

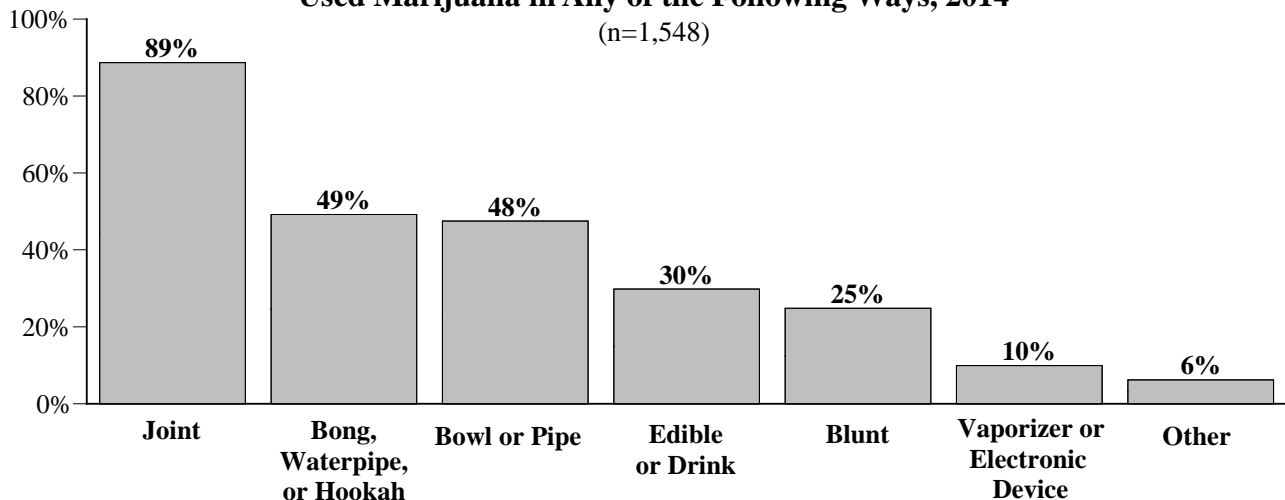
A Weekly FAX from the Center for Substance Abuse Research

University of Maryland, College Park

## *Smoking Most Prevalent Mode of Lifetime Marijuana Use Among Adults; 30% Report Consuming in Edibles and 10% Report Vaporizing*

Slightly more than one-third (35%) of adults reported ever using marijuana in 2014, according to data from a nationally representative consumer panel survey. Among those adults, smoking was reported as the most prevalent mode of marijuana use. A majority of users reported smoking joints (89%), around one-half reported using bong, waterpipes, or hookahs (49%) or bowls or pipes (48%), and one-fourth (25%) smoked marijuana in blunts. Other modes of marijuana use included ingesting marijuana in edibles or drinks (30%) and vaporizing marijuana (10%). While more than one-third (36%) reported using only one mode of marijuana use, the use of 3 or more modes was more common (44%) (data not shown). The authors conclude that “[c]hanging state policies related to marijuana use may lead to changes in the mode of use or reason for use, which could impact individual- and population-level health. Ongoing and improved surveillance systems that collect more-detailed information about patterns of marijuana use, including mode of and reasons for use, are important for enhancing understanding of the health consequences of marijuana use and public health planning” (p. 7).

**Percentage of U.S. Adult Marijuana Users Reporting That They Have Ever Used Marijuana in Any of the Following Ways, 2014**



NOTES: Data are from 4,269 participants who completed the 2014 Summer Styles, a seasonal, national consumer panel survey conducted by Porter Novelli Public Services. Summer Styles assesses health-related indicators among U.S. adults aged  $\geq 18$  years, and draws from GFK's Knowledge-Panel, an online panel initiated in 1999 that uses probability based sampling to reach respondents regardless of landline phone or internet access. “[T]hough Styles draws from an existing panel with a nationally representative sample, it does not recruit using population-based probability samples, which may limit generalizability” (p. 7). See the article for a full description of the sample methodology.

The percentages of reported mode of marijuana use add to more than 100 because respondents could choose multiple responses.

SOURCES: Adapted by CESAR from Schauer, G. L.; King, B. A.; Bunnell, R. E.; Promoff, G.; McAfee, T. A., “Toking, Vaping, and Eating for Health or Fun: Marijuana Use Patterns in Adults, U.S., 2014,” *American Journal of Preventative Medicine*, Advance online publication, 2015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2015.05.027>. For more information, contact Gillian L. Schauer at [gschauer@cdc.gov](mailto:gschauer@cdc.gov).