

State Epidemiological Outcomes Workgroup

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MAUI COUNTY YOUTH MARIJUANA USE

DID YOU KNOW?

Marijuana has long term effects on developing brains. One large-scale prospective study found that participants who used cannabis heavily in their teens and continued through adulthood showed a significant (8 point) drop in IQ between the ages of 13 and 38. (For context, a loss of 8 IQ points could drop a person of average intelligence into the lowest third of the intelligence range).³

48.6%

of youth in the U.S. in 2010 perceived marijuana to be "fairly easy" or "very easy" to obtain²

Hawaii 2012:

1,056

youth were admitted to a substance abuse treatment center for marijuana.⁴

1 in 8

High school seniors in the U.S. reported driving after smoking marijuana within 2 weeks prior to taking the 2011 Monitoring the Future Survey.⁵

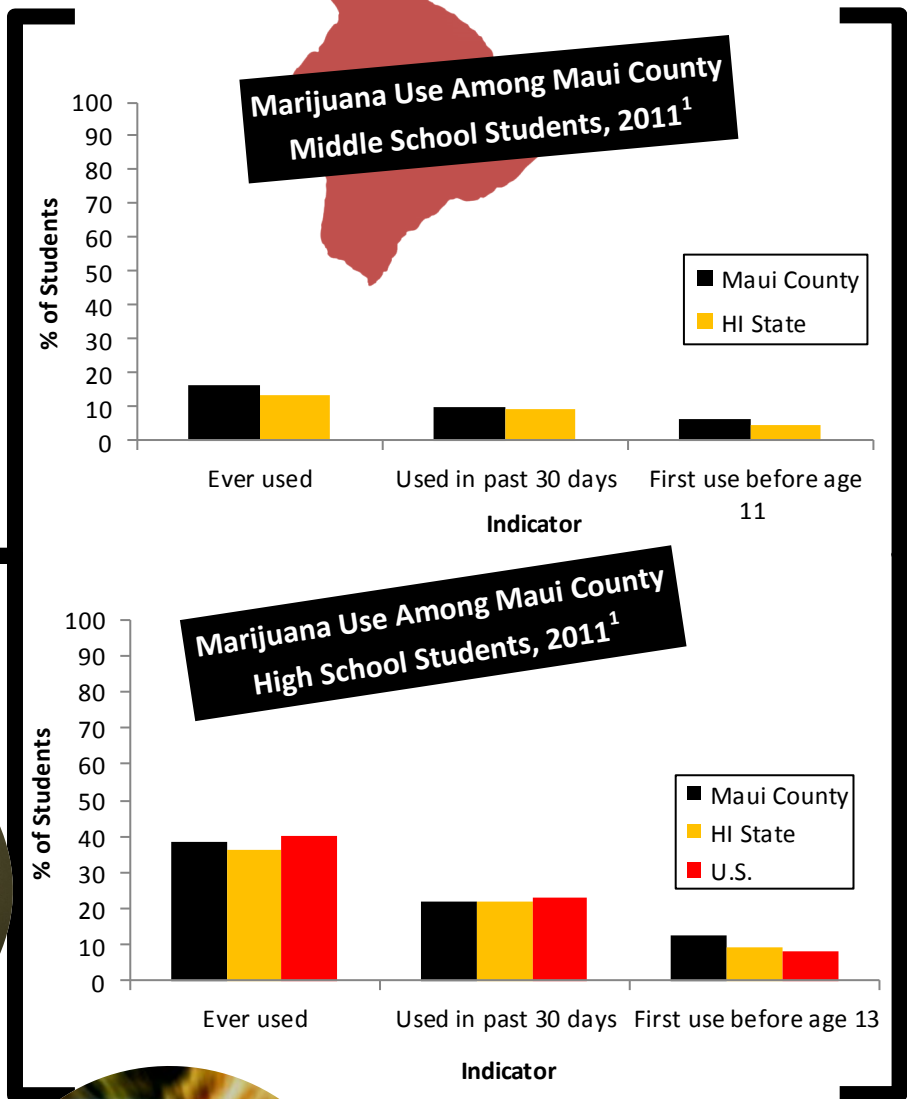
DRUGGED DRIVING

All 50 states now have drugged driving laws. In Hawaii, anyone found to drive under the influence of any drug may be charged with driving under the influence of an intoxicant.⁶

References:

- ¹ Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, State of Hawaii, Hawaii School Health Survey: Youth Risk Behavior Survey Module. (Substance Use by School Type and Indicator, by State and County, by Gender, Grade Level, and DOH Race-Ethnicity, for the Year 2011).
- ² Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings*, NSDUH Series H-41, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-4658. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011.
- ³ National Institute on Drug Abuse. Marijuana's Lasting Effects on the Brain. (2013). *Messages from the Director*, March, 2013.
- ⁴ Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2013.
- ⁵ Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President. (2012). Reducing drugged driving and protecting public health and safety [Factsheet]. December 2012.
- ⁶ Hawaii Revised Statutes § 291E-61

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COMBATTING MYTHS

Historically, decreases in perceived risk parallel increases in marijuana use, vice versa. The percentage of youth aged 12 to 17 perceiving great risk in smoking marijuana once a month decreased from 34.5% in 2007 to 30.1% in 2010. Not surprisingly, the prevalence of past month marijuana use among youth increased between 2008 (6.7%) and 2010 (7.4%).² Legalizing recreational or medical use of marijuana may decrease the perception of risks associated with marijuana use among youth.³

"Marijuana is perceived to be a relatively benign drug- that is not addictive (which it is) or that is does not pose a threat to the user's health or brain (which it does)"

- Director of the NIDA³



MIDDLE SCHOOL- 2011

	Honolulu County % (95% CI)	Maui County % (95% CI)	Kauai County % (95% CI)	Hawaii County % (95% CI)	HI State % (95% CI)	United States % (95% CI)
Marijuana ever	11 (7.6 - 14.5)	16.5 (13.2 - 19.8)	11.8 (9.1 - 14.5)	20.9 (17.9 - 24.0)	13.2 (10.9 - 15.4)	N/A N/A
Marijuana in past 30 days	8.5 (6.1 - 10.9)	10.1 (7.6 - 12.5)	7.6 (5.3 - 9.9)	13.5 (11.0 - 16.0)	9.3 (7.7 - 11.0)	N/A N/A
Marijuana, first use before age 11	3.8 (1.9 - 5.7)	6.5 (4.4 - 8.6)	3.1 (2.1 - 4.1)	8.1 (6.2 - 10.1)	4.7 (3.5 - 5.9)	N/A N/A

HIGH SCHOOL- 2011

	Honolulu County % (95% CI)	Maui County % (95% CI)	Kauai County % (95% CI)	Hawaii County % (95% CI)	HI State % (95% CI)	United States % (95% CI)
Marijuana ever	32.4 (28.1 - 36.8)	38.2 (33.8 - 42.5)	40.8 (35.3 - 46.4)	N/A	36.3 (33.3 - 39.2)	39.9 (37.8 - 42.1)
Marijuana in past 30 days	19.1 (15.2 - 22.9)	21.9 (18.6 - 25.2)	23.4 (19.3 - 27.6)	N/A	21.9 (19.3 - 24.5)	23.1 (21.5 - 24.7)
Marijuana, first use before age 13	6.7 (5.2 - 8.1)	12.3 (9.6 - 15.1)	16.4 (12.6 - 20.3)	N/A	9.5 (8.2 - 10.8)	8.1 (7.3 - 9.0)