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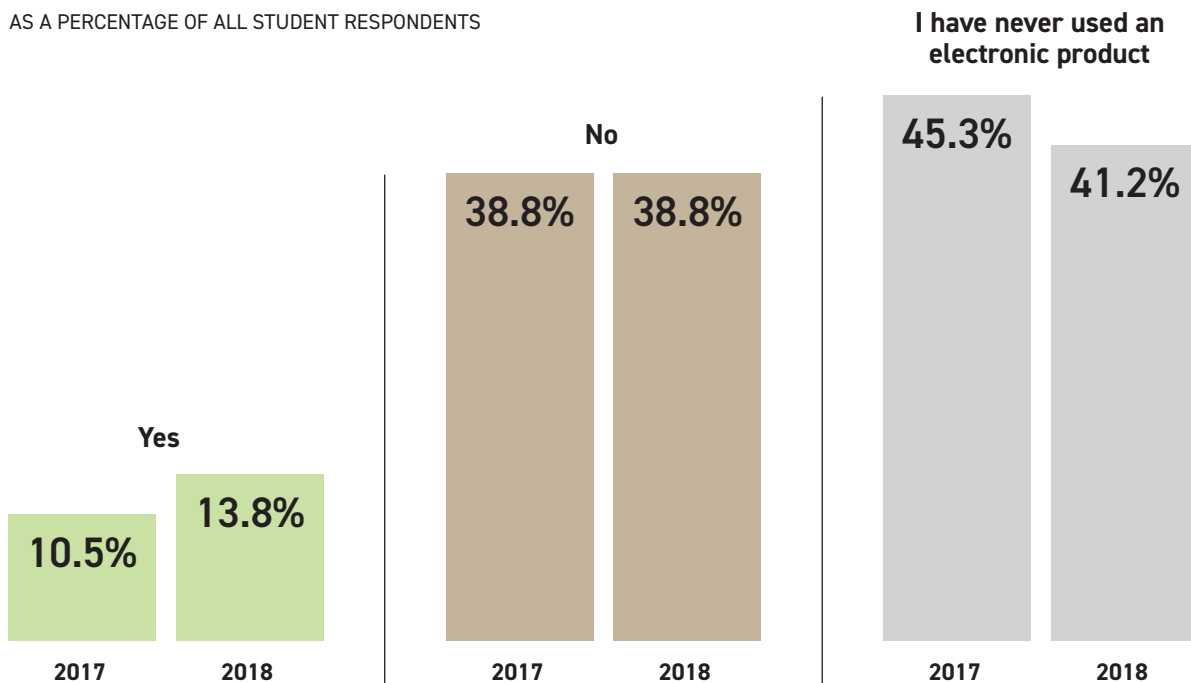
Students report increase in cannabis vaping

In 2018, 14 percent of middle- and high-school students reported consuming some form of cannabis in an e-cigarette. Students who participated in the National Youth Tobacco Survey in 2017 and 2018 have indicated an upward trend in cannabis vaping usage.

In recent years, the CDC questionnaire — first conducted in 1999 and developed to provide data necessary to support the design, implementation, and evaluation of state and national tobacco prevention and control programs — has begun to specifically ask students about their marijuana usage in e-cigarettes.

Q. Have you ever used marijuana, marijuana concentrates, marijuana waxes, THC, or hash oils in an e-cigarette?

AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL STUDENT RESPONDENTS



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 percent because "no response" is not shown.

Methodology: The CDC National Youth Tobacco Survey employed a stratified, three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of middle school and high school students in the United States. Participation in the NYTS was voluntary at both the school and student levels. At the student level, participation was anonymous.

The final sample size for 2017 consisted of 241 schools, of which 185 participated, yielding a school participation rate of 76.8 percent. A total of 17,872 student questionnaires were completed out of a sample of 20,144 students, yielding a student participation rate of 88.7 percent. The overall participation rate, defined as the product of the school-level and student-level participation rates, was 68.1 percent.

The final sample size for 2018 consisted of 310 schools, of which 238 participated, also yielding a school participation rate of 76.8 percent. A total of 20,189 student questionnaires were completed out of a sample of 22,729 students, yielding a student participation rate of 88.8 percent. The overall participation rate, defined as the product of the school-level and student-level participation rates, was 68.2 percent.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for varying probabilities of selection. Weights were adjusted to ensure that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

Source: CDC National Youth Tobacco Survey

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