a higher proportion of cannabis consumers than would be true of the population. The weighting process ensures that when the weights are applied, these high proportions are adjusted down to the cannabis use estimates from national benchmark surveys.

Note: For Australia and New Zealand, the weights for the 2021 wave were originally not weighted to a smoking rate or a cannabis rate. They were weighted to demographic variables (age-by-sex-by-region, education, ethnicity-by-region). Additionally, the weights for the 2022 wave for Australia and New Zealand were originally weighted to age-by-smoking in addition to the demographic variables. In April 2024, we revised the weights for both these waves for Australia and New Zealand, so that they were weighted to age-by-sex-by-cannabis in addition to the demographic variables (age-by-sex-by-region, education, ethnicity-by-region), and instead of age-by-smoking as they had been in 2022. Any new papers using 2021-2022 Australia and New Zealand data should use these revised weights.

CANADA – Ages 16-65

Respondents from Canada, aged 16-65, were classified into age-by-sex-by-region, education, and age-by-smoking-status groups. The percent change in the smoking rate from the 2023 to 2024 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)¹¹ was used to determine the smoking rate for weighting ICPS 2025. It was assumed that the rate of decline in smoking between ICPS 2024 and 2025 was the same as that between CCHS 2023 and 202. The same rate of decline, calculated among CCHS respondents aged 18 years and over, was used for all ICPS age groups for respondents aged 16-65.

Age groups	• 16-25 years • 26-35 years • 36-45 years • 46-55 years • 56-65 years
Sex at birth	• Male • Female
Regions	• 10 provinces in Canada
Education	• Less than high school • High school diploma or equivalent

	• Some college or technical/vocational training or certificate/diploma, or apprenticeship, or some university • Bachelor's degree or higher
Smoking status	• Smoked cigarettes within the last month • Did not smoke cigarettes within the last month

Notes:

Due to small cell sizes, the sexes were merged among respondents in age groups 16-25 years, and 46 to 55 years, in Prince Edward Island.

CANADA – Ages 66+

Respondents from Canada, aged 66 and over, were classified into sex-by-region, age, education, and age-by-smoking-status groups. The percent change in the smoking rate from the 2023 to 2024 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)¹¹ was used to determine the smoking rate for weighting ICPS 2025. It was assumed that the rate of decline in smoking between ICPS 2024 and 2025 was the same as that between CCHS 2023 and 2024. The same rate of decline, calculated among CCHS respondents aged 65 years and over, was used for all ICPS respondents aged 66 and over.

Age groups	• 66-74 years • 75 years and older
Sex at birth	• Male • Female
Regions	• 10 provinces in Canada, with the Atlantic provinces grouped resulting in 7 regions
Education	• Less than high school / High school diploma or equivalent • Some college or technical/vocational training or certificate/diploma, or apprenticeship, or some university • Bachelor's degree or higher
Smoking status	• Smoked cigarettes within the last month • Did not smoke cigarettes within the last month

US

Starting in the 2022 wave, respondents from the US were classified into age-by-sex-by-region, ethnicity-by-region (prior to the 2025 wave the region variable used here was census division), education-by-region, and age-by-smoking status groups. Previous to the 2022 wave, US respondents were weighted separately by legal status of their state of residence. For the US, it was assumed that the rate of decline in

smoking between ICPS 2024 and ICPS 2025 was the same as the yearly rate of decline in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFFS)¹⁴ from 2022 to 2024. The same rate of decline, calculated among BRFFS respondents aged 18 years and over, was used for all ICPS age groups.

Age groups	• 16–24 years • 25–35 years • 36–45 years • 46–55 years • 56–65 years
Sex at birth	• Male • Female
Regions	• Alaska • Arizona • California • Colorado • Connecticut • District of Columbia • Florida • Illinois • Maine • Maryland • Massachusetts • Michigan • Minnesota • Montana • Nevada • New Jersey • New Mexico • New York • Ohio • Oregon • Pennsylvania • Texas • Vermont • Virginia • Washington State • All others grouped
Ethnicity	• White alone • Black or African American alone • Other

Education	• Ages 16–24 years • Less than high school / High school diploma, GED or equivalent / Some college or Associate degree (occupational, technical, or vocational program, or academic program) • Bachelor's degree or higher
Smoking status	• Smoked cigarettes within the last month • Did not smoke cigarettes within the last month

Notes:

Due to small cell sizes in age-by-sex-by-region, the sexes were merged among respondents aged 16–24 in Vermont.

Due to small cell sizes in ethnicity-by-region, black or African American alone was merged with other ethnicity in Montana and Vermont.

Age groups of 16–24 and 25–35 were used to align with the US population education data which are for ages 25 and over.

State was grouped for all states with small samples (less than 800 respondents unless intentionally oversampled).

Census divisions (that is, Pacific, New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, and Mountain) were used in the ethnicity-by-region grouping in previous waves. In 2025, the 25 separate states and all other states grouped were used in the age-by-sex-by-region grouping, the ethnicity-by-region grouping and the education-by-region grouping.

AUSTRALIA

Respondents from Australia were classified into age-by-sex-by-region, ethnicity-by-region, education, and age-by-sex-by-cannabis-use groups. The one-year percent decline between the 2019 and the 2022–23 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS)¹⁸ was used to determine age by sex estimates of past 12-month cannabis use for each wave of ICPS, up until ICPS 2024. In ICPS 2025, the linear slope between the 2019 and the 2022–23 NDSHS was used to determine age by sex estimates of past 12-month cannabis use. The NDSHS age groups were close, but slightly shifted from the ICPS age groups. They were 15–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, and 55–64 years.

Age groups	• 16–25 years • 26–35 years • 36–45 years
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	• 46–55 years • 56–65 years
Sex at birth	• Male • Female
Regions	• New South Wales • Victoria • Queensland • Western Australia • South Australia • Australian Capital Territory • Tasmania / Northern Territory
Ethnicity	• Speak language other than English in the home • Speak English only in the home
Education	• Less than high school, or Certificate I or Certificate II • High school diploma or equivalent • Certificate III or Certificate IV, Associate Diploma, or Undergraduate Diploma • Bachelor's degree or higher
Cannabis use	• Used Cannabis in the past 12 months • Did not use cannabis in the past 12 months

Notes:

Respondents from Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, and Northern Territory were collapsed into one category for the age-by-sex-by-region grouping due to small sample sizes but were left as listed for the ethnicity-by-region grouping. This means that the Australian data are adjusted to the age, sex, and ethnicity of the five larger states but not for Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory, nor Northern Territory individually.

For weighting, Certificate I or Certificate II was categorized as Less than high school to be better aligned with the target population data. This is slightly different from the derived education variable in the ICPS dataset, where Certificate I or Certificate II was categorized as High school diploma or equivalent.

The weights for the 2021 wave were originally not weighted to a cannabis rate or a smoking rate. They were weighted to demographic variables only (age-by-sex-by-region, ethnicity-by-region, and education). The weights for the 2022 wave were originally weighted to age-by-smoking in addition to the demographic variables listed for the 2021 wave. In April 2024, we revised the weights for both these waves for Australia, so that they were weighted to age-by-sex-by-cannabis in addition to the demographic variables (age-by-sex-by-region, ethnicity-by-region, and education), and instead of age-by-smoking as they had been in 2022. Any new papers using 2021–2022 Australia data should use these revised weights.

NEW ZEALAND

Respondents from New Zealand were classified into age-by-sex-by-region, ethnicity-by-region, education, and age-by-sex-by-cannabis-use groups. ICPS 2025 was weighted to the age by sex estimates of past 12-month cannabis use from the 2024/25 New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS)²². As in Australia, the NZHS age groups were close, but slightly shifted from the ICPS age groups. They were 15–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, and 55–64 years. In New Zealand, the target population data¹⁹ also used the same age groups. ICPS 2021 was weighted to the age by sex estimates of past 12-month cannabis use from the 2020/21 NZHS, and each consecutive wave of ICPS after that was weighted to the age by sex estimates of past 12-month cannabis use from the appropriate consecutive wave of NZHS.

Age groups	• 16–25 years • 26–35 years • 36–45 years • 46–55 years • 56–65 years
Sex at birth	• Male • Female
Regions	• Northland/Auckland • Waikato/Bay of Plenty • Gisborne/Hawke's Bay/Taranaki/Manawatu-Wanganui • Wellington • Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough/West Coast/Southland/Otago • Canterbury
Ethnicity	• European background only • Other than European background only
Education	• None or Primary/intermediate / High school diploma or equivalent • Polytech/technical/trade school • Bachelor's degree or higher
Cannabis use	• Used Cannabis in the past 12 months • Did not use cannabis in the past 12 months

Notes:

The weights for the 2021 wave were originally not weighted to a cannabis rate or a smoking rate. They were weighted to demographic variables only (age-by-sex-by-region, ethnicity-by-region, and

education). The weights for the 2022 wave were originally weighted to age-by-smoking in addition to the demographic variables listed for the 2021 wave. In April 2024, we revised the weights for both these waves for New Zealand, so that they were weighted to age-by-sex-by-cannabis in addition to the demographic variables (age-by-sex-by-region, ethnicity-by-region, and education), and instead of age-by-smoking as they had been in 2022. Any new papers using 2021–2022 New Zealand data should use these revised weights.

UK

Respondents from the UK were classified into age-by-sex-by-region, ethnicity-by-region, education, and age-by-sex-by-region-by-cannabis-use groups. Cannabis use proportions were estimated by age and sex from the England/Wales Crime Survey²⁷ and the Scottish Health Survey³⁰. The benchmark England/Wales cannabis use rates were for ages 16–24 and 25–59²⁷. The 60–65 year old rate for England/Wales was estimated by applying the same percent decrease seen in Scotland³⁰ to age 55–64 from the age 25–64 by sex rate in Scotland and then used to estimate the England/Wales rate for ages 25–65 by combining the new rate among ages 60–65 with the rate among ages 25–59 by population proportion by sex. The benchmark rate among ages 25–64 in Scotland was applied to ages 25–65 in the ICPS in Scotland. Northern Ireland was assumed to have the same rates as England/Wales.

Age groups	• 16–24 years • 25–35 years • 36–45 years • 46–55 years • 56–65 years
Sex at birth	• Male • Female
Regions	• North East • North West • Yorkshire and the Humber • East Midlands • West Midlands • East of England • South East • South West • London • Scotland • Wales • Northern Ireland

Ethnicity	• White alone • Not White alone
Education	• No qualifications or Level 1 • Level 2, Apprenticeship, Foreign (and not Level 3 or 4), Not Stated • Level 3 • Level 4
Cannabis use	• Used Cannabis in the past 12 months • Did not use cannabis in the past 12 months

Notes:

Age groups of 16-24 and 25-35 in the age-by-sex-by-region grouping (see the age groups in the table above) were used to align with the UK population cannabis use data which is for ages 16-24 and 25-65. Additionally, the age groups in the age-by-sex-by-region-by-cannabis-use grouping were 16-24 and 25-65 in order to align with the UK population cannabis use data.

Regions were England/Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland for the age-by-sex-by-region-by-cannabis-use grouping. Regions were North East/North West/Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands/West Midlands, East of England/South East/South West, London, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland for the age-by-sex-by-region grouping. Otherwise, region was as listed in the table above for the ethnicity-by-region grouping.

In ICPS 2024, due to small cell sizes in the cannabis use adjustment and problems with convergence, the sexes were merged among respondents aged 16-24 in Scotland. This year, for ICPS 2025, small cells by sex and cannabis use among respondents aged 16-24 in Scotland were not collapsed, and the raking ran well with no resulting influential respondents. Additionally, due to small cell sizes, ages are collapsed to 16-35, and 36-65 in Northern Ireland in the age-by-sex-by-region grouping and all ages are collapsed in Northern Ireland in the age-by-sex-by-region-by-cannabis-use grouping.

GERMANY

Respondents from Germany were classified into age-by-sex-by-region, ethnicity, education, and age-by-sex-by-cannabis-use groups. The target cannabis use proportions by age and sex for ages 18-65 were estimated from the 2021 and 2024 Epidemiological Survey on Addiction (ESA)³⁶ using a linear trend. The cannabis use rate in 2025 among 16-17 year olds from the 2025 Youth Alcohol Survey³⁷ in combination with the linear trend calculation described above for ages 18-20 was used to estimate cannabis use proportions for ages 16-20. Additionally, the target cannabis use estimate for the 60-65 year olds assumes that those that are 65 years old have the same cannabis use rate as the 60-64 year olds in the ESA.

Age groups	• 16–20 years • 21–24 years • 25–29 years • 30–39 years • 40–49 years • 50–59 years • 60–65 years
Sex at birth	• Male • Female
Regions	• North: Schleswig–Holstein, Hamburg, Lower Saxony and Bremen • West-I: North Rhine–Westphalia • West-II: Hesse, Rhineland–Palatinate and Saarland • South: Baden–Württemberg and Bavaria • East: Brandenburg, Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, Saxony, Saxony–Anhalt and Thuringia and Berlin
Ethnicity	• Migration background • No migration background
Education	• Without qualification/No vocational qualification attained • Apprenticeship/Technical college diploma (and those in the former GDR)/Qualification from trade and technical schools (and those in the former GDR) • Bachelor or higher
Cannabis use	• Used Cannabis in the past 12 months • Did not use cannabis in the past 12 months

Notes:

Age group categories were aligned to the Germany population cannabis use data available.

SWITZERLAND

Respondents from Switzerland were classified into age-by-sex-by-region, ethnicity-by-region, education, and age-by-sex-by-cannabis-use groups. ICPS 2025 was weighted to the age by sex estimates of past 12-month cannabis use from the 2022 Swiss Health Survey⁴⁰. The Swiss Health Survey age groups were 15–24 years, 25–34 years, 35–44 years, 45–54 years, and 55–64 years.

Age groups	• 16–24 years • 25–34 years
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	• 35-44 years • 45-54 years • 55-65 years
Sex at birth	• Male • Female
Regions	• Lake Geneva: Vaud, Valais, and Geneva • Espace Mittelland: Bern, Fribourg, Solothurn, Neuchâtel, and Jura • Northwest Switzerland: Basle-Country, Basle-City, and Aargau • Zurich • Eastern Switzerland: Glarus, Schaffhausen, Appenzell Outer-Rhodes, Appenzell Inner-Rhodes, St. Gallen, Grisons, and Thurgovia • Central Switzerland: Luzern, Uri, Schwyz, Obwald, Nidwald, and Zug • Ticino
Ethnicity	• Swiss nationality • Foreign country
Education	• Ages 16-24 years • Compulsory • Upper secondary • Tertiary
Cannabis use	• Used Cannabis in the past 12 months • Did not use cannabis in the past 12 months

Notes:

Age group categories were aligned to the Swiss population cannabis use data available such that target rates for 15-24 year olds were applied to the 16-24 year old respondents in ICPS, and the target rates for 55-64 year olds were applied to 55-65 year old respondents in ICPS.

Dual citizens with Swiss and another nationality are considered Swiss in the target data.

SAMPLE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The demographic characteristics of the cross-sectional sample are shown in Table 2. Frequencies by state/province/region are shown in Table 3.

Table 2: International Cannabis Policy Study (ICPS) 2025 cross-sectional sample characteristics, 16–65 years old (n=84,592)

	Canada		US		Australia		New Zealand		UK		Germany		Switzerland	
	n=19,453		n=44,726		n=2,977		n=4,341		n=6,178		n=3,548		n=3,369	
	Unweighted	Weighted ^a	Unweighted	Weighted ^a	Unweighted	Weighted ^a	Unweighted	Weighted ^a	Unweighted	Weighted ^a	Unweighted	Weighted ^a	Unweighted	Weighted ^a
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Sex														
Female	54.3% (10,557)	49.4% (9,608)	56.1% (25,091)	49.8% (22,291)	52.7% (1,568)	50.1% (1,491)	57.7% (2,503)	49.9% (2,166)	50.7% (3,132)	50.8% (3,136)	50.3% (1,786)	49.3% (1,748)	52.8% (1,778)	49.4% (1,663)
Male	45.7% (8,896)	50.6% (9,845)	43.9% (19,635)	50.2% (22,435)	47.3% (1,409)	49.9% (1,486)	42.3% (1,838)	50.1% (2,175)	49.3% (3,046)	49.2% (3,042)	49.7% (1,762)	50.7% (1,762)	47.2% (1,591)	50.6% (1,706)
Age (years)														
mean (SD)	43.0 (13.5)	40.3 (14.1)	42.5 (13.0)	40.1 (14.3)	41.2 (14.0)	39.8 (13.9)	39.6 (13.3)	40.1 (13.9)	40.5 (13.1)	40.7 (14.1)	42.5 (13.5)	42.3 (14.1)	39.0 (13.1)	41.4 (13.8)
Age groups														
16–25	12.4% (2,414)	18.8% (3,656)	12.4% (5,567)	21.3% (9,541)	18.1% (540)	20.0% (594)	19.1% (828)	19.5% (844)	14.7% (908)	19.2% (1,189)	14.9% (527)	17.1% (605)	20.2% (681)	17.7% (598)
26–35	20.3% (3,952)	22.8% (4,434)	19.4% (8,662)	20.5% (9,178)	20.4% (608)	22.9% (682)	21.7% (943)	22.4% (972)	26.5% (1,636)	20.9% (1,289)	17.6% (625)	17.3% (613)	23.4% (787)	19.3% (651)
36–45	23.3% (4,524)	21.2% (4,122)	26.8% (11,978)	20.6% (9,196)	21.6% (644)	21.6% (642)	25.0% (1,085)	20.8% (904)	22.7% (1,400)	20.8% (1,283)	25.0% (887)	21.9% (775)	23.2% (783)	22.0% (742)
46–55	20.5% (3,982)	18.2% (3,550)	21.4% (9,554)	18.6% (8,304)	19.4% (578)	18.5% (551)	19.4% (840)	19.0% (826)	19.1% (1,181)	19.4% (1,200)	20.5% (727)	20.3% (720)	19.8% (667)	20.2% (682)
56–65	23.5% (4,581)	19.0% (4,581)	20.0% (8,965)	19.0% (8,508)	20.4% (607)	17.1% (508)	14.9% (645)	18.3% (793)	17.0% (1,053)	19.7% (1,218)	22.0% (782)	23.5% (834)	13.4% (451)	20.7% (697)
Ethnicity														
Majority	69.4% (13,504)	65.7% (12,776)	72.5% (32,424)	74.2% (33,205)	80.2% (2,387)	74.3% (2,212)	53.9% (2,341)	53.6% (2,329)	79.3% (4,899)	81.7% (5,048)	82.5% (2,926)	66.2% (2,349)	48.1% (1,620)	42.1% (1,418)
Other/Mixed/Unstated	30.6% (5,949)	34.3% (6,677)	25.5% (12,302)	25.8% (11,521)	19.8% (590)	25.7% (765)	46.1% (2,000)	46.4% (2,012)	20.7% (1,279)	18.3% (1,130)	17.5% (622)	33.8% (1,199)	51.9% (1,749)	57.9% (1,951)

SD, standard deviation. ^a Weighted data are scaled to the unweighted sample size in each country.

The weighted ICPS sample was compared with national census/benchmark estimates for Canada, the US, Australia, New Zealand, the UK, and Germany for socio-demographic profile (see Tables 4-9). The Canadian ICPS sample was similar to the national population in terms of education level, and fairly similar in terms of ethnicity. Compared to the national US population, the US sample had fewer respondents with less than a high school education, and more with high school or more education, but a similar percentage with Bachelor's or higher. The US sample aligned fairly well with the national population in terms of ethnicity, with the exception that it had fewer Hispanic respondents. The ICPS sample had somewhat poorer self-reported general health compared to the national population in the US, which is a feature of many non-probability samples,⁴³ and may be partly due to the use of web surveys, which provide greater perceived anonymity than the in-person or telephone-assisted interviews often used in national surveys.⁴⁴ The Australian ICPS sample was similar to the national population in terms of ethnicity and fairly similar in terms of education level. The ICPS New Zealand sample had fewer respondents with less than high school education and more with a high school diploma or equivalent, while ethnicity was similar to national estimates. The ICPS UK, Germany, and Switzerland sample were similar to the national population in terms of ethnicity and education level.

Table 3: Proportion of 2025 respondents aged 16-65 by region (n=84,592)

Canadian Province (n=19,453)	Unweighted % (n)	Weighted^b % (n)
British Columbia	9.3% (1,815)	13.9% (2,712)
Alberta	18.3% (3,556)	12.3% (2,402)
Saskatchewan	4.5% (871)	3.0% (575)
Manitoba	4.6% (889)	3.6% (700)
Ontario	27.1% (5,263)	39.8% (7,739)
Quebec	22.7% (4,413)	21.1% (4,097)
New Brunswick	4.5% (883)	2.0% (391)
Nova Scotia	4.6% (890)	2.6% (503)
Prince Edward Island	0.9% (179)	0.4% (85)
Newfoundland & Labrador	3.6% (694)	1.3% (247)
US State (n=44,726)		
Alabama	0.6% (282)	1.5% (671)
Alaska	1.6% (697)	0.2% (99)
Arizona	2.0% (909)	2.2% (980)
Arkansas	0.4% (173)	1.0% (413)
California	4.6% (2,067)	11.9% (5,309)

Colorado	3.4% (1,538)	1.8% (814)
Connecticut	1.2% (846)	1.1% (485)
Delaware	0.2% (91)	0.5% (220)
Florida	2.8% (1,228)	6.7% (2,991)
Georgia	1.4% (615)	3.3% (1,487)
Hawaii	0.2% (105)	0.5% (238)
Idaho	0.2% (102)	0.6% (259)
Illinois	7.3% (3,274)	3.8% (1,683)
Indiana	0.8% (362)	1.9% (858)
Iowa	0.3% (124)	0.7% (301)
Kansas	0.3% (118)	0.6% (277)
Kentucky	0.7% (290)	1.6% (706)
Louisiana	0.6% (256)	1.3% (576)
Maine	1.6% (724)	0.4% (180)
Maryland	6.6% (2,946)	1.8% (824)
Massachusetts	5.7% (2,537)	2.1% (961)
Michigan	2.2% (984)	2.9% (1,316)
Minnesota	5.7% (2,548)	1.7% (749)
Mississippi	0.4% (189)	1.0% (425)
Missouri	1.2% (530)	2.6% (1,176)
Montana	1.1% (496)	0.3% (145)
Nebraska	0.2% (84)	0.4% (197)
Nevada	1.9% (861)	1.0% (435)
New Hampshire	0.1% (53)	0.3% (134)
New Jersey	5.9% (2,615)	2.8% (1,249)
New Mexico	1.9% (834)	0.6% (273)
New York	7.5% (3,347)	5.9% (2,626)
North Carolina	1.4% (607)	3.2% (1,443)
North Dakota	0.1% (28)	0.2% (88)
Ohio	2.4% (1,075)	3.4% (1,534)
Oklahoma	0.5% (200)	1.0% (430)
Oregon	5.3% (2,378)	1.3% (562)
Pennsylvania	1.8% (811)	3.8% (1,693)
Rhode Island	0.2% (92)	0.6% (246)
South Carolina	0.7% (323)	1.6% (723)
South Dakota	0.1% (33)	0.2% (82)
Tennessee	1.0% (434)	12.3% (1,039)
Texas	3.2% (1,432)	9.4% (4,188)
Utah	0.2% (85)	0.5% (211)
Vermont	0.6% (245)	0.2% (84)
Virginia	2.1% (935)	2.6% (1,167)
Washington State	7.7% (3,439)	2.4% (1,065)
West Virginia	0.3% (136)	0.7% (317)
Wisconsin	0.6% (263)	1.4% (631)
Wyoming	0.1% (21)	0.1% (59)

District of Columbia	0.8% (364)	0.2% (102)
Australian State or Territory (n=2,977)		
New South Wales (NSW)	28.2% (838)	30.9% (921)
Victoria (VIC)	24.0% (713)	25.9% (770)
Queensland (QLD)	18.8% (560)	20.5% (609)
South Australia (SA)	6.4% (191)	6.7% (200)
Western Australia (WA)	9.6% (285)	11.1% (332)
Tasmania (TAS)	1.7% (51)	1.9% (58)
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	10.6% (315)	1.9% (55)
Northern Territory (NT)	0.8% (24)	1.1% (32)
New Zealand Region (n=4,341)		
Bay of Plenty	5.6% (250)	6.1% (264)
Northland	3.3% (141)	3.3% (142)
Auckland	36.8% (1,682)	35.4% (1,538)
Waikato	8.6% (374)	9.8% (425)
Gisborne	0.4% (17)	0.5% (20)
Hawkes Bay	3.0% (131)	3.4% (149)
Taranaki	2.1% (93)	2.2% (97)
Manawatu-Wanganui	4.9% (211)	5.1% (220)
Wellington	11.5% (499)	10.7% (466)
Tasman	0.7% (30)	0.6% (27)
Nelson	1.2% (53)	1.6% (70)
Marlborough	0.8% (36)	1.1% (50)
West Coast	0.6% (25)	0.7% (29)
Canterbury	12.4% (540)	13.1% (568)
Otago	4.7% (203)	5.0% (215)
Southland	1.3% (56)	1.4% (61)
UK Region (n=6,178)		
North East	4.3% (264)	3.9% (243)
North West	12.2% (753)	11.2% (690)
Yorkshire and The Humber	7.5% (466)	8.1% (499)
East Midlands	7.0% (431)	7.2% (446)
West Midlands	9.4% (579)	8.8% (544)
East of England	7.9% (487)	9.3% (573)
London	16.9% (1,045)	14.3% (886)
South East	12.9% (796)	13.7% (843)
South West	7.5% (461)	8.2% (507)
Wales	4.4% (274)	4.5% (277)
Scotland	8.1% (499)	8.1% (500)
Northern Ireland	2.0% (123)	2.7% (170)

Germany State (n=3,548)

Baden-Württemberg	11.2% (397)	13.4% (475)
Bavaria	14.2% (504)	16.3% (578)
Berlin	6.9% (243)	6.3% (223)
Brandenburg	3.5% (124)	2.6% (93)
Bremen	1.1% (38)	1.1% (40)
Hamburg	2.9% (103)	3.0% (105)
Hesse	7.6% (269)	7.9% (282)
Lower Saxony	9.5% (338)	8.9% (316)
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1.5% (54)	1.1% (40)
North Rhine-Westphalia	21.7% (771)	21.7% (771)
Rhineland-Palatinate	5.0% (176)	4.8% (171)
Saarland	1.1% (39)	0.9% (33)
Saxony	5.1% (179)	4.3% (153)
Saxony-Anhalt	3.0% (106)	2.3% (83)
Schleswig-Holstein	3.0% (105)	3.1% (109)
Thuringia	2.9% (102)	2.2% (77)

Switzerland Canton (n=3,369)

Aargau	6.1% (207)	7.4% (248)
Appenzell Outer-Rhodes	0.8% (26)	0.8% (27)
Appenzell Inner-Rhodes	0.1% (3)	0.1% (2)
Basle-Country	1.8% (60)	2.1% (70)
Basle-City	3.3% (110)	4.1% (139)
Bern	10.0% (336)	9.3% (313)
Fribourg	4.5% (150)	4.4% (147)
Geneva	8.0% (270)	6.1% (205)
Glarus	0.4% (13)	0.4% (14)
Grisons	1.3% (44)	1.7% (59)
Jura	1.5% (50)	1.4% (49)
Luzern	3.4% (115)	4.9% (166)
Neuchâtel	3.3% (110)	3.4% (114)
Nidwald	0.3% (9)	0.4% (13)
Obwald	0.4% (12)	0.5% (15)
Schaffhausen	1.2% (40)	1.4% (46)
Schwyz	1.7% (57)	2.7% (92)
Solothurn	3.2% (107)	2.7% (92)
St. Gallen	5.1% (173)	5.8% (196)
Thurgovia	2.9% (97)	3.4% (115)
Ticino	4.9% (164)	3.9% (130)
Uri	0.2% (6)	0.2% (7)
Valais	4.5% (151)	3.7% (124)
Vaud	13.0% (437)	10.0% (337)
Zug	0.8% (26)	0.8% (28)

Zurich

17.7% (596)

18.4% (620)

^aData are weighted to the national population using the variable WEIGHT_RESC in Canada, US, Australia, New Zealand, UK, Germany, and Switzerland which are the inflation weights scaled back to the sample size of Canada, US, Australia, New Zealand, UK, Germany, and Switzerland.

Table 4: Comparison between 2025 ICPS sample and sociodemographic profile in Canada

Census 2021 ^a , age 15–64		ICPS 2025, Canada, age 16–65	
%		Unweighted % (n)	Weighted ^c % (n)
		(n=19,265) ^b	(n=19,424)
Education			
Less than high school	13.9%	7.3% (1,396)	13.8% (2,659)
High school diploma or equivalent	26.3%	16.0% (3,091)	26.3% (5,053)
Some college or technical training or diploma	31.0%	39.4% (7,596)	31.0% (5,969)
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.9%	37.3% (7,182)	28.9% (5,561)
Census 2021 ^b , age 15+		ICPS 2025, Canada, age 16–65 (n=19,453)	
%		Unweighted % (n)	Weighted ^c % (n)
Ethnicity			
White	69.2%	69.4% (13,504)	65.7% (12,776)
East and Southeast Asian	8.9%	7.5% (1,466)	8.3% (1,609)
Indigenous	4.3%	3.3% (645)	3.4% (659)
South Asian	6.7%	4.5% (870)	5.3% (1,028)
Black	3.5%	5.7% (1,108)	6.6% (1,276)
Latin American (ICPS: Latino)	1.6%	1.4% (273)	1.8% (346)
Arab/West Asian (ICPS: Middle Eastern)	2.6%	2.1% (409)	2.3% (450)
Other/Mixed/Unstated	3.0%	6.1% (1,178)	6.7% (1,309)

^a Data obtained from the Canada Census 2021 (For Education: Statistics Canada, 2021 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-10-0384-01. Highest level of education by census year: Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Released December 2022. Accessed December 13, 2022. Available at: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl/en/cv.action?pid=9810038401>); ^b Data obtained from the Canadian Census 2021, [Table 98-10-0324-01](#). Released October 2022. Accessed September 16, 2025. Available at: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl/en/tv.action?pid=9810032401&pickMembers%5B0%5D=1.1&pickMembers%5B1%5D=2.1&pickMembers%5B2%5D=3.3&pickMembers%5B3%5D=4.1>; ^c values from ICPS 2025 exclude Don't know/Refuse to answer (n=188, 1.0%, unweighted; n=211, 1.1%, weighted); ^d Data weighted using the variable WEIGHT_RESC, which are the inflation weights scaled back to the sample size of Canada.

Table 5: Comparison between 2025 ICPS sample and census sociodemographic profile in the United States (US)

ACS 2024 ^a , age 18–64		ICPS 2025, US, age 18–65	
		Unweighted % (n)	Weighted ^d % (n)
%		(n=44,065) ^e	(n=43,149)
Education			
Less than high school	9.9%	4.6% (2,012)	4.8% (2,122)
High school or more (but not Bachelor's)	55.3%	59.3% (26,116)	61.2% (26,077)
Bachelor's degree or higher	34.9%	36.2% (15,937)	34.0% (14,950)
US Census, Vintage 2024 ^b age 16–65		ICPS, 2025, US, age 16–65	
		Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)
%		(n=44,772)	(n=44,772)
Ethnicity (exclusive categories)			
White	74.2%	72.5% (32,424)	74.2% (33,205)
Black or African American	14.1%	15.7% (7,025)	14.1% (6,304)
Asian	7.2%	3.5% (1,566)	4.2% (1,891)
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1.4%	2.0% (885)	1.5% (663)
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.4% (198)	0.5% (214)
Other/≥2 races/ unstated	2.8%	5.9% (2,628)	5.5% (2,448)
Hispanic origin	20.7%	13.6% (6,060)	15.5% (6,913)
NHIS 2024 ^c age ≥18		ICPS, 2025, US, age 18–65	
		Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)
%		(n=44,000) ^f	(n=43,088)
Self-rated health			
Excellent	21.1%	14.6% (6,427)	16.2% (6,994)
Very good	33.5%	28.0% (12,298)	28.4% (12,216)
Good	30.5%	34.8% (15,315)	34.1% (14,683)
Fair	11.5%	18.3% (8,041)	17.5% (7,534)
Poor	3.3%	4.4% (1,919)	3.9% (1,659)

^a Data obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2024 (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S1501 generated using data.census.gov. Accessed March 6, 2026. Available at: [https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2024.S1501?q=ACS+Educational+Attainment&g=010XX00US\\$0400000&tp=true](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2024.S1501?q=ACS+Educational+Attainment&g=010XX00US$0400000&tp=true).

^b Data obtained from the US Census, Vintage 2024 (U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Annual State Resident Population Estimates for 6 Race Groups (5 Race Alone Groups and Two or More Races) by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024. File: 7/1/2024

State Characteristics Population Estimates Release Date: June 2025. Accessed August 14, 2025. <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-state-detail.html>). ^c Data obtained from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) 2024. Accessed September 18, 2025. Available at: [2024 NHIS Questionnaires, Datasets, and Documentation | National Health Interview Survey | CDC](#) ^d National data weighted using WEIGHT_RESC, which are the inflation weights scaled back to the US sample size as a whole. ^e ICPS 2025 data exclude 'Don't know' and 'Refuse to answer' (n=202, 0.5%, unweighted; n=223 0.5%, weighted). ^f ICPS 2025 data exclude 'Don't know' and 'Refuse to answer' (n=267, 0.6%, unweighted; n=285, 0.7%, weighted).

Table 6: Comparison between 2025 ICPS sample and sociodemographic profile in Australia

Australian Bureau of Statistics 2025 ^a age 15–74		ICPS 2025, Australia, age 16–65	
%		Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)
		(n=2,960) ^c	(n=2,957)
Education			
Less than high school	19.7%	12.7% (377)	16.0% (472)
High school diploma or equivalent	19.3%	18.2% (538)	23.0% (681)
Some college or technical training or diploma	26.0%	24.8% (735)	26.0% (769)
Bachelor's degree or higher	35.0%	44.3% (1,310)	35.0% (1,035)
Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 ^b age 16–65		ICPS 2025, Australia, age 16–65 (n=2,943)	
%		Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)
		(n=2,977)	(n=2,977)
Ethnicity (language spoken at home)			
English only	74.3%	80.2% (2,387)	74.3% (2,212)
Other	25.7%	19.8% (590)	25.7% (765)

^aData obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2025 (Australian Bureau of Statistics. Education and Work, Australia, May 2025. Released November 19, 2025. Table 21. Highest educational attainment by state/territory by sex, Persons aged 15–74 years. Accessed March 24, 2026. Available at <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/education/education-and-work-australia/may-2025>). ^b2021 Australia, Census (Australian Bureau of Statistics. Census of Population and Housing, 2021, TableBuilder – Cultural Diversity (LANP). 2021. Accessed February 15, 2023. Available at <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder>). ^cICPS 2025 data exclude 'Don't know' and 'Refuse to answer' (n=17, 0.6%, unweighted; n=20, 0.7%, weighted).

Table 7: Comparison between 2025 ICPS sample and sociodemographic profile in New Zealand

Census 2023 ^a age 15–64		ICPS 2025, New Zealand, age 16–65	
	%	Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)
		(n=4,268) ^c	(n=4,275)
Education			
Less than high school	11.9%	2.7% (115)	4.6% (198)
High school diploma or equivalent	40.1%	27.3% (1,166)	47.2% (2,020)
Some college or technical training or diploma	18.5%	26.0% (1,111)	18.6% (793)
Bachelor's degree or higher	29.6%	44.0% (1,876)	29.6% (1,264)
Census 2023 ^b age 15–64		ICPS 2025, New Zealand, age 16–65	
	%	Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)
		(n=4,341)	(n=4,341)
Ethnicity			
New Zealand European	64.7%	65.6% (2,846)	65.4% (2,837)
Maori	17.4%	20.0% (870)	21.0% (912)

^aData obtained from the NZ Census 2023: Stats NZ. Aotearoa Data Explorer. Census 2023. Dataset: Highest qualification, ethnicity (grouped total responses level 1), age (5-year groups) and gender, for the census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over, (RC, TALB, Health), 2013, 2018, and 2023 Censuses. Accessed March 7, 2025. Available at <https://explore.data.stats.govt.nz/>. ^bData obtained from the NZ Census 2023: Stats NZ. Aotearoa Data Explorer. Census 2023. Dataset: Ethnicity (grouped total responses level 1), age, and gender for the census usually resident population count, (RC, TALB, SA2), 2013, 2018, and 2023 Censuses. Accessed June 26, 2025. Available at <https://explore.data.stats.govt.nz/>. ^cICPS 2025 data exclude 'Don't know' and 'Refuse to answer' (n=73, 1.7%, unweighted; n=66, 1.5%, weighted).

Table 8: Comparison between 2025 ICPS sample and sociodemographic profile in the UK

Census 2021 ^{a, b} for England/Wales and Northern Ireland age 16– 65, and Census 2022 ^c for Scotland age 16–64		ICPS 2025, United Kingdom, age 16–65	
%		Unweighted % (n) (n = 6,178)	Weighted % (n) (n = 6,178)
Education			
No qualifications or Level 1	23.2%	14.4% (891)	23.3% (1,438)
Level 2, Apprenticeship, Foreign (and not Level 3 or 4), Not Stated	21.1%	17.7% (1,095)	21.1% (1,302)
Level 3	19.1%	15.9% (984)	19.1% (1,178)
Level 4	36.6%	51.9% (3,208)	36.6% (2,259)
Census 2021 ^{d, e} for England/Wales and Northern Ireland age 16– 65, and Census 2022 ^f for Scotland age 16–64		ICPS 2025, United Kingdom, age 16–65	
%		Unweighted ^h % (n) (n=6,145) ^g	Weighted % (n) (n=6,141)
Ethnicity			
Asian or Asian British	9.3%	6.0% (372)	6.2% (384)
Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	4.0%	10.4% (638)	7.9% (484)
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	2.3%	3.3% (202)	3.1% (188)
White	82.2%	79.7% (4,899)	82.2% (5,048)
Other ethnic group	2.2%	0.6% (34)	0.6% (38)

^a Data obtained from the England and Wales Census 2021: Office for National Statistics, Census 2021, England and Wales, Age (B) (61 categories) and Highest level of qualification (8 categories). Accessed August 17, 2023 at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/filters/f2981ca9-ec38-4302-8ace-f2e1b2f36699/dimensions>

^b Data obtained from the Northern Ireland Census 2021: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Census 2021, Qualifications (Highest level) by age – 86 categories. Accessed August 17, 2023 at https://build.nisra.gov.uk/en/custom/variables?d=PEOPLE&v=HIGHEST_QUALIFICATION&v=AGE_SYOA_85

^c Data obtained from the Scotland Census 2022: National Records of Scotland, Scotland's Census 2022, Table UV501b – Highest level of qualification by age, All people aged 16 and over. Accessed March 26, 2025 at <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/search-the-census#/topics/location>.

^d Data obtained from the England and Wales Census 2021: Office for National Statistics, Census 2021, Census 2021 estimates that classify usual residents in England and Wales by ethnic group, by sex, and by age. Release date March 28, 2023. Customised. Accessed January 24, 2024 at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/RM032/editions/2021/versions/1>

^e Data obtained from the Northern Ireland Census 2021: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Census 2021, MS-B01 – Ethnic group by age – 86 categories. Accessed August 14, 2023 (for 2 category race) and on September 25, 2024 (for 5 category race) at https://build.nisra.gov.uk/en/custom/data?d=PEOPLE&v=ETHNIC_GROUP_INTERMEDIATE&v=AGE_SYOA_85

^fData obtained from the Scotland Census 2022: National Records of Scotland, Scotland's Census 2022, Table UV201b – Ethnic group by age. Accessed March 26, 2025 at <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/search-the-census#/topics/location>

^gICPS 2025 data exclude 'Don't know' and 'Refuse to answer' (n=33, 0.5%, unweighted; n=37, 0.6%, weighted).

Table 9: Comparison between 2025 ICPS sample and sociodemographic profile in Germany

Destatis Statistisches Bundesamt 2024 ^a age 15–64		ICPS 2025, Germany, age 16–65 (n= 3,548)	
	%	Unweighted % (n) (n = 3,530) ^c	Weighted % (n) (n = 3,488)
Education			
Without qualification/No vocational qualification attained	29.4%	11.9% (421)	28.3% (1,001)
Apprenticeship, tech., trade	48.4%	57.9% (2,045)	49.4% (1,747)
Bachelor's, Master's, Diploma, or Doctor's Degree	22.2%	30.1% (1,064)	22.2% (785)
Destatis Statistisches Bundesamt 2024 ^b age 15–64		ICPS 2025, Germany, age 16–65	
	%	Unweighted % (n) (n=3,548)	Weighted % (n) (n=3,548)
Ethnicity			
Without a migration background	67.0%	82.5% (2,926)	66.2% (2,349)
With migration background (at least one parent not born in Germany)	33.0%	17.5% (622)	33.8% (1,199)

^a Destatis Statistisches Bundesamt. 12211–0101: Population aged 15 and over in primary residence households: Germany, years, sex, age groups, vocational qualification attained, 2024. Microcensus. Accessed March 12, 2026. Available from <https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online>

^b Destatis Statistisches Bundesamt. 12211–0200: Population in main residence households: Germany, years, gender, age groups, migration status: 2024. Accessed December 4, 2025. Available from <https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online>

^c values from ICPS 2025 exclude the respondents selected “don’t know” or “refuse to answer” levels of education (n=18, 0.5%, unweighted), (n=15, 0.40%, weighted)

Table 10: Comparison between 2025 ICPS sample and sociodemographic profile in Switzerland

Federal Statistical Office 2024 ^a age 16–64		ICPS 2025, Switzerland, age 16–65 (n=)	
%		Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)
		(n=3,328) ^c	(n=3,322)
Education			
Ages 16 to 24	14.1%	16.4% (544)	14.3% (474)
Compulsory	11.9%	5.6% (186)	11.8% (393)
Upper Secondary	34.1%	35.5% (1,182)	34.1% (1,133)
Tertiary	40.0%	42.6% (1,416)	39.8% (1,323)
Federal Statistical Office 2024 ^b age 16–65		ICPS 2025, Switzerland, age 16–65	
%		Unweighted % (n)	Weighted % (n)
		(n=3,264) ^d	(n=3,270)
Ethnicity			
Swiss nationality	68.2%	77.6% (2,534)	68.4% (2,236)
Foreign nationality	31.8%	22.4% (730)	31.6% (1,034)

^a Federal Statistical Office. Educational attainment by sex and age group. Accessed December 4, 2025. Available from <https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/education-science/level-education.assetdetail.33907217.html>

^b Federal Statistical Office. Demographic balance by age and canton, December 31, 2024. Updated August 2025. Accessed December 4, 2025. Available from https://www.bfs.admin.ch/asset/en/px-x-0102020000_104

^c values from ICPS 2025 exclude the respondents selected “don’t know” or “refuse to answer” levels of education (n=41, 1.2%, unweighted), (n=46, 1.4%, weighted)

^d values from ICPS 2025 exclude the respondents selected “don’t know” or “refuse to answer” levels of nationality (n=105, 3.1%, unweighted), (n=96, 2.9%, weighted)

CANNABIS USE – COMPARISONS WITH NATIONAL BENCHMARK SURVEYS

COMPARISONS WITH NATIONAL BENCHMARKS

Tables 11–24 show estimates of cannabis use among ICPS respondents across countries, compared with population estimates from national benchmark surveys, and across survey years within each country.

In the Canadian ICPS sample, cannabis prevalence was generally lower than national estimates for youth/young adults. Mean age of initiation of cannabis use was similar to national estimates. Prevalence of use of dried flower and other product types among past 12-month consumers was similar to national estimates, with the exception of hash/kief, oils for ingestion, solid concentrates, and topical ointments which were higher among ICPS respondents.

In the US ICPS sample, lifetime cannabis estimates were similar to national estimates for youth/young adults and higher than national estimates among adults 26 to 59 years old. ICPS estimates of past 12-month and 30-day use were similar to national estimates for 18–25-year-olds, and higher among older age groups.

The prevalence of cannabis use was highly consistent with national estimates in Australia, New Zealand, the UK, Germany, and Switzerland due to the weighting procedures, which incorporated benchmark prevalence estimates in each of these countries.

Table 11: Frequency of cannabis use among 2025 ICPS cross-sectional respondents aged 16–65, weighted

	All ICPS respondents n=84,592							Past 12-month cannabis users n=24,830						
	Canada n=19,453	US n=44,726	Australia n=2,977	New Zealand n= 4,341	UK n=6,178	Germany n=3,548	Switzerland n=3,369	Canada n=6,711	US n=15,965	Australia n=427	New Zealand n=710	UK n=404	Germany n=358	Switzerland n=255
Ever tried cannabis														
Yes	59.3% (11,539)	58.2% (26,046)	41.3% (1,230)	54.5% (2,365)	38.1% (2,353)	42.3% (1,500)	36.2% (1,486)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cannabis use status^a														
Never user	40.7% (7,914)	41.8% (18,680)	58.7% (1,747)	45.5% (1,976)	57.0% (3,825)	57.7% (2,048)	55.9% (1,883)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Used >12 months ago	24.8% (4,828)	22.5% (10,081)	27.0% (803)	38.1% (1,655)	31.5% (1,949)	32.2% (1,143)	36.5% (1,231)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Used in past 12 months	8.2% (1,593)	5.9% (2,637)	3.5% (106)	4.0% (175)	1.3% (82)	2.9% (103)	2.6% (87)	23.7% (1,593)	16.5% (2,637)	24.7% (106)	24.7% (175)	20.4% (82)	28.8% (103)	34.1% (87)
Monthly use	7.1% (1,384)	6.6% (2,967)	4.2% (124)	3.2% (139)	1.6% (96)	2.5% (89)	1.9% (63)	20.6% (1,384)	18.6% (2,967)	28.9% (124)	19.6% (139)	23.8% (96)	25.0% (89)	24.7% (63)
Weekly use	5.7% (1,112)	5.9% (2,658)	2.2% (66)	2.5% (109)	1.4% (86)	1.8% (64)	1.0% (33)	16.6% (1,112)	16.7% (2,658)	15.6% (66)	15.3% (109)	21.3% (86)	17.9% (64)	13.3% (34)
Daily/almost daily use	13.5% (2,622)	17.2% (7,703)	4.4% (131)	6.6% (287)	2.3% (139)	2.8% (101)	2.1% (71)	39.1% (2,622)	48.2% (7,703)	30.8% (131)	40.4% (287)	34.5% (139)	28.2% (101)	27.9% (71)

^a Exclusive categories ('Used in past 12 months' does not include monthly, weekly, or daily/almost daily users)

Table 12: Cannabis use in Canada among ICPS 2025 cross-sectional respondents and national surveys

	CCS 2024 ^a , age ≥16 n=11,666	ICPS 2025, Canada, age 16–65 n=19,453	
	%	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Lifetime (ever) use	63.9%	60.6%	59.3%
16–19	51.8%	34.8%	33.5%
16–24	--	45.7%	43.6%
20–24	65.6%	52.0%	52.6%
25–44	--	66.3%	66.0%
45–64	--	58.7%	58.2%
Past 12-month use	25.7%	33.4%	34.5%
Age 16–19	40.5%	27.2%	26.0%
Age 20–24	48.4%	38.3%	39.6%
Past 30-day use	16.8%	22.4%	23.0%
Age 16–19	26.8%	16.1%	15.0%
Age 20–24	31.8%	22.9%	24.9%
Frequency of cannabis use (past 12-month users)			
Monthly	19.5%	20.6%	20.6%
Weekly	20.0%	17.0%	16.6%
Daily/almost daily	23.7%	37.1%	39.1%
Initiation to cannabis use			
Mean age (years)	20.7	20.7	20.2
16–19	15.6	15.5	15.5
20–24	17.2	17.2	17.2
Products used (current users)			
Dried flower*	67.6%	66.5%	66.1%
Edibles (foods)	56.0%	54.6%	52.5%
Vaped*	39.5%	35.4%	35.9%
Hash/kief	17.4%	22.2%	23.0%
Oils for oral ingestion	21.1%	25.5%	25.1%
Solid concentrates	13.0%	17.1%	18.0%
Topical ointments	10.9%	14.2%	13.7%
Beverages	22.9%	23.1%	22.6%

^aData obtained from the 2024 Canadian Cannabis Survey (CCS) for 'non-medical' cannabis use. 2024 Canadian Cannabis Survey (CCS) Detailed Tables. Tables 1, 69, 76, 84 and 141. Accessed July 21, 2025. (Available from <https://epe.bac-lac.gc.ca/100/200/301/pwgsc-tpsgc/por-ef/health/2024/128-23-e/index.html>, click on Data Tables – PDF) in which cannabis users may have been more likely to complete the study compared to other surveys such as CSTADS *Note that ICPS asks about dried herb (smoked or vaped) separate from oils/liquids for vaping, whereas CCS asks about use of dried flower versus use of a vape pen or cartridge. Thus, CCS estimates for vaping include vaporizing dried flower, which is captured in the 'dried flower' estimate for ICPS. The ICPS does not include the territories, whereas CCS includes the territories.

Table 13: International Cannabis Policy Study annual changes in estimates of cannabis consumption by age groups, Canada, weighted^a

Indicator of cannabis use	ICPS Canada 2018 n=10,057	ICPS Canada 2019 n=15,256	ICPS Canada 2020 n=15,780	ICPS Canada 2021 n=16,952	ICPS Canada 2022 n=15,942	ICPS Canada 2023 n=19,964	ICPS Canada 2024 n=19,231	ICPS Canada 2025 n=19,453
Ever tried cannabis								
All respondents	56.5%	62.0%	60.7%	61.9%	61.8%	61.6%	60.4%	59.3%
Age 16-19	32.0%	36.1%	33.8%	32.6%	33.0%	37.0%	27.4%	33.5%
Age 20-24	57.2%	61.6%	59.3%	51.9%	55.9%	51.9%	53.0%	52.6%
Age 25-44	61.8%	69.4%	67.4%	69.4%	69.7%	68.3%	69.1%	66.0%
Age 45-64	59.8%	61.7%	63.0%	62.3%	60.9%	61.8%	59.4%	58.2%
Past 12-month use								
All respondents	27.5%	35.3%	34.1%	36.3%	35.3%	35.3%	36.0%	34.5%
Age 16-19	25.9%	29.3%	27.7%	26.6%	26.5%	30.1%	20.6%	26.0%
Age 20-24	40.5%	46.1%	44.5%	37.6%	41.0%	36.6%	37.6%	39.6%
Age 25-44	34.8%	43.6%	42.0%	45.9%	43.4%	43.9%	45.3%	41.4%
Age 45-64	20.5%	27.6%	28.0%	28.9%	28.2%	27.9%	28.9%	28.0%
Past 30-day use								
All respondents	18.7%	23.6%	23.5%	25.6%	23.7%	24.1%	24.5%	23.0%
Age 16-19	15.1%	15.5%	16.1%	14.2%	15.4%	18.4%	14.0%	15.0%
Age 20-24	25.5%	28.5%	30.2%	24.3%	24.3%	25.4%	24.4%	24.9%
Age 25-44	24.1%	30.0%	30.0%	33.3%	29.5%	30.6%	31.2%	27.7%
Age 45-64	14.5%	18.8%	19.3%	20.7%	19.5%	18.8%	19.7%	19.4%
Daily/almost daily use								
All respondents	8.9%	11.3%	11.8%	13.6%	12.0%	12.5%	13.7%	13.5%
Age 16-19	5.4%	5.5%	6.3%	5.3%	6.1%	7.6%	6.9%	5.9%
Age 20-24	11.6%	14.3%	17.5%	14.2%	13.3%	13%	14.9%	15.8%
Age 25-44	11.5%	15.1%	15.4%	19.0%	15.0%	16.2%	18.2%	17.1%
Age 45-64	7.5%	8.8%	9.6%	10.0%	10.1%	9.8%	10.1%	10.6%

^aData are weighted to the national population using the variable WEIGHT_RESC, which are the national inflation weights scaled back to the sample size of Canada.

Table 14: Cannabis use in the US among ICPS 2025 cross-sectional respondents and national surveys

	NSDUH 2024^a age ≥12 n=70,241	ICPS 2025 US age 18–65 n=44,726	
Cannabis use	%	Unweighted %	Weighted^b %
Ever (lifetime) use			
Age 18–25	48.8%	46.0%	51.1%
Age 26–49	55.8%	70.0%	64.4%
Age 50–54	48.8%	63.1%	55.3%
Age 55–59	53.1%	61.6%	56.5%
Age 60–64	55.2%	59.6%	55.1%
Past 12-month use			
Age 18–25	35.0%	40.2%	37.7%
Age 26–49	29.3%	45.9%	41.6%
Age 50–54	20.8%	36.3%	29.7%
Age 55–59	20.1%	31.5%	36.3%
Age 60–64	17.4%	27.0%	23.8%
Past 30-day use			
Age 18–25	24.1%	26.8%	24.8%
Age 26–49	20.5%	32.3%	28.1%
Age 50–54	14.1%	26.1%	20.7%
Age 55–59	14.7%	22.9%	19.4%
Age 60–64	12.4%	18.7%	16.1%

^aData obtained from the 2024 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH); ^bNational data weighted using WEIGHT_RESC, which are the inflation weights scaled back to the US sample size as a whole. (Source: Substance abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2023 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Detailed Tables, Table 1.7B: Accessed July 22, 2026. Available from [Section 1 PE Tables – Results from the 2024 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables, SAMHSA, CBHSQ](#))

Table 15: International Cannabis Policy Study annual changes in estimates of cannabis consumption by age groups, United States, weighted^a

Indicator of cannabis use	ICPS US 2018 n=17,112	ICPS US 2019 n=30,479	ICPS US 2020 n=29,900	ICPS US 2021 n=30,081	ICPS US 2022 n=40,420	ICPS US 2023 n=39,653	ICPS US 2024 n=44,772	ICPS US 2025 n=44,726
Ever tried cannabis								
All respondents	56.1%	64.0%	58.8%	64.1%	63.7%	65.2%	61.4%	58.2%
Age 16-19	31.9%	41.3%	32.5%	40.2%	39.6%	40.2%	33.8%	35.4%
Age 20-25	52.7%	60.6%	52.4%	51.8%	58.8%	61.5%	59.6%	54.9%
Age 26-49	57.4%	68.2%	62.7%	69.0%	67.9%	68.6%	67.0%	64.4%
Age 50-64	66.1%	67.1%	64.5%	68.3%	67.8%	67.3%	61.5%	55.6%
Past 12-month use								
All respondents	26.0%	32.7%	29.3%	34.2%	34.1%	35.9%	37.1%	35.7%
Age 16-19	26.0%	31.6%	23.9%	29.3%	31.3%	31.3%	24.5%	28.3%
Age 20-25	38.5%	40.0%	36.7%	34.2%	39.1%	40.8%	43.2%	39.7%
Age 26-49	28.6%	37.1%	34.3%	40.2%	39.4%	40.6%	43.4%	41.6%
Age 50-64	21.1%	24.6%	22.6%	26.9%	26.5%	28.4%	29.5%	26.7%
Past 30-day use								
All respondents	16.2%	21.8%	19.5%	23.2%	22.7%	24.8%	25.3%	24.1%
Age 16-19	12.7%	16.4%	13.9%	17.2%	17.5%	18.3%	15.6%	18.8%
Age 20-25	22.4%	25.3%	24.2%	23.0%	26.7%	27.3%	28.4%	25.8%
Age 26-49	18.0%	25.7%	22.9%	27.5%	26.6%	28.8%	29.7%	28.1%
Age 50-64	14.7%	17.3%	15.6%	18.9%	18.2%	19.8%	20.6%	18.7%
Daily/almost daily use								
All respondents	8.3%	12.8%	11.8%	13.7%	13.2%	15.1%	16.2%	17.2%
Age 16-19	4.0%	7.4%	7.8%	8.3%	8.0%	9.1%	9.9%	13.0%
Age 20-25	10.0%	16.7%	15.3%	15.2%	17.2%	17.6%	20.2%	20.3%
Age 26-49	9.7%	16.1%	14.5%	16.9%	16.3%	18.5%	19.5%	20.6%
Age 50-64	8.10%	8.8%	8.5%	10.2%	9.8%	10.6%	11.7%	11.7%

^aData are weighted to the national population using the variable WEIGHT_RESC, which are the national inflation weights scaled back to the sample size of the US.

Table 16: Cannabis use in Australia among ICPS 2025 cross-sectional respondents and national surveys

	NDSHS 2022–2023^a age ≥14 n=21,663	ICPS 2024 Australia age 16–65 n=2,977	
Cannabis use		Unweighted %	Weighted %
	%		%
Ever (lifetime) use			
Age 18+	42.3%	45.1%	42.0%
Age 14–19	20.5%	–	–
Age 15–24 (ICPS 16–24)	34.4%	36.6%	35.1%
Age 18–24	42.1%	39.0%	38.2%
Age 20–29	46.4%	45.2%	43.8%
Age 30–39	49.6%	43.9%	40.6%
Age 40–49	51.9%	49.3%	46.6%
Age 50–59	49.9%	44.6%	39.6%
Age 60+	26.3%	–	–
Age 65+	20.7%	–	–
Past 12-month use			
Age 18+	11.6%	19.2%	14.4%
Age 14–19	15.0%	–	–
Age 15–24 (ICPS 16–24)	21.5%	22.2%	21.4%
Age 18–24	25.5%	23.2%	22.9%
Age 20–29	23.0%	26.3%	24.2%
Age 30–39	14.0%	21.1%	14.4%
Age 40–49	11.1%	20.3%	11.8%
Age 50–59	8.9%	15.0%	9.8%
Age 60+	3.6%	–	–
Age 65+	2.3%	–	–

^a Data obtained from the 2022–2023 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) . (Australian Government. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2022–2023 – 5. Illicit drugs: Table 5:48: Lifetime use of cannabis, by age and gender, 2001 to 2022–2023 (per cent) and Table 5:50: Recent use of cannabis, by age and gender, 2001 to 2022–2023 (per cent). Released February 29, 2024. Accessed April 15, 2024. Available at <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/illicit-use-of-drugs/national-drug-strategy-household-survey/data?&page=1>)

Table 17: International Cannabis Policy Study annual changes in estimates of cannabis consumption by age group, Australia, weighted^a

Indicator of cannabis use	ICPS AUS 2021 n=2,925	ICPS AUS 2022 n=2,866	ICPS AUS 2023 n=3,042	ICPS AUS 2024 n=2,943	ICPS AUS 2025 n=2,977
Ever tried cannabis					
All respondents	50.3%	56.9%	50.8%	47.4%	41.3%
Age 16-19	37.4%	29.3%	27.7%	26.2%	21.3%
Age 20-25	43.8%	55.4%	44.9%	47.6%	42.7%
Age 26-49	52.1%	59.2%	52.3%	49.7%	43.7%
Age 50-64	52.9%	57.7%	56.7%	48.6%	40.9%
Past 12-month use					
All respondents	14.1%	14.1%	14.2%	14.3%	14.3%
Age 16-19	24.2%	16.3%	17.4%	14.4%	12.5%
Age 20-25	20.8%	22.9%	24.3%	26.6%	26.3%
Age 26-49	14.8%	14.2%	14.1%	14.6%	13.1%
Age 50-64	8.4%	9.2%	9.7%	8.6%	9.5%
Past 30-day use					
All respondents	7.0%	7.6%	7.5%	7.7%	7.5%
Age 16-19	12.0%	7.9%	9.0%	6.3%	6.6%
Age 20-25	8.5%	7.9%	12.8%	12.6%	11.5%
Age 26-49	7.2%	8.3%	6.9%	7.8%	7.2%
Age 50-64	5.4%	6.3%	6.0%	5.9%	6.4%
Daily/almost daily use					
All respondents	4.3%	4.7%	4.3%	4.8%	4.4%
Age 16-19	7.4%	3.7%	4.8%	3.6%	4.6%
Age 20-25	6.2%	5.8%	8.5%	7.5%	6.2%
Age 26-49	4.5%	5.0%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%
Age 50-64	2.7%	3.8%	3.1%	4.4%	4.3%

^a Data are weighted to the national population using the variable WEIGHT_RESC, which are the national inflation weights scaled back to the sample size of Australia.

Table 18: Cannabis use in New Zealand among ICPS 2025 cross-sectional respondents and national surveys

	New Zealand Health Survey 2024/25^a ≥15 n=9,253	ICPS 2025 New Zealand age 16-65 n=2,676	
Cannabis use	%	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Past 12-month use			
Age 15+	14.1%	–	–
Age 15-24 (ICPS 16-24)	24.3%	28.9%	24.4%
Age 25-34	19.8%	26.7%	19.6%
Age 35-44	15.0%	25.9%	15.8%
Age 45-54	13.4%	24.5%	12.6%
Age 55-64	8.8%	17.7%	11.0%
Age 65-74	7.5%	–	–
Age 75+	1.7%	–	–
Weekly use or more (in the last 3 months)			
Age 15+	4.6%	–	–
Age 15-24 (ICPS 16-24)	8.0%	9.7%	9.5%
Age 25-34	5.5%	13.3%	10.8%
Age 35-44	4.0%	14.0%	8.7%
Age 45-54	5.7%	11.6%	6.6%
Age 55-64	3.5%	9.4%	6.1%
Age 65-74	3.2%	–	–
Age 75+	0.5%	–	–

^aData obtained from the 2024/25 New Zealand Health Survey. (New Zealand Government, Ministry of Health. New Zealand Health Survey, 2024/25. Released November 2025. Accessed July 22, 2026. Available at [New Zealand Health Survey Annual Data Explorer](#).)

Table 19: International Cannabis Policy Study annual changes in estimates of cannabis consumption by age group, New Zealand, weighted^a

Indicator of cannabis use	ICPS NZ 2021 n=2,980	ICPS NZ 2022 n=2,898	ICPS NZ 2023 n=2,676	ICPS NZ 2024 n=3,053	ICPS NZ 2025 n=4,341
Ever tried cannabis					
All respondents	57.1%	60.2%	51.4%	56.8%	54.5%
Age 16-19	37.4%	40.0%	36.8%	30.3%	38.6%
Age 20-25	47.0%	54.6%	45.3%	51.6%	57.1%
Age 26-49	59.2%	64.1%	53.9%	62.4%	57.4%
Age 50-64	63.6%	61.4%	52.9%	44.1%	52.7%
Past 12-month use					
All respondents	18.5%	18.2%	16.7%	18.3%	16.3%
Age 16-19	31.6%	22.0%	27.6%	18.4%	20.6%
Age 20-25	28.1%	31.6%	20.7%	27.7%	26.2%
Age 26-49	18.6%	19.7%	18.5%	19.1%	16.5%
Age 50-64	11.3%	9.8%	10.2%	13.8%	11.4%
Past 30-day use					
All respondents	11.5%	9.2%	9.0%	10.7%	9.5%
Age 16-19	18.0%	15.3%	15.1%	7.5%	7.1%
Age 20-25	18.2%	12.1%	8.1%	14.8%	14.5%
Age 26-49	11.8%	10.2%	9.8%	10.6%	9.9%
Age 50-64	7.1%	5.5%	6.8%	10.5%	7.7%
Daily/almost daily use					
All respondents	5.4%	4.9%	4.7%	5.7%	6.6%
Age 16-19	5.4%	4.1%	4.1%	4.9%	4.9%
Age 20-25	10.0%	6.7%	5.7%	8.4%	9.8%
Age 26-49	6.5%	5.8%	5.5%	5.8%	7.1%
Age 50-64	2.4%	3.2%	3.2%	5.0%	5.1%

^aData are weighted to the national population using the variable WEIGHT_RESC, which are the national inflation weights scaled back to the sample size of New Zealand.

Table 20: Cannabis use in the UK among ICPS 2025 cross-sectional respondents and national surveys

	Crime Survey for England and Wales 2024/25^a age 16-59	ICPS 2025 UK age 16-59 (n=5,580)	
Cannabis use	%	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Ever (lifetime) use	n=16,597		
Age 16-59	30.1%	51.9%	39.0%
Age 16-24	23.8%	60.5%	30.8%
Past 12-month use	n=16,393		
Age 16-59	6.5%	26.5%	7.3%
Age 16-24	12.5%	25.5%	10.4%
Past 30-day use	n=16,351		
Age 16-59	3.1%	15.7%	4.3%
Age 16-24	5.5%	14.2%	7.5%

^aData obtained from the 2024/25 Crime Survey for England and Wales from the Office for National Statistics. (Office for National Statistics, Drug misuse in England and Wales: year ending March 2025. Appendix tables 1.01 to 1.03 and 1.07 to 1.09. Released December 11, 2025. Accessed July 23, 2025 at

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/drugmisuseinenglandandwalesappendixtable>).

Table 21: International Cannabis Policy Study annual changes in estimates of cannabis consumption by age group, UK, weighted^a

Indicator of cannabis use	ICPS UK 2023 n=3,444	ICPS UK 2024 n=6,129	ICPS UK 2025 n=6,178
Ever tried cannabis			
All respondents	41.9%	42.5%	38.1%
Age 16-19	22.2%	23.6%	18.9%
Age 20-24	43.2%	36.7%	39.2%
Age 25-44	47.9%	49.5%	44.9%
Age 45-64	39.6%	40.2%	34.5%
Past 12-month use			
All respondents	7.1%	6.8%	6.5%
Age 16-19	12%	12.0%	9.3%
Age 20-24	17.9%	15.9%	15.7%
Age 25-44	7.1%	8.3%	7.9%
Age 45-64	4%	2.4%	2.6%
Past 30-day use			
All respondents	3.7%	3.7%	3.9%
Age 16-19	4.9%	6.6%	5.9%
Age 20-24	8.7%	7.9%	8.5%
Age 25-44	4%	4.7%	4.8%
Age 45-64	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%
Daily/almost daily use			
All respondents	2%	2.0%	2.3%
Age 16-19	1.7%	4.0%	3.2%
Age 20-24	4.1%	4.0%	4.8%
Age 25-44	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%
Age 45-64	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%

^a Data are weighted to the national population using the variable WEIGHT_RESC, which are the national inflation weights scaled back to the sample size of the UK.

Table 22: Cannabis use in Germany among ICPS 2025 cross-sectional respondents and national surveys

Epidemiological Survey on Addiction 2021 ^a age 18-64 n=7,483		ICPS 2025 Germany age 16-65 n=3,459	
Cannabis use	%	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Ever (lifetime) use			
Age 18-64	31.7%	50.9%	42.8%
Age 18-20	29.4%	48.8%	39.5%
Age 21-24	44.0%	56.5%	44.2%
Age 25-29	47.8%	56.5%	47.2%
Age 30-39	42.4%	49.7%	38.9%
Age 40-49	36.4%	54.5%	46.6%
Age 50-59	20.1%	47.3%	42.1%
Age 60-64	16.1%	46.4%	41.2%
Past 12-month use			
Age 18-64	9.8%	22.5%	10.3%
Age 18-20	21.4%	32.0%	20.2%
Age 21-24	22.3%	39.3%	21.1%
Age 25-29	20.6%	31.0%	20.9%
Age 30-39	10.6%	24.7%	10.6%
Age 40-49	6.1%	22.4%	6.4%
Age 50-59	4.9%	14.7%	5.7%
Age 60-64	3.6%	12.1%	4.5%
Past 30-day use			
Age 18-64	5.1%	11.0%	5.2%
Age 18-20	7.6%	14.5%	9.2%
Age 21-24	10.4%	20.2%	9.8%
Age 25-29	10.3%	13.7%	10.2%
Age 30-39	5.9%	11.8%	5.6%
Age 40-49	3.6%	11.9%	4.0%
Age 50-59	2.6%	6.5%	2.6%
Age 60-64	2.5%	7.1%	2.6%

^aData obtained from the Epidemiological Survey of Substance Abuse 2024 (Hollweck, R., Olk, K., Hoch, E.& Olderbak, S. (2026). Kurzbericht Epidemiologischer Suchtsurvey 2024. Tabellenband: Konsum illegaler Drogen und Cannabis in Deutschland unter Erwachsenen (18 – 85 Jahre) nach Geschlecht und Alter im Jahr 2024. IFT Institut für Therapieforchung. [Results](https://www.esa-survey.de/en/results/cross-section/detail/cannabis-2024-1/) accessed at <https://www.esa-survey.de/en/results/cross-section/detail/cannabis-2024-1/>).

Table 23: International Cannabis Policy Study cross-sectional sample, Germany, weighted^a

Indicator of cannabis use	ICPS Germany 2023 n=3,603	ICPS Germany 2024 n=3,516	ICPS Germany 2025 n=3,548
Ever tried cannabis			
All respondents	42.9%	42.9%	42.3%
Age 16-19	30.7%	29.0%	33.8%
Age 20-24	40.8%	42.9%	43.2%
Age 25-44	52.4%	50.8%	43.6%
Age 45-64	36.8%	37.6%	42.4%
Past 12-month use			
All respondents	9.4%	9.8%	10.1%
Age 16-19	21.2%	17.9%	18.8%
Age 20-24	20.8%	22.3%	20.2%
Age 25-44	11.6%	4.9%	12.0%
Age 45-64	3.9%	4.8%	5.5%
Past 30-day use			
All respondents	4.6%	5.4%	5.1%
Age 16-19	9.4%	8.4%	9.2%
Age 20-24	11.0%	12.7%	9.2%
Age 25-44	5.6%	6.7%	6.3%
Age 45-64	1.9%	2.5%	2.8%
Daily/almost daily use			
All respondents	2.2%	2.2%	2.8%
Age 16-19	3.1%	2.0%	4.3%
Age 20-24	5.3%	3.6%	5.4%
Age 25-44	2.6%	3.3%	4.0%
Age 45-64	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%

^a Data are weighted to the national population using the variable WEIGHT_RESC, which are the national inflation weights scaled back to the sample size of the Germany.

Table 24: Cannabis use in Switzerland among ICPS 2025 cross-sectional respondents and national surveys

Swiss Health Survey 2022 ^a age 15-64 n=		ICPS 2025 Switzerland age 16-64 n=3,322	
Cannabis use	%	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Ever (lifetime) use			
Age 15-64	32.5%	50.8%	44.2%
Age 15-24	32.7%	37.5%	35.6%
Age 25-34	42.7%	53.1%	47.8%
Age 35-44	36.7%	62.0%	52.8%
Age 45-54	28.5%	51.5%	44.6%
Age 55-64	22.9%	42.2%	36.7%
Past 12-month use			
Age 15-64	7.6%	18.2%	7.6%
Age 15-24	18.0%	20.0%	18.0%
Age 25-34	12.4%	22.3%	12.4%
Age 35-44	5.7%	21.7%	5.8%
Age 45-54	3.7%	14.4%	13.7%
Age 55-64	2.1%	8.2%	2.1%
Past 30-day use			
Age 15-64	4.0%	9.1%	3.7%
Age 15-24	8.7%	19.5%	8.3%
Age 25-34	6.3%	11.1%	5.7%
Age 35-44	3.3%	10.5%	2.8%
Age 45-54	2.3%	7.9%	1.9%
Age 55-64	1.3%	4.6%	1.3%

^aData obtained from the Federal Statistical Office – Swiss Health Survey 2022. Cannabis Consumption. Published January 29, 2024. Accessed December 1, 2025 from <https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/fr/home/statistiques/sante/determinants/drogues-illicites.assetdetail.30305704.html>

Table 25: International Cannabis Policy Study cross-sectional sample, Switzerland, weighted^a

Indicator of cannabis use	ICPS Switzerland 2025 n=3,369
Ever tried cannabis	
All respondents	44.1%
Age 16-19	23.5%
Age 20-24	43.3%
Age 25-44	50.4%
Age 45-64	40.7%
Past 12-month use	
All respondents	7.6%
Age 16-19	14.9%
Age 20-24	19.9%
Age 25-44	8.9%
Age 45-64	2.9%
Past 30-day use	
All respondents	3.6%
Age 16-19	7.7%
Age 20-24	8.7%
Age 25-44	4.2%
Age 45-64	1.6%
Daily/almost daily use	
All respondents	2.1%
Age 16-19	1.9%
Age 20-24	4.6%
Age 25-44	2.8%
Age 45-64	1.0%

^aData are weighted to the national population using the variable WEIGHT_RESC, which are the national inflation weights scaled back to the sample size of the Switzerland.

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