

## **ADAI INTRAMURAL CANNABIS STUDIES**

**“We don’t speak English at home”: Immigration, acculturation, and cannabis use among WA state youth.** (Bia Carlini, Jason Williams) This project explores current cannabis use among ethnic groups further distinguished by language spoken at home (English vs. non-English). Language spoken at home is a proxy for family acculturation. Low acculturation has been associated with lower prevalence of high-risk behaviors such as substance use. Data from multiple survey years and school grades will be pulled together to explore cannabis and tobacco use (last 30 days) among students who report not speaking English at home, according to race and ethnicity. The goal of this analysis is not to estimate prevalence of these behaviors but explore differences within groups and identify priorities for education and prevention. Data analyzed is from WA Healthy Youth Survey; completion anticipated by June 2021

**Being specific: Cannabis and tobacco use among youth of diverse sexual and gender identities in WA State.** (Bia Carlini, Jason Williams) This project analyzes sexual and gender variables that so far have been presented in aggregate form, possibly blurring important differences among adolescents with diverse gender and sexual identities. Data from multiple survey years and school grades will be analyzed together to allow for sample sizes big enough to explore cannabis and tobacco use (last 30 days) among specific sexual/gender minorities’ identities. The goal of this analysis is not to estimate prevalence of these behaviors but explore differences within groups and identify priorities for education and prevention. Data analyzed is from WA Healthy Youth Survey; completion anticipated by June 2021.

**Co-use of tobacco and cannabis – an analysis of national survey data.** (Gillian Schauer, Bia Carlini) Cannabis users have a very high prevalence of tobacco use. This study uses data from a nationally representative survey (NSDUH) to analyze more than 12 thousand current marijuana users 18 years and older and compare those who use tobacco with those who do not. The last study of this nature was published in 2014, and state and national policies have changed considerably since then. The study is almost complete; completion expected by March 2021.

**Cannabis Industry marketing violations in WA: an analysis of public records** (Bia Carlini, Sharon Garrett, Caislin Firth, Ilana Pinsky). This study examines public records of WA cannabis industry marketing and advertisement violations issued by WSLCB from 2014 - 2019. Records were analyzed to determine the most frequent types of marketing/advertisement violations, who identified them, and whether types of violations varied in content and nature depending on how they were identified. The larger goal of this study is to foster our understanding of cannabis industry behavior in circumventing rules to promote their businesses, and the role of regulatory agencies, citizens, and community organizations in curbing such practices to protect public safety and health. This study is complete and a manuscript has been submitted for publication to a scientific journal.

**Plant or no-plant? Use of cannabis plant and manufactured products among callers seeking help from WA Poison Center.** (Bia Carlini, Caislin Firth)

Unintentional exposure of cannabis among children, particularly edibles, have been increasingly reported to Poison Centers around the country and have garnered attention from clinicians, researchers and media. Less is known about calls to the Poison Center by individuals of 13 years of age and older who intentionally consumed cannabis. This project used data from the WA Poison Center between 2017-2020 to determine the products more often used in these events, the demographics of callers, and medical outcomes. The study has been concluded and a brief report can be found on the ADAI website [Learn About Marijuana](#).

**“I don’t do drugs, just weed”- Cannabis-only vs. cannabis and other drugs use – an analysis of a national survey data.** (Bia Carlini, Gillian Schauer) No studies have used nationally representative data to assess the prevalence, correlates and trends of current marijuana use without co-use of other substances. Given the pervasive rhetoric that a sizeable portion of cannabis users may have used cannabis as a way to quit “harder” drugs, this knowledge is critical to inform policies and treatment approaches. This project used data from a nationally representative survey (NSDUH) and analyzed data from more than 12 thousand current marijuana users 18 years and older. The study is complete; ADAI is preparing a manuscript to be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal for publication.