



Public Health

Seattle & King County

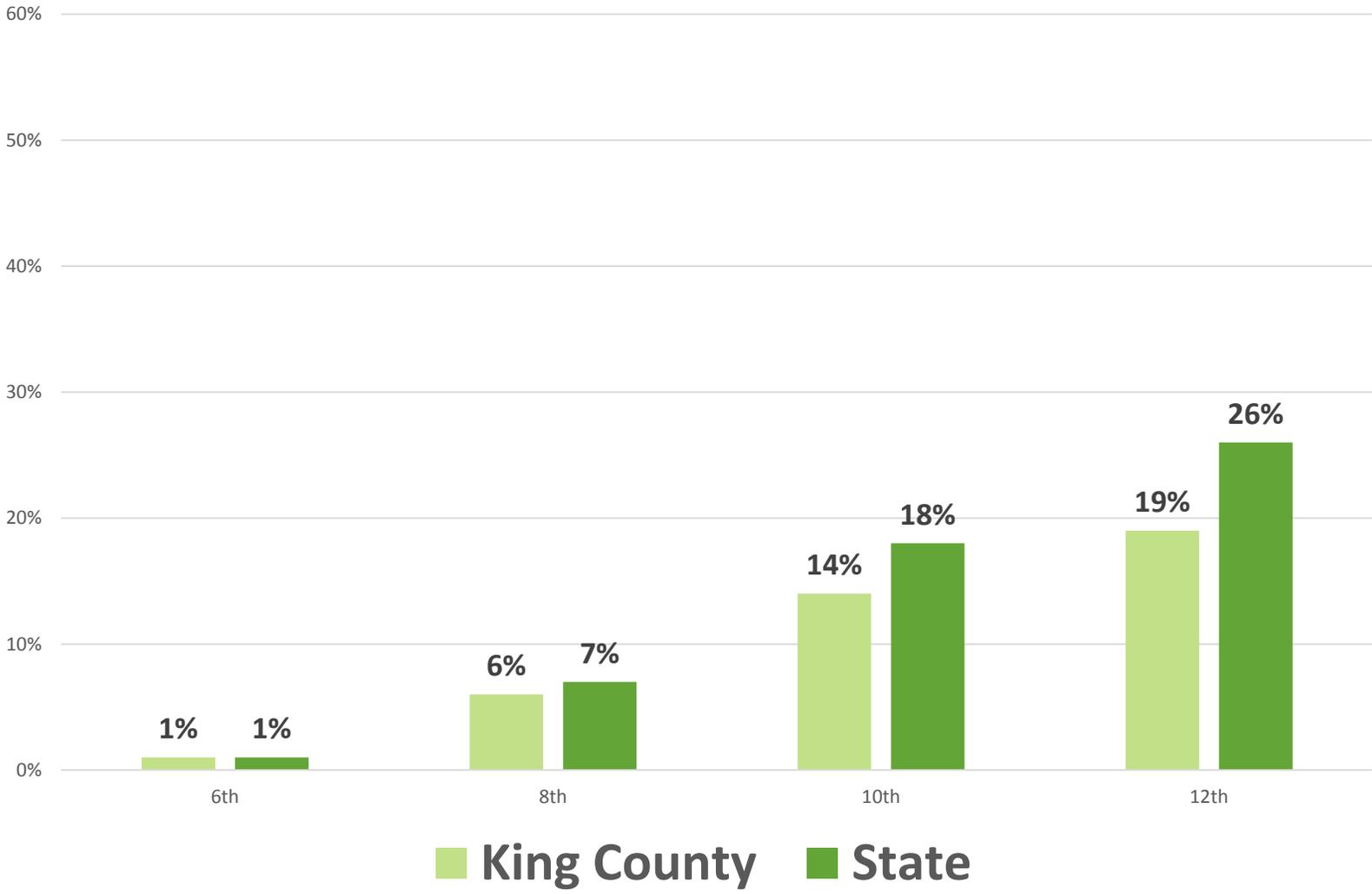


2018 HYS RESULTS REVIEW
King County Youth Marijuana Prevention

Topics to cover

- Substance use trends and disparities...
 - Marijuana
 - E-cigarettes
- Substance used in e-cigarettes
- Mode of marijuana consumption
- Perceived access to substances
- Perceived risk of harm
- Reported sources of marijuana
- Driving high
- Riding with someone who is high

Current Marijuana Use King County compared to Sate
All grades, 2018



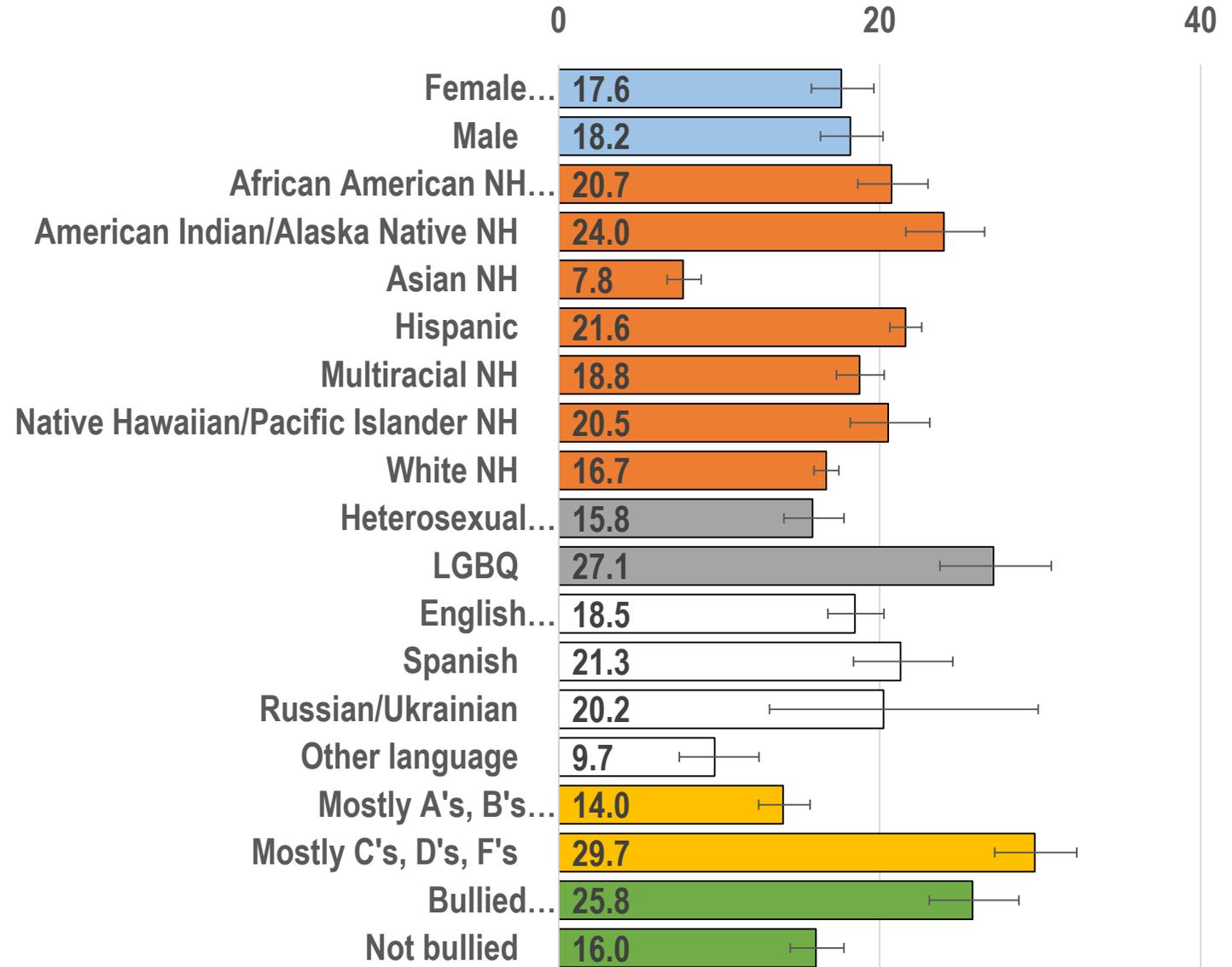
Marijuana use by grade (state vs county)

- Trend is flat across 6-10th grades since 2002
- Trend is flat in 12th grade since 2010

Past 30-day Marijuana use by demographic

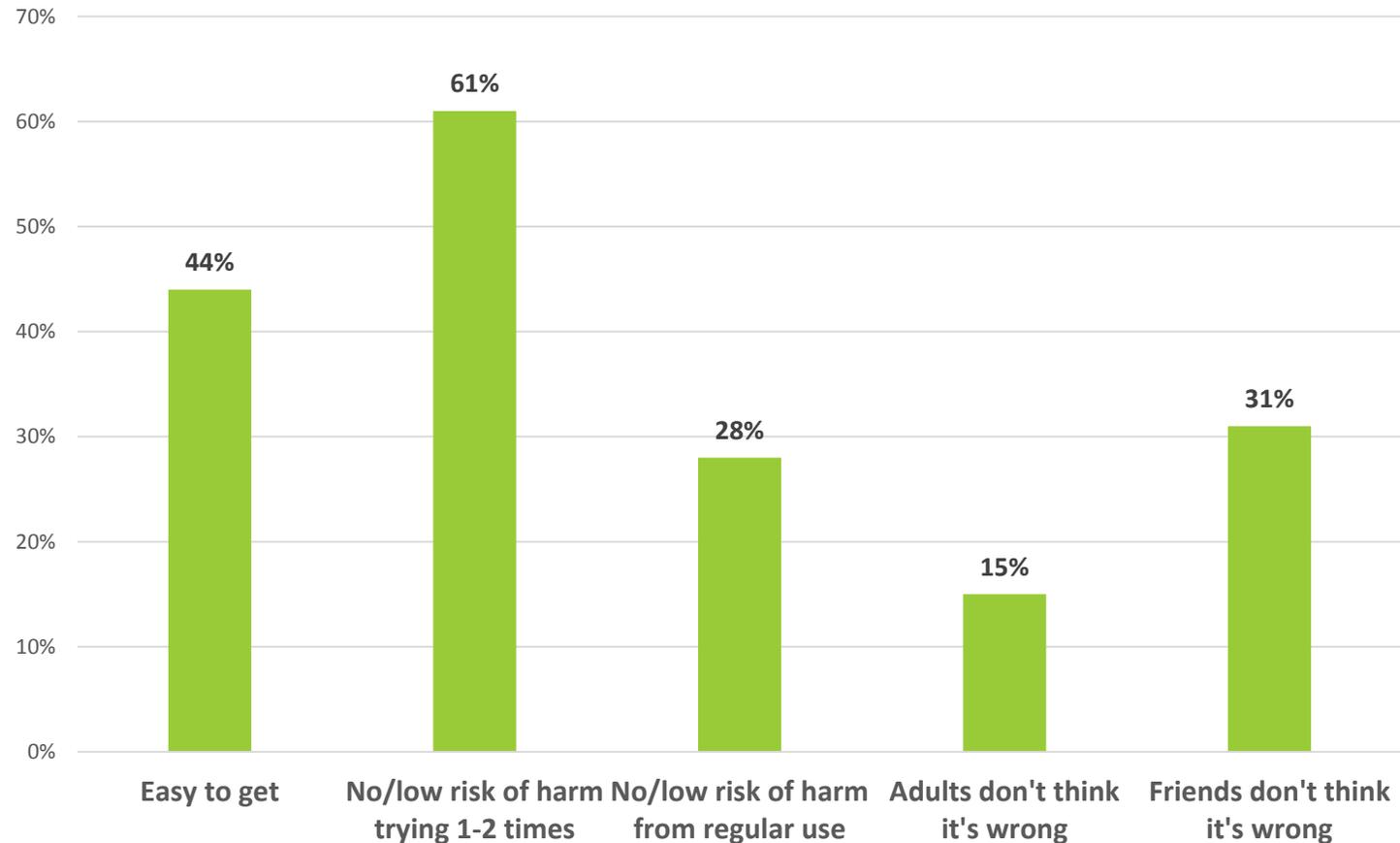
Highest rates among:

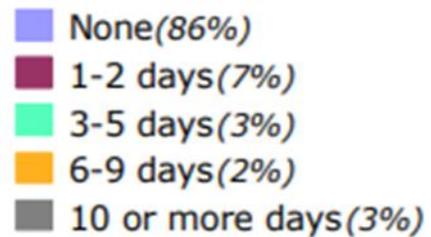
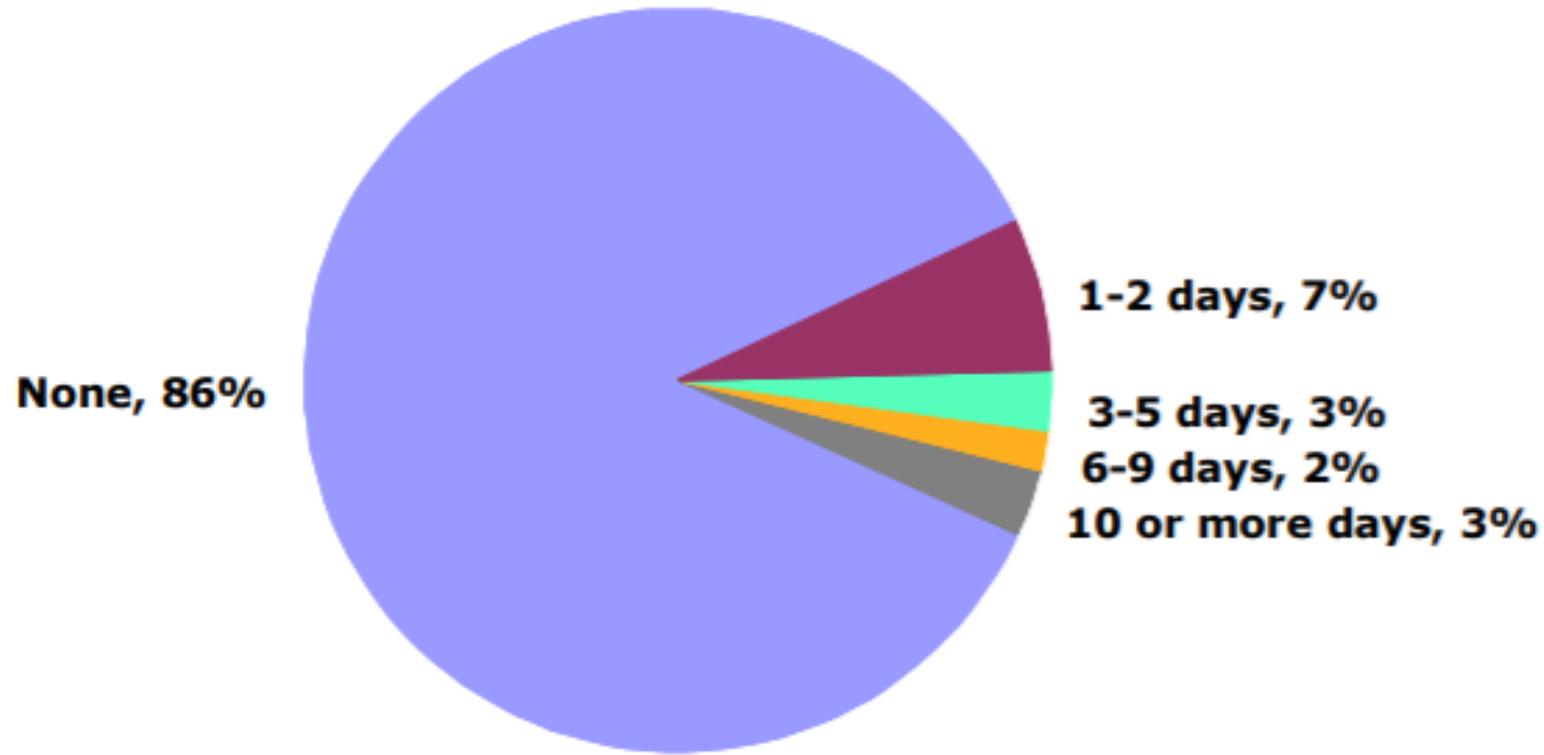
- American Indian/Alaska Natives
- LGBTQ
- Those who got lower grades
- Those who were bullied



Attitudes about marijuana use

10th grade, 2018

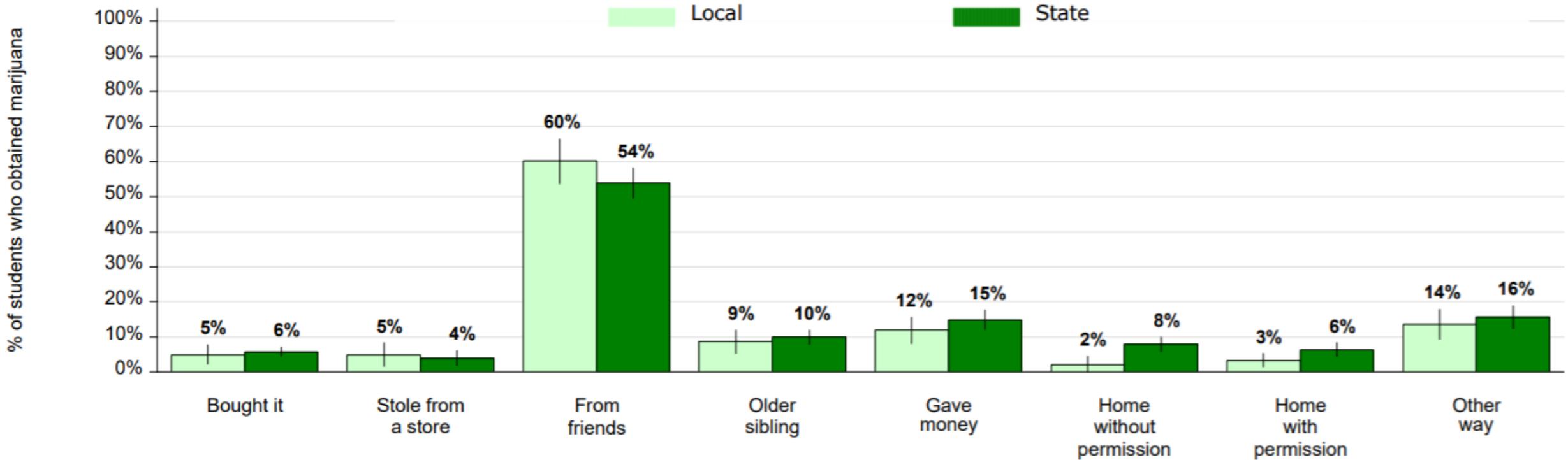




Frequency of
use among
10th grade
(days per month)

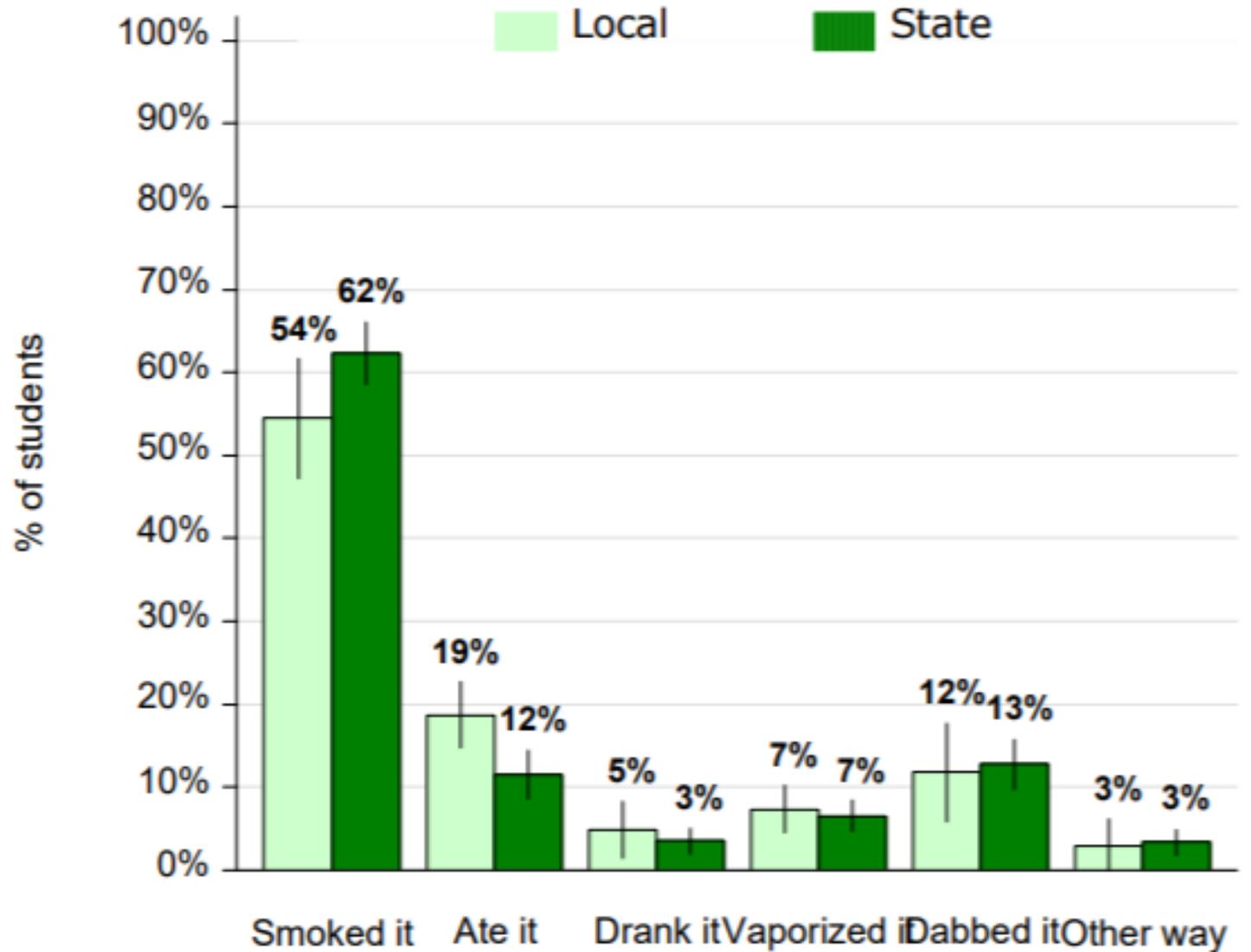
Sources of marijuana

Where Do Youth Get Marijuana? Grade 10, 2018



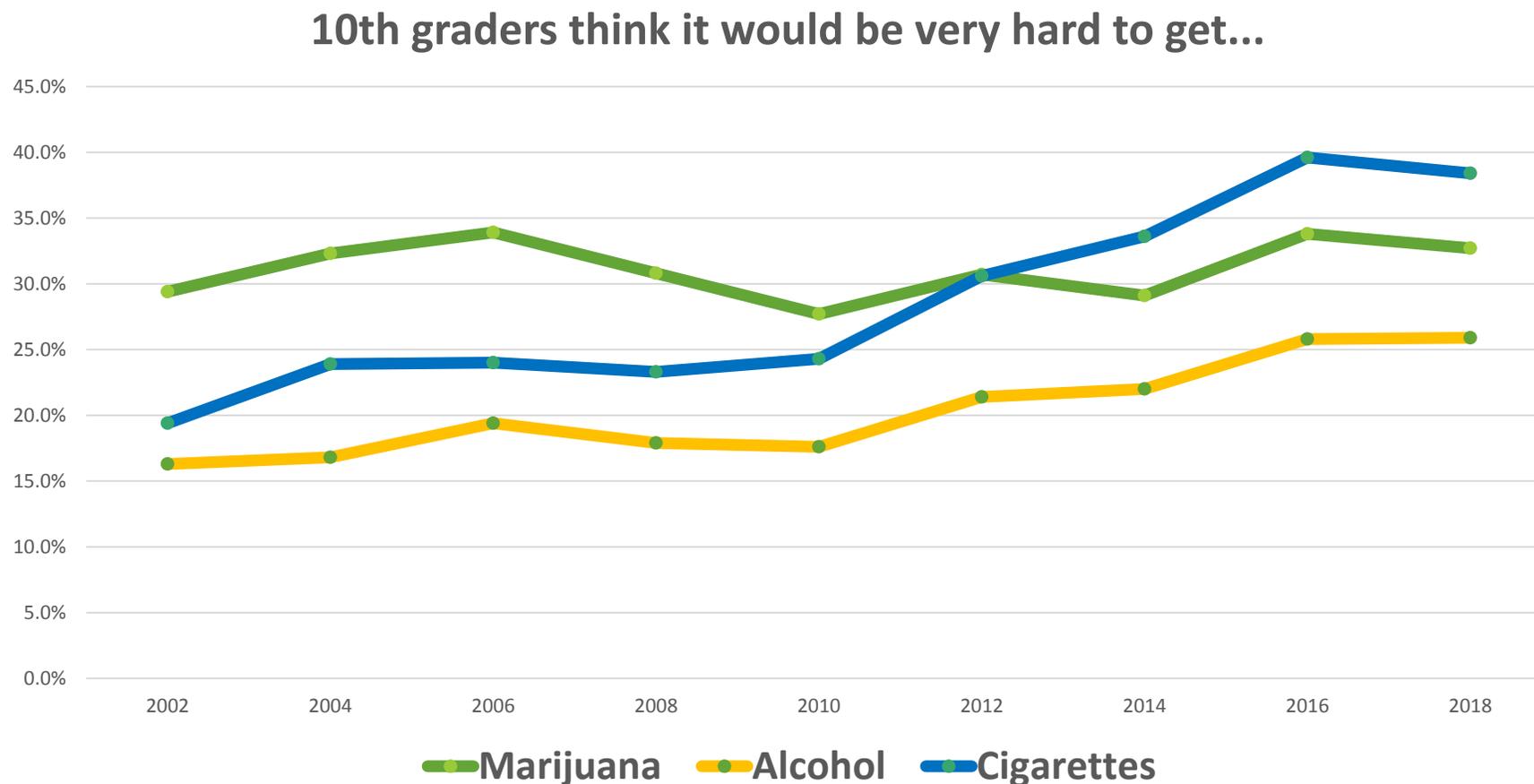
Usual mode of consumption

Type of Marijuana Use among Those Who Used It Grade 10, 2018

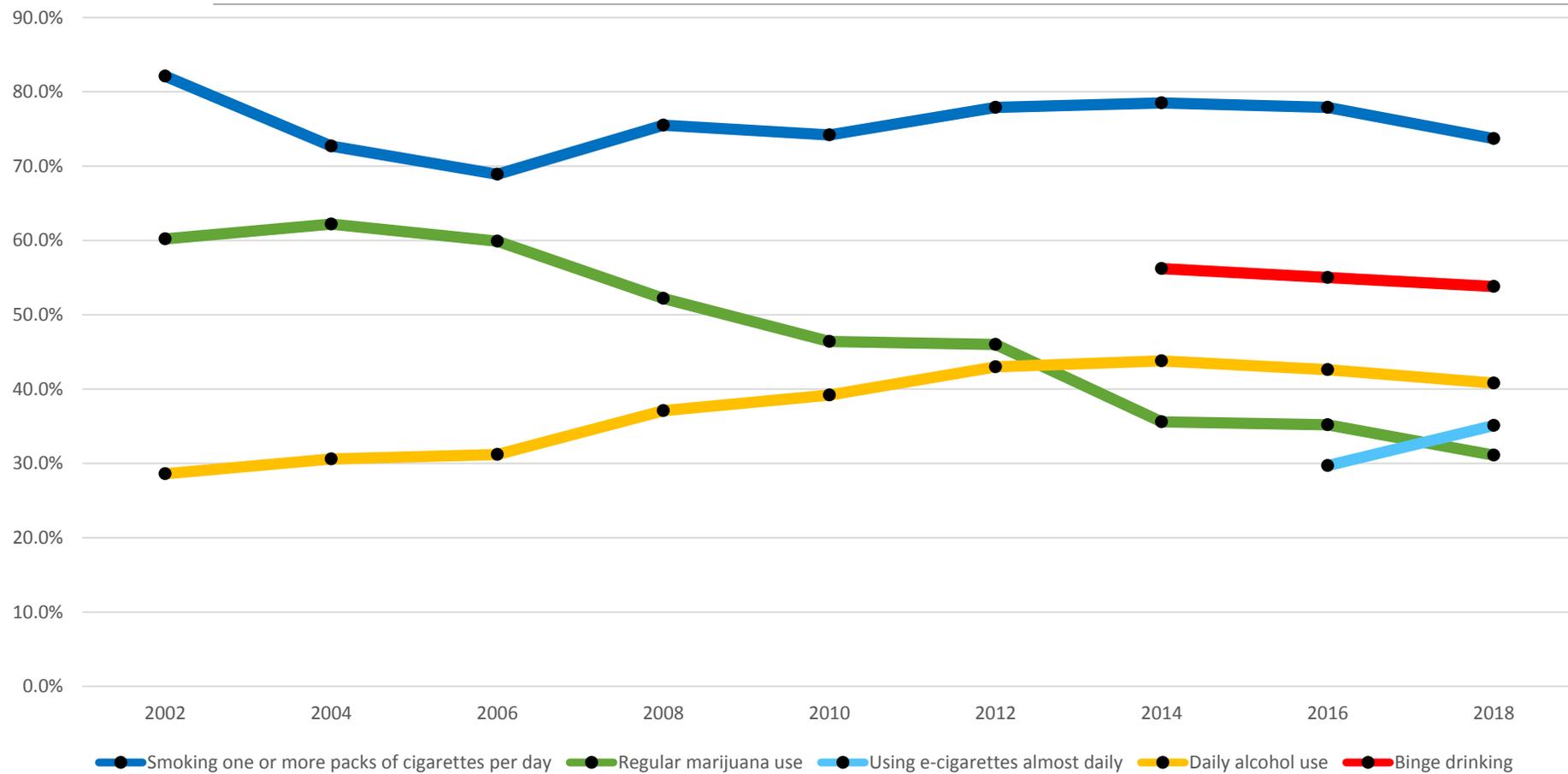


Perceived access to substances

- Alcohol is considered hard to get by fewest number of youth
- 2014 – first year cigarettes were reported harder to get than marijuana
- Significant increases among all drugs except for marijuana



Perception of great risk of harm from using...

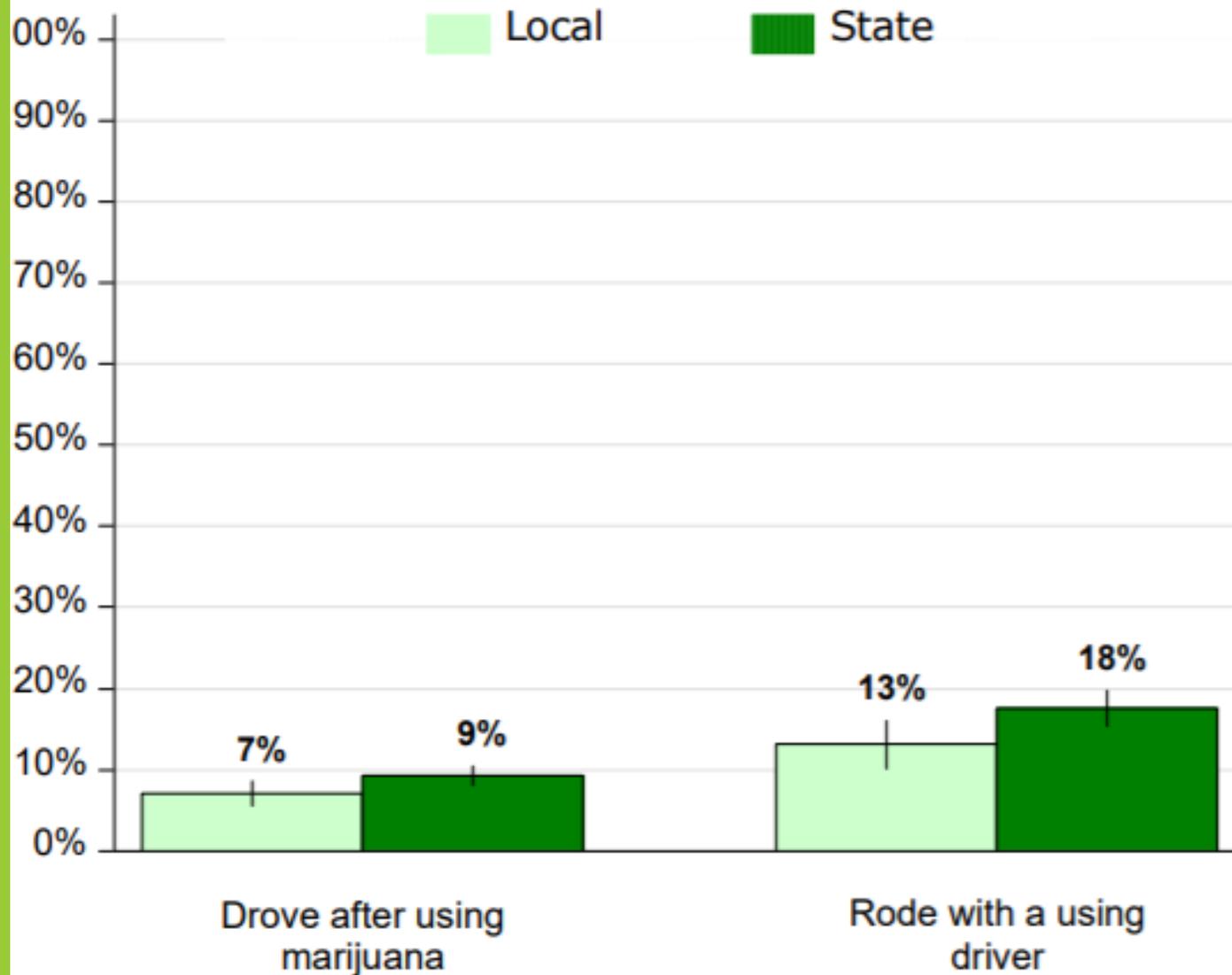


- Cigarettes remains high and stable
- Regularly using marijuana has declined since 2002
- Daily alcohol use has been flat since 2014

Marijuana Use and Driving/Riding Grade 10, 2018

Driving or riding high

- Higher when compared to driving drunk or with someone who has been drinking (Alcohol rates have been decreasing since 2002)



Vapor products and marijuana



Devices are often interchangeable with THC liquid or cartridges.



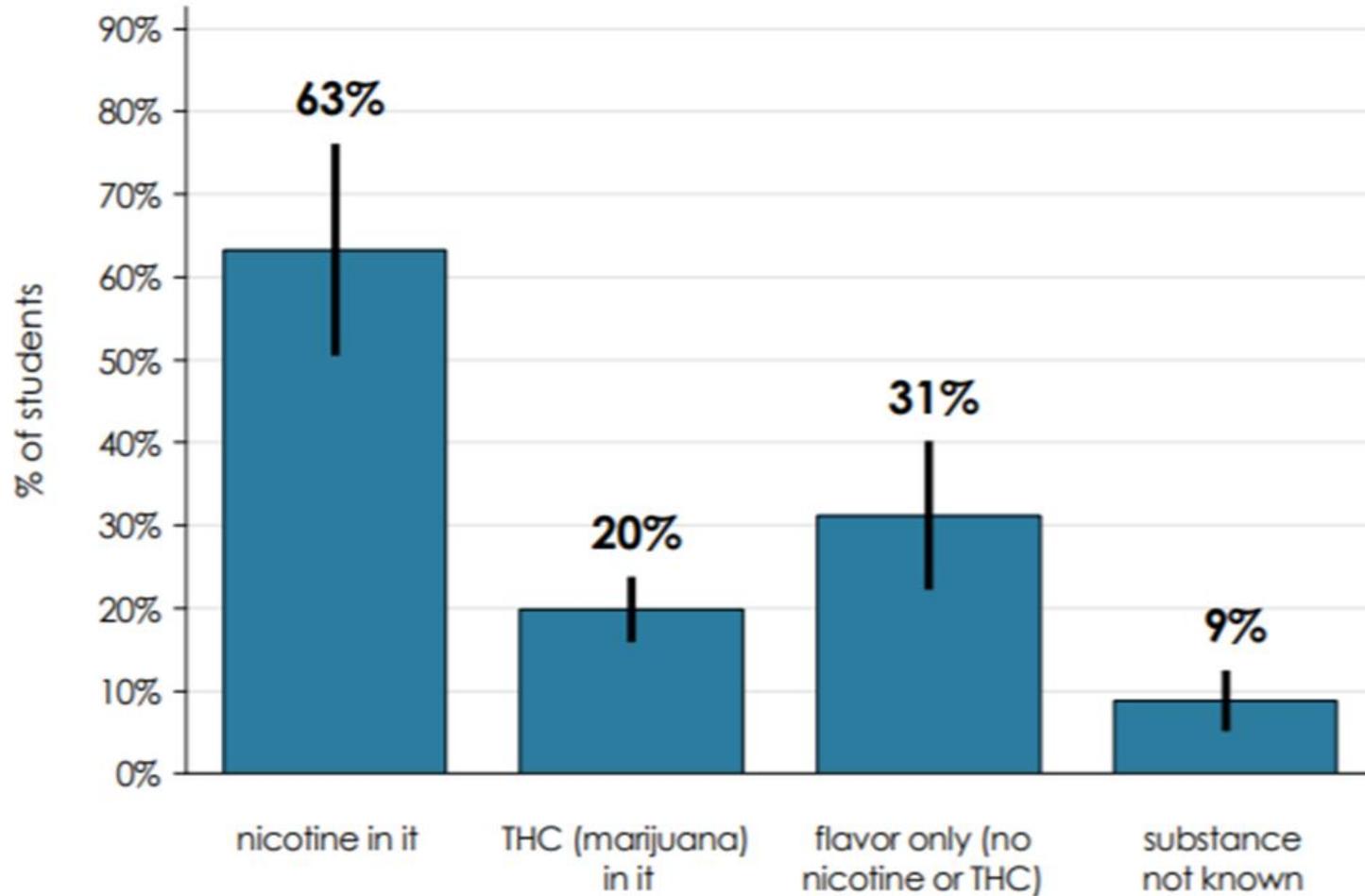
A [national survey of teens](#) found that about 6 percent of those who had ever vaped reported vaping marijuana.



Vaping THC produces little to no noticeable smell compared to smoking marijuana. Teens and young adults can use marijuana without being detected.



Concentrations of THC are often much higher when vaping than when smoking marijuana, which means greater exposure to the drug's mind altering and addictive ingredient

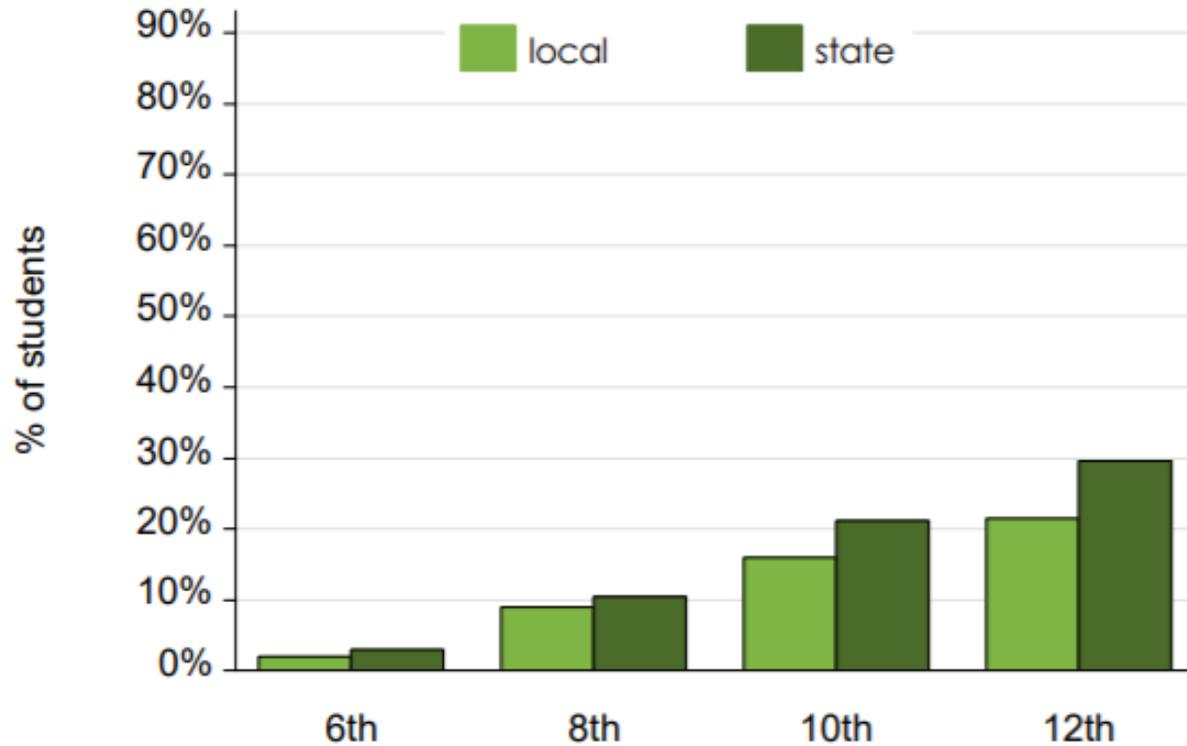


*Students can select more than one type of substance

Substance “vaped” among current vapor product users, *grade 10*

- Increase in use of nicotine 2016-2018
- Significant reduction in THC in 8th & 10th grades
- Reduction in flavor only among 10th graders

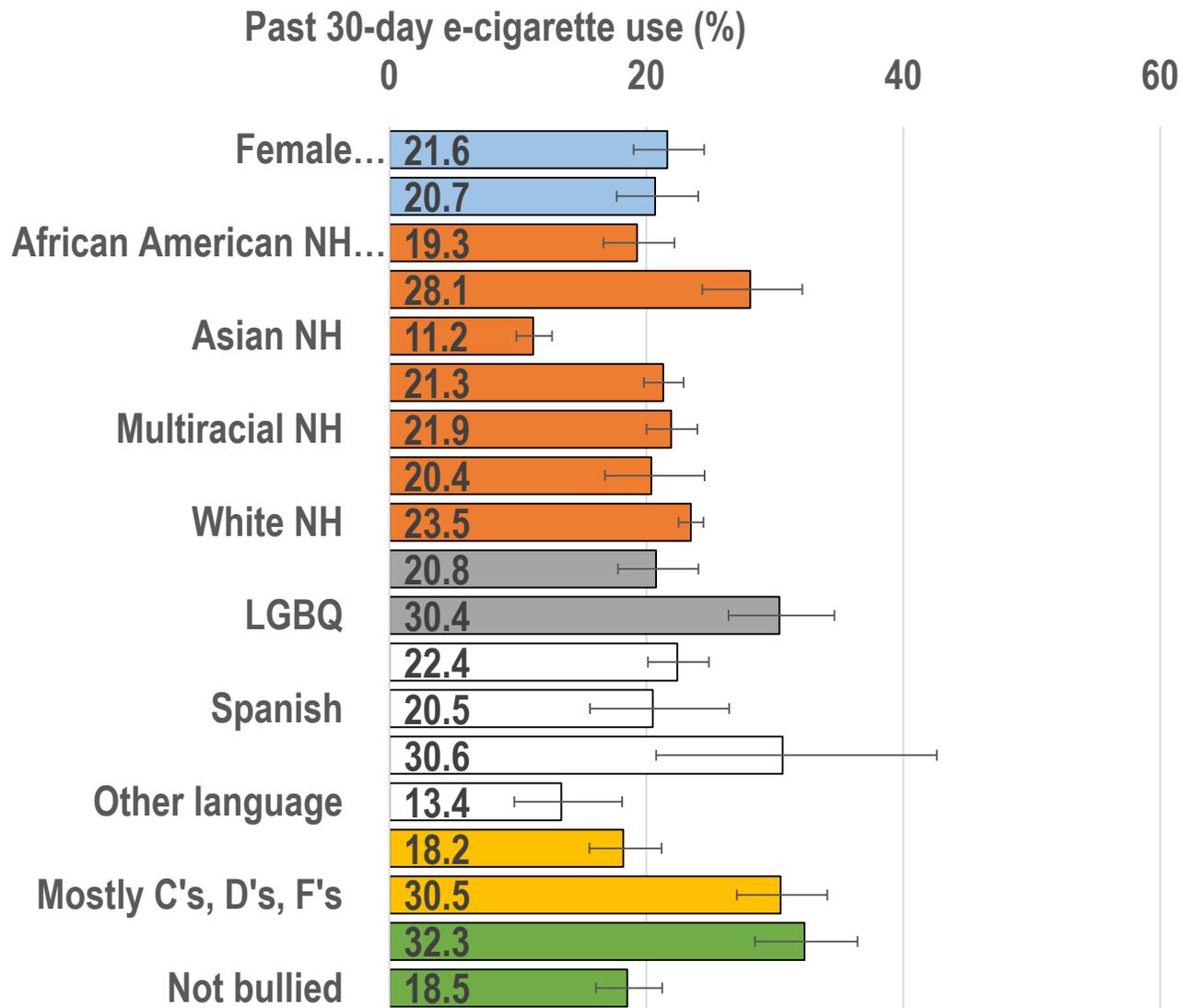
Current (past 30-day) vapor product use compared to the state, all grades



Prevalence	6th	8th	10th	12th
local	2% ±1	9% ±2	16% ±3	22% ±5
state	3% ±1	10% ±1	21% ±3	30% ±3

E-cigarette use by grade

- E-cig/vapor product use is skyrocketing
- Popularity of JUUL is major contributing factor



E-cigarette use by demographic

High rates among:

- American Indian/Alaska Native
- LGBQ
- Those who got lower grades
- Those who were bullied

Key points

Overall, substance use is down and declining among Washington State youth, except e-cigarettes/vaping and marijuana use.

E-cigarette use increased dramatically among 8th, 10th and 12th grade students between 2016 and 2018 (67% increase among 10th grade students).

Marijuana use has been stable and highly prevalent since 2002.

Beginning in 2014, more 10th grade students reported cigarettes were very hard to get than reported marijuana was very hard to get.

As of 2018, the prevalence of perceiving great risk of harm from regular marijuana use is significantly lower than that of e-cigarette use.