

Marijuana Use in Nevada

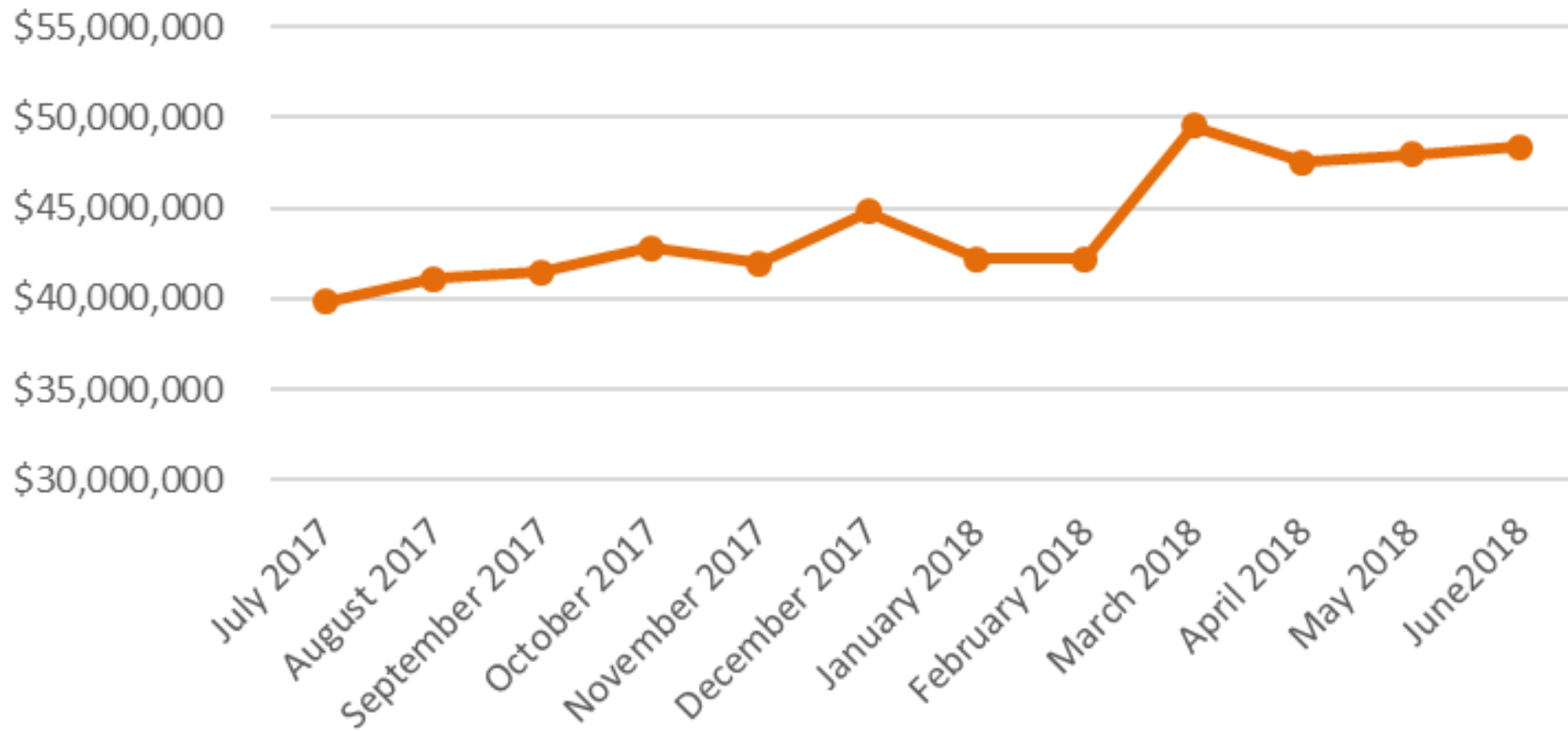
Southern Nevada Health District
Public Health Advisory Board Meeting
October 8, 2018

Nevada and Recreational Marijuana

- 21 and older can use and possess
- July 1, 2017 recreational Marijuana available
- Not allowed to use any form in public but legislation to change that is expected.
- Only legal place to use currently is in a private residence.
- The Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act only deals with the “smoking of tobacco”
- Secondhand marijuana smoke exposure issues similar to SHS
- Can legally possess up to 1 oz or 1/8 oz of concentrates
 - 28 grams in an ounce
 - average joint ½ gram of MJ
 - 1 oz of MJ can make about 60 joints



Taxable sales reported by adult-use retail stores and medical dispensaries, NV, Jul 2017-Jun 2018



Data source: State of Nevada Department of Taxation

Nevada Adult Marijuana Use

According to the 2018 Nevada Adult Tobacco Users Survey:

- Of the 571 total survey respondents, 196 (**34.3%**) reported using marijuana in the past 30 days.
- The majority of marijuana users reported their first use of marijuana occurred between age 10 and age 17 (**64.2%**).
- The most common method of use for marijuana was smoking (**89.8%**)
- According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Nevada's adult Marijuana use is reported at (**13%**).

Marijuana Past 30 Day Use Methods

Use Methods, past 30 days**

Smoke it (i.e., in a joint, bong, pipe, or blunt)	89.8%
Eat it (i.e., in brownies, cakes, cookies, or candy)	27.6%
Dab it (i.e., using waxes or concentrates)	18.9%
Vaporize it (i.e., in an e-cigarette-like vaporizer or another vaporizing device)	14.3%
Drink it (i.e., in tea, cola, or alcohol)	6.6%
Use it some other way	1.5%

***Respondents could select multiple answers, therefore total percentage exceeds 100%*

High School Marijuana Use

According to the 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey:

- **19.5%** of Nevada high school students surveyed reported using marijuana in during the 30 days before the survey.
 - **Clark Co: 18.4%**
 - **Washoe Co: 23.2%**
 - **USA: 19.8%**
- **20.5%** of high school students surveyed rode in a car or other vehicle during 30 days before the survey driven by someone who had been using marijuana
 - **Clark Co: 19.6%**
 - **Washoe Co: 24.6%**
 - **USA: N/A**
- **12%** of high school students surveyed drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey when they had been using marijuana
 - **Clark Co: 11.7%**
 - **USA: 13%**
 - **Washoe Co: 12.7%**

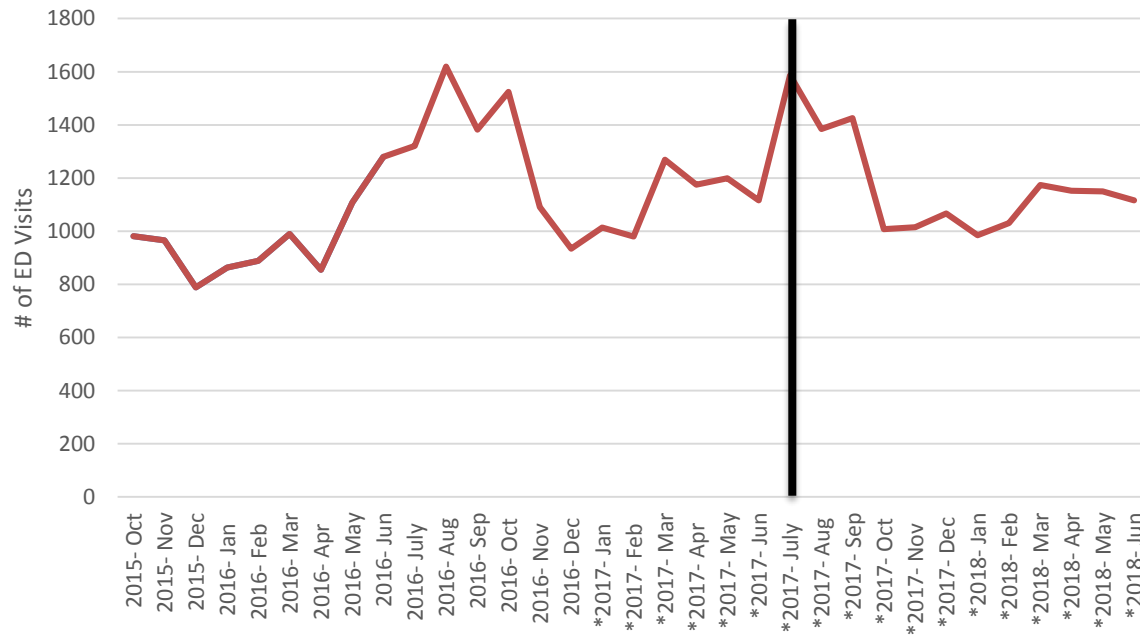
Nevada 2015-2017 Marijuana Emergency Dept Data

YEAR	2015	2016	2017
Total NV Emergency Dept. (ED) Visits	979,771	1,012,726	1,048,961
Marijuana ED Visits	11,099	14,595	14,252
Marijuana ED Percent of Total	1.13 %	1.44 %	1.36 %

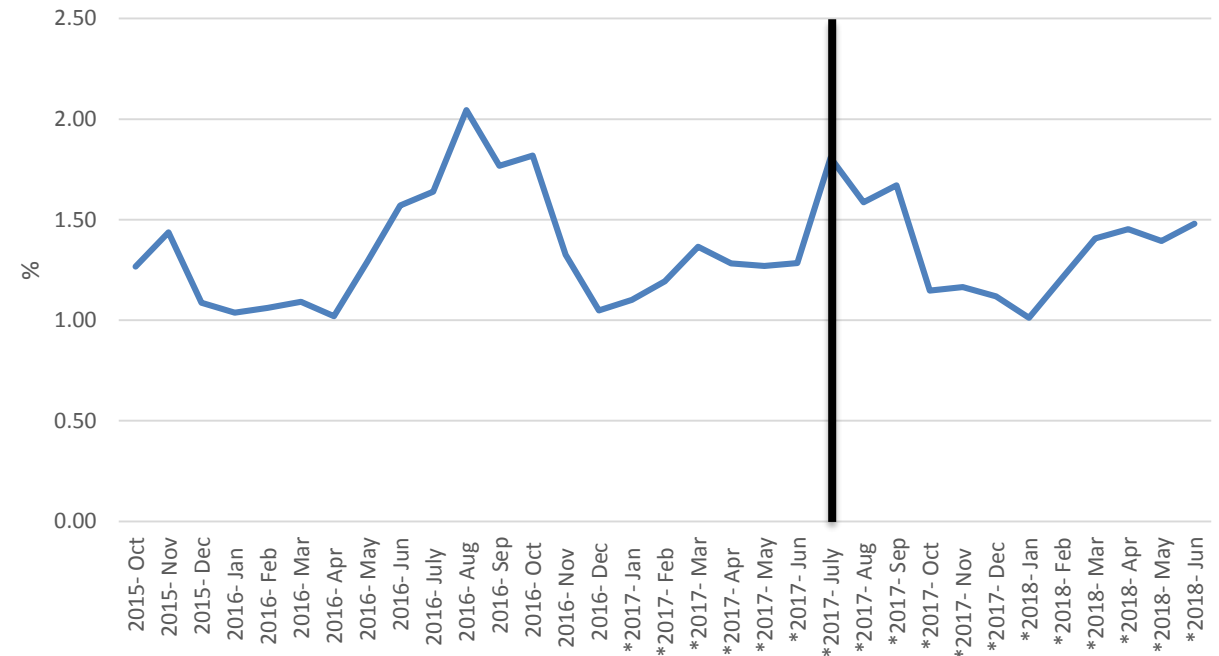
From UNLV Dr. Jay Shen Analysis of Nevada Hospital Data.

Nevada 2015-2017 Marijuana Emergency Dept Data

Number of marijuana related ED visits, NV,
Oct 2015 - Jun 2018



Percent of marijuana related ED visits, NV,
Oct 2015 - Jun 2018



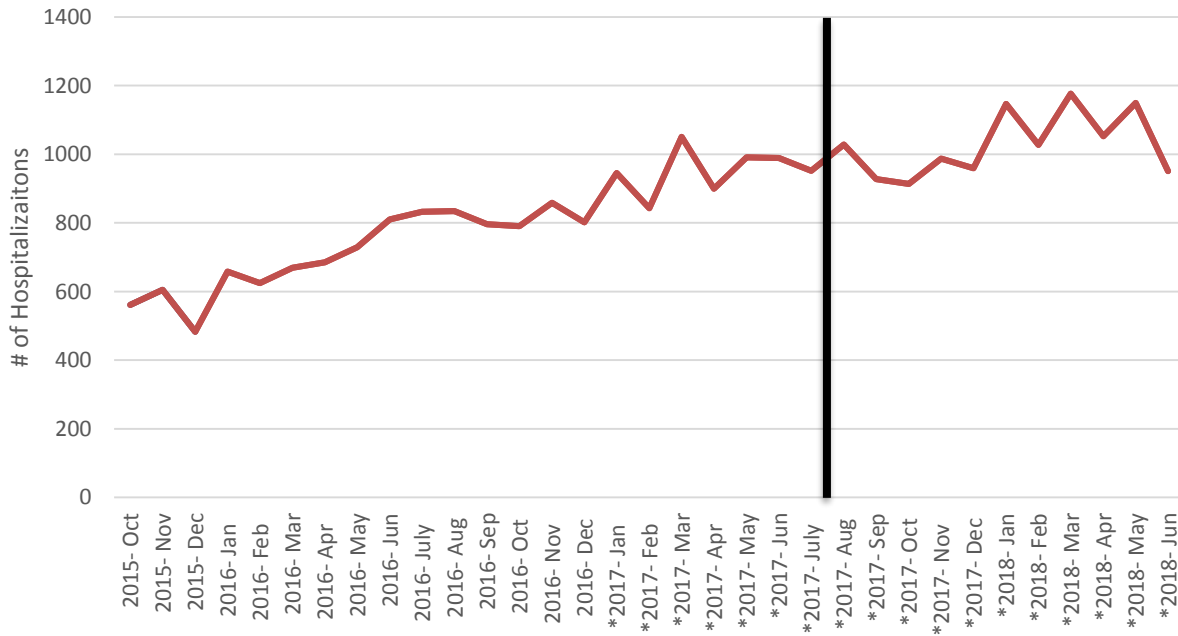
Data source: CHIA hospital discharge data - ED

“Marijuana related” is defined as having a ICD-10-CM code T40.7 (adverse effect of cannabis derivatives) or F12 (cannabis related disorders) in any diagnosis field.

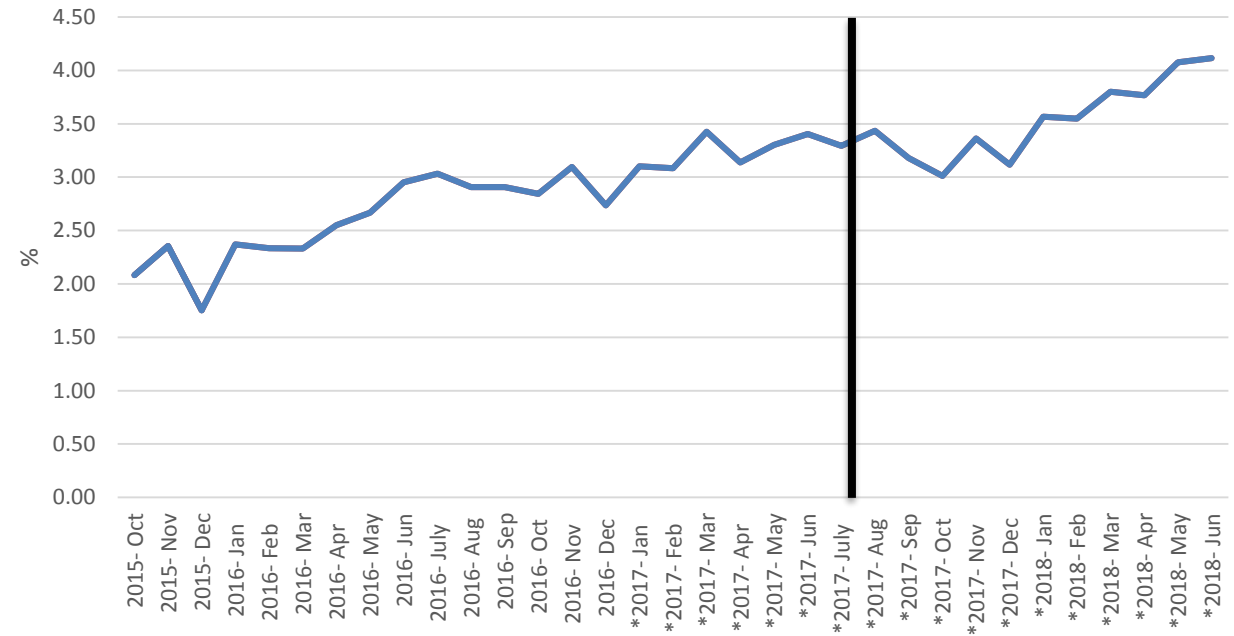
* 2017 and 2018 data are preliminary and subject to change.

Nevada Marijuana-related Hospitalization Data

Number of marijuana related hospitalizations, NV,
Oct 2015 - Jun 2018



Percent of marijuana related hospitalizations, NV,
Oct 2015 - Jun 2018



Data source: CHIA hospital discharge data - inpatient

“Marijuana related” is defined as having a ICD-10-CM code T40.7 (adverse effect of cannabis derivatives) or F12 (cannabis related disorders) in any diagnosis field.

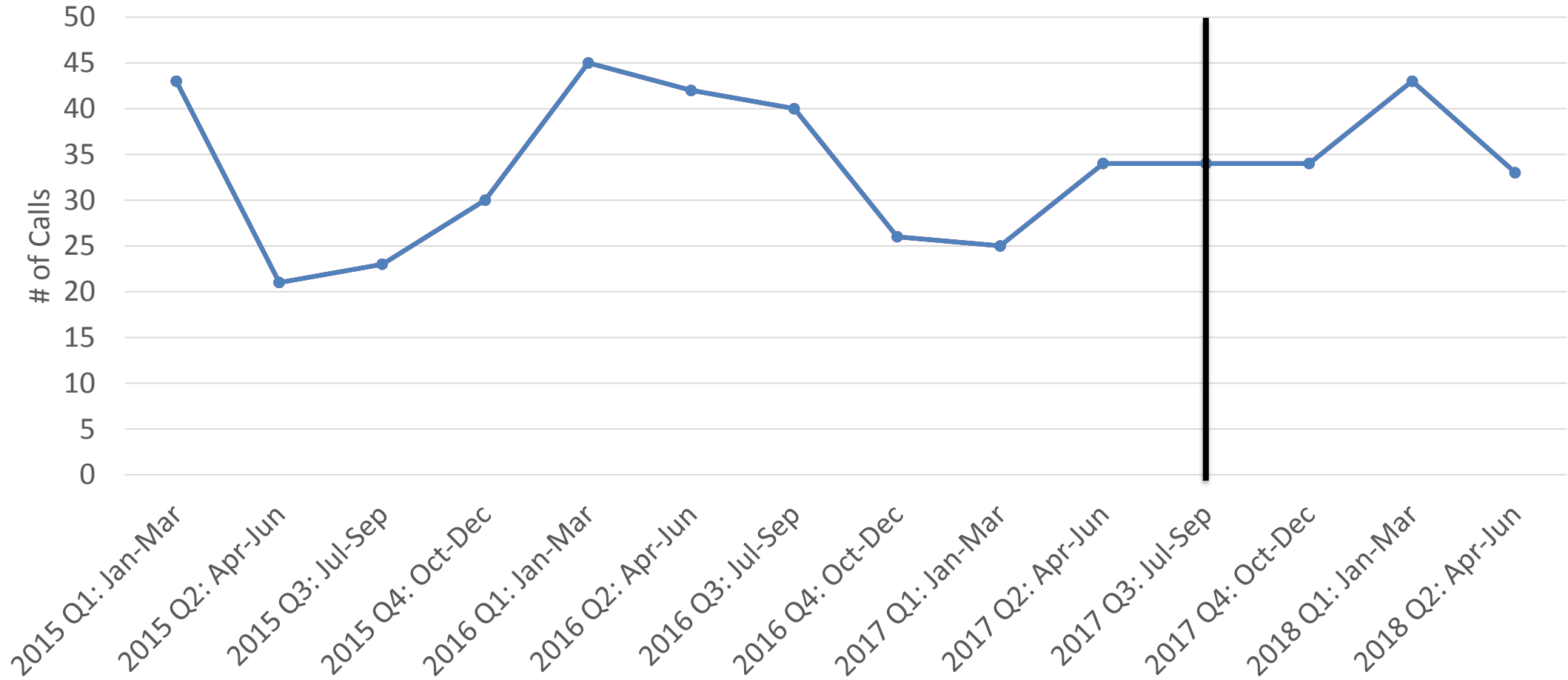
* 2017 and 2018 data are preliminary and subject to change.

Marijuana Human Exposures reported to the Nevada Poison Center, All Ages

Result Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Dried Plant	32	17	20	29	42	44	33
Concentrated Extract (oils and Tinctures)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Edibles	0	0	0	0	0	1	27
Other unknown preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	32	17	20	29	42	46	70

From Nevada Poison Center, data requested and received August 2018. Note: Marijuana specific codes beyond Dried Plant didn't evolve until late 2016. Prior to that the only marijuana related option at Poison Center was Dried Plant.

Poison control calls involving human exposures to marijuana, NV, 2015-2018



Marijuana refers to product formulation consisted of aerosol/vapor, liquid, other, plant, dried, cream/gel, solid, patch, powder, cookie, gummie or unknown

Marijuana Human Exposures reported to the Nevada Poison Center, Age 0-5

Result Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Dried Plant	4	0	3	1	9	10	3
Edibles	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other unknown preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	4	0	3	1	9	10	16

From Nevada Poison Center, data requested and received August 2018. Note: Marijuana specific codes beyond Dried Plant didn't evolve until late 2016. Prior to that the only marijuana related option at Poison Center was Dried Plant.

2017 Multi-unit Housing Property Manager (Tobacco) Survey n= 703

TENANT COMPLAINTS IN PAST YEAR	N	%
Smell of marijuana smoke from neighboring units	277	39.4%
Tenants smoking marijuana	268	38.1%
Smell of tobacco smoke from neighboring units	219	31.2%
Smell of marijuana smoke in common areas	143	20.3%
Smell of tobacco smoke in common areas	89	12.7%
Direct exposure to marijuana smoke in common areas	66	9.4%
Direct exposure to tobacco smoke in common areas	41	5.8%
Tenants vaping	22	3.1%
None of the above complaints	136	19.3%

Nevada Institute for Children's Research and Policy 2017 Property Survey Report 2017. Paid for with Tobacco Grant funding via the State of Nevada to the Southern Nevada Health District

What is SNHD currently doing to address these complaints?

- Provide clarification on existing Nevada law by explaining that the Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act passed by voters in 2006 only addresses the “smoking of tobacco” in most indoor public places.
- Provide guidance on how apartment residents can speak to their land lords or management to remedy secondhand smoke exposure.
- Provide signage and model policy language to apartment managers related to the adoption of smoke-free policies.
- Developed online smoke-free housing directory with over nearly 50,000 units available in Clark County and growing. These are apartment and condo complexes are issuing their own smoke-free policies based on our recommendations.
- Air media campaigns that urge apartment managers to adopt smoke-free policies and encouraging the public to access our online smoke-free apartment directory.

The SNHD TCP has incorporated Marijuana into education and policy initiatives through the following:

- Working with partners statewide to advocate for modification of existing tobacco laws (Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act) to limit smoking/vaping of any substance including marijuana indoors.
- Working with local businesses and organizations to adopt voluntary policy that expands on existing law such as limiting the use of electronic vapor products (a popular form of marijuana use is vaping).
- Working with healthcare providers to encourage modification of tobacco intake language to include any substance that a patient is smoking or vaping (including marijuana).
- Work with large-scale community event organizers to eliminate the smoking/vaping of any substance including marijuana industry presence at the events.

Community partnerships to address Marijuana

- Dr. Iser is a member of Gov. Sandoval's Recreational Marijuana Taskforce.
- SNHD collaborates closely with PACT coalition who works throughout southern Nevada on marijuana issues.
- SNHD has developed several funding proposal to utilize tobacco prevention strategy in addressing marijuana. Funding is pending.

Marijuana Data Limitations in Nevada

- No single source collecting data
- No continuous surveillance system
- Questions related to marijuana were inserted into survey instruments unrelated to the topic
 - Ex. Nevada Tobacco User Survey
- Marijuana-political issue
- Survey questions attempting to ascertain marijuana use may not be appropriately worded.
 - Ex. Do you smoke marijuana? (Some only vape marijuana or only eat marijuana products)

Marijuana Motor Vehicle Crashes

- Marijuana crashes are not currently captured by law enforcement.
- All law enforcement in the state of Nevada complete a “Form 5” at the scene of a crash
- In relation to intoxication, the only intoxicants that are captured are ‘Suspected Alcohol’, ‘Suspected Drugs’, and ‘Suspected Drugs and Alcohol’.
- In a future version of the form 5 under development, suspected marijuana will be added as a data element.
- Additional limitations to the data collected on Form 5 are as follows:
 - Intoxication is only suspected, based upon Law Enforcement’s assessment at the scene. Any actual biological testing only occurs 100% of the time in fatal cases
 - Testing often STOPS if a road user tests positive for alcohol. This means that if they were intoxicated on a number of drugs (including marijuana) in addition to the alcohol, it is not captured.

Marijuana Motor Vehicle Crashes

Ideas for capture of Marijuana motor vehicle data:

- Some requirement for testing to continue past positive alcohol tests to capture those impaired on multiple substances
 - Potential state law
- Maybe in future years leverage marijuana tax funds to support testing of suspected impaired drivers
- Require alcohol/drug testing for injured road users at trauma centers and ER's

What is needed to tackle the issue ?

- A sustainable funding stream to achieve the following:
- Develop a centralized marijuana data collection and repository system to capture health and injury related data.
- Develop a statewide, coordinated marijuana use prevention program using evidenced-based public health practices.
- Modernize clean-indoor air laws to include any smoked substance.

What could SNHD do with funding ?

- Develop mass media campaigns aimed at priority populations.
- Build, launch, and maintain a marijuana education website that is culturally and linguistically created for the teen audience.
- Create and maintain social networking pages to reach youth.
- Identify and train youth leaders on a variety of marijuana issues. Youth leaders will share and disseminate education in schools, at community events and via social networking sites.

What could SNHD do with funding ?

- Develop and promote an online youth educational module that includes topics on a variety of marijuana issues including myths, edibles, laws, etc. Youth leaders mentioned previously will promote the educational module among their peers through a variety of methods including social media.
- Maintain, update and expand the multi-unit housing section of program website with educational information for managers and tenants as well as searchable marijuana-free housing directory.
- Convene a local marijuana advisory committee to include experts and stakeholders to foster coordination and collaboration.
- Incorporate marijuana use and secondhand smoke exposure into survey instruments.