

Alaska and Vermont). Our outcome variable marijuana use was defined as self-report of any use while pregnant. Our primary explanatory variable age was dichotomized as <25 years old (AYA) or ≥25 years old. Demographic characteristics included in the analyses were race, parity, and socioeconomic status (SES). Since income was inconsistently reported, insurance status (public vs. private) was used as a proxy for SES. The prevalence rate (PR) of marijuana use during pregnancy and the prevalence ratios (PRRs) of marijuana use between age groups were estimated using descriptive statistics. Logistic regression analyses were conducted to adjust for demographic characteristics and adjusted odds ratios (aORs) were calculated. A weighting variable was used to account for complex survey design.

**Results:** Prevalence of marijuana use among pregnant AYA was consistently higher than among women ≥25 in all three states (Vermont, AYA PR=10.03; 25+=4.03; Hawaii, AYA=4.62; 25+=2.98; Alaska, AYA=10.2, 25+=4.94). Adolescents and young adult mothers are more likely to use marijuana during pregnancy compared to older mothers across each state (Vermont, PRR[CI]=2.44[1.91,2.97], Hawaii, PRR[CI]=1.55[1.2,1.9], Alaska, PRR[CI]=2.07[1.5,2.64]). After controlling for demographic characteristics, logistic regression analyses revealed mixed results. Age<25 (AYA) was associated with greater marijuana use in Vermont and Alaska (Vermont, aOR=1.74[p=0.003]; Hawaii aOR=0.88[p=0.61]; Alaska aOR=2.24[p=0.001]). Across all three states women with low SES were more likely to use marijuana during pregnancy (Vermont, aOR=2.64[p<0.05]; Hawaii, aOR=2.63[p<0.05], Alaska aOR=2.38 [p<0.05]).

**Conclusions:** One in twenty women in this study population used marijuana during pregnancy. A higher proportion of AYA mothers reported using marijuana during pregnancy compared to older mothers. In some states, low socioeconomic status and younger age are independent risk factors for marijuana use in pregnancy. Given the variability of results across states and geographic regions and that only a few states who participate in PRAMS asked about marijuana use, this study highlights the need for further research to more thoroughly understand the burden and implications for marijuana use during adolescent and young adult pregnancy.

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#### DOES DOING THE RIGHT THING PAY? COMPARING YOUTHS WHO ABSTAIN FROM RISK BEHAVIORS TO THEIR RISK-TAKING PEERS

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**Purpose:** To assess whether young people not engaging in risk behaviors do better than their risk-taking peers.

**Methods:** Data were drawn from the GenerationFree study, a cross-sectional in-school survey including 5179 youths aged 15–24. Six risk behaviors were studied: smoking, alcohol misuse, cannabis use, use of other illegal drugs, violent behavior and antisocial behavior. A score obtained after adding the behaviors permitted to divide the subjects into Abstainers (score=0; N=1920) and Risk-takers (score>0; N=3259). Groups were compared on personal, familial, academic characteristics. All variables significant at the bivariate level were included in a logistic regression using

Risk-takers as the reference category. Results are given as adjusted Odds Ratios (aOR) with 95% confidence interval.

**Results:** At the bivariate level, Abstainers were significantly more likely to be female, younger, living in an intact family and having a better relationship with their parents, a more positive life attitude, attending high-school and being above average students, not Swiss-born, reporting better emotional wellbeing, and to declare an average of higher socioeconomic status. They were also less likely to be sensation-seekers, to be popular, or to make friends easily. At the multivariate level, compared with Risk-takers, Abstainers were more likely to be female (aOR: 1.61 [1.40:1.84]), younger (aOR: 0.94 [0.90:0.99]), not Swiss-born (aOR: 1.60 [1.30:1.98]), have a better relationship with their mother (aOR: 1.09 [1.04:1.13]), a more positive life attitude (aOR: 1.04 [1.02:1.05]), a better emotional wellbeing (AoR: 1.22 [1.02:1.47]), be in high-school (aOR: 1.79 [1.55:2.06]) and be an above average student (aOR: 1.44 [1.24:1.66]). However, they were less likely to be sensation-seekers (aOR: 0.69 [0.63:0.76]), to be popular (aOR: 0.60 [0.51:0.80]) and to make friends easily (aOR: 0.57 [0.42:0.77]).

**Conclusions:** Not engaging in risk behaviors is positively associated to family cohesion and academic success. However, not getting into trouble has the downside to be less popular among peers and to have more difficulties in making friends. Given the importance of peer approval at adolescence, it may be a source of anxiety. Longitudinal follow-up of these youths is warranted to assess whether they will continue to abstain from these behaviors or simply will engage in them later than their peers.

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#### A FACEBOOK GROUP TO SUPPORT HEALTHY CHOICES INVOLVING SUBSTANCE USE FOLLOWING A HIGH SCHOOL MOTIVATIONAL SPEAKER: RESULTS FROM A MIXED METHODS PILOT STUDY

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**Purpose:** Three-fourths of U.S. adolescents report ever having used an addictive substance by 12th grade, making substance use a top cause of morbidity and mortality during adolescence. Motivational speakers frequently come to high schools to discuss the risks of substance use with students, but the impact from such talks may fade without efforts to further engage students. Social media-based interventions targeting adolescent health-risk behaviors have gained considerable attention in recent years and may be a way to keep messages alive. The purpose of this mixed methods pilot study was to evaluate the feasibility and acceptability of a Facebook support group for high school students wanting to make healthy choices with regards to substance use following a motivational talk by Chris Herren, a former NBA player whose career and life were negatively impacted by addiction.

**Methods:** The purpose of the 8-week Facebook group was to share information and facilitate discussion about substance use, healthy lifestyles, managing pressure, and good decision-making following Herren's talk. Students (n=22, 77% female, 27% youth of color,