Abstract

This study examined state anxiety and cannabis use among college students in a western state in the US that recently legalized cannabis use. Associations among cannabis use behaviors (CUBS) and state anxiety were examined through non-experimental correlational design for simple relationships, best predictors of state anxiety, and CUBS’s unique ability to contribute to research in state anxiety.

Methods

The use of cannabis has been illegal since the start of the 20th century, however, the legalization of cannabis for medical and recreational use began to gain increasing support in the United States. Generation Z is expected to be more educated than earlier generations, with the legalization of cannabis for recreational and medicinal use has recently begun to increase in the United States and other countries. This study aimed to provide a more concise explanation of the relationship between cannabis use and state anxiety.

Results

The results of the Shapiro-Wilk normality tests are shown in Table 2, which revealed non-normal distribution (Brown, 1996; Howell, 1982).

Table 1: Description of the Sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>84 (60.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>55 (40.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>139 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction

The variable route of administration was recorded as a ranked ordinal variable, based upon the frequency of cannabis use and anxiety disorders: Results from a population-based sample. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 28(3), 493-505. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroneuro.2015.09.004

Conclusions

Reference


Further Reading

References


Characteristics of Cannabis Use and State Anxiety Among College Students

Lesciara Walker,* Ph.D. & Nancy A. Piotrowski,** Ph.D.

Department of Psychology

Capella University

*Corresponding Author

Methods

The variable route of administration was recorded as a ranked ordinal variable, based upon the frequency of cannabis use and anxiety disorders: Results from a population-based sample. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 28(3), 493-505. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroneuro.2015.09.004