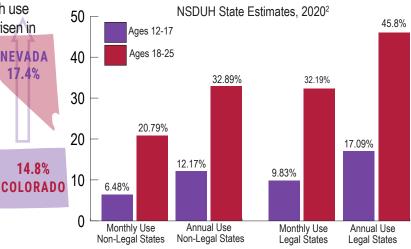
YOUTH MARIJUANA USE

14.8%

MARIJUANA USE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN "LEGAL" STATES IS ALARMINGLY HIGH, AND RISING

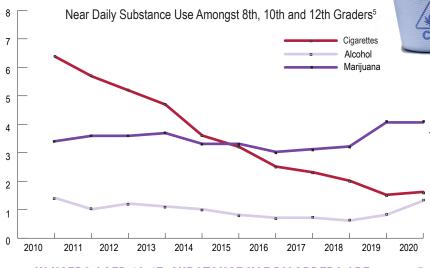


In Colorado, past month marijuana use among those aged 15 or younger has increased 14.8% since 2017.3



IN "LEGAL" STATES, MARIJUANA **COMPANIES TARGET YOUTH**

Marijuana companies specifically target young people through many means including via advertisements on social media. Youth who are exposed to marijuana marketing on social media are five times more likely to use marijuana.4



and profit from products that resemble candy cola and come in packaging and flavors that appeal to youth.

Companies market

YOUNG PEOPLE USE MORE POTENT MARIJUANA, MORE OFTEN

THC potency is rapidly increasing and high potency THC is associated with "significant increases" in addiction and mental health disorders.6

Nearly 9.6 million young people aged 12-25 used marijuana in the past month (2019). Past month use is indicative of frequent use.7

IN USERS AGED 12-17, SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS ARE

IN MARIJUANA USERS THAN USERS OF NICOTINE, ALCOHOL, AND. EVEN PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSERS.



NI

One study found cases of Cannabis Use Disorder in young people in "legal" states grew 25% following legalization.8

MARIJUANA USE IS HARMFUL TO DEVELOPING BRAINS AND YOUTH USE INCREASES THE RISK OF NEGATIVE OUTCOMES

One study discovered changes in gray matter volume in young marijuana users, indicating marijuana use may impact the way the adolescent brain develops.10

Adolescent marijuana use is associated with an increased risk for depression, suicide, and psychosis. Risk increases as use increases.11



A 2021 longitudinal study found that youth who initiated marijuana use before age 15 were at a greater risk of short and long-term memory deficits.12

Chronic marijuana use is associated with cognitive impairment, worsened academic performance, and reduced educational attainment.13



ENDNOTES

- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2020). National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2019, Comparison of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 Population Percentages (Table 2). vtv
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2020). National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2019, Comparison of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 Population Percentages (Table 2). https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt32806/2019NSDUHsaeShortTermCHG/2019NSDUH
- 3. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE). Monitoring Health Concerns Related to Marijuana in Colorado (2021). https://marijuanahealthinfo.colorado.gov/reports-and-summaries
- 4. Trangenstein, P. J., Whitehill, J. M., Jenkins, M. C., Jernigan, D. H., & Moreno, M. A. (2019). Active cannabis marketing and adolescent past-year cannabis use. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 204, 107548. https://doi.org/10.1016/j. drugalcdep.2019.107548
- 5. National Institutes on Drug Abuse. Monitoring the Future Survey, 2020 (Dec. 17, 2020). https://www.drugabuse.gov/drug-topics/trends-statistics/monitoring-future
- 6. Hines LA, Freeman TP, Gage SH, et al. Association of High-Potency Cannabis Use With Mental Health and Substance Use in Adolescence. JAMA Psychiatry. 2020;77(10):1044–1051. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2020.1035
- 7. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2020). Results from the 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed tables. Rockville, MD: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Retrieved from https://www.samhsa.gov/data
- Cerdá, M., Mauro, C., Hamilton, A., Levy, N. S., Santaella-Tenorio, J., Hasin, D., Wall, M. M., Keyes, K. M., & Martins, S. S. (2020). Association between recreational marijuana legalization in the United States and changes in marijuana use and cannabis use disorder from 2008 to 2016. JAMA Psychiatry, 77(2), 165. https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2019.3254
- 9. Volkow ND, Han B, Einstein EB, Compton WM. Prevalence of Substance Use Disorders by Time Since First Substance Use Among Young People in the US. JAMA Pediatr. Published online March 29, 2021. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2020.6981
- 10. Orr, C., Spechler, P., Cao, Z., Albaugh, M., Chaarani, B., Mackey, S., D'Souza, D., ...Garavan, H. (2019). Grey matter volume differences associated with extremely low levels of cannabis use in adolescence. Journal of Neuroscience, 39(10), 1817–1827. https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.3375-17.2018
- 11. Willford, Jennifer A., Goldschmidt, Lidush, De Genna, Natacha M., Day, Nancy L., Richardson, Gale A. A longitudinal study of the impact of marijuana on adult memory function: Prenatal, adolescent, and young adult exposures Neurotoxicology and Teratology, Volume 84, 2021,106958, ISSN 0892-0362, https://doi.org/10.1016 intt.2021.106958.
- 12. Willford, Jennifer A., Goldschmidt, Lidush, De Genna, Natacha M., Day, Nancy L., Richardson, Gale A. A longitudinal study of the impact of marijuana on adult memory function: Prenatal, adolescent, and young adult exposures Neurotoxicology and Teratology, Volume 84, 2021,106958, ISSN 0892-0362, https://doi.org/10.1016/jntt.2021.106958.
- 13. Schuster, R. M., Gilman, J., Schoenfeld, D., Evenden, J., Hareli, M., Ulysse, C., Nip, E., Hanly, A., Zhang, H., & Evins, A. E. (2018). One month of cannabis abstinence in adolescents and young adults is associated with improved memory. Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 79(6). https://doi.org/10.4088/JCP.17m11977

