

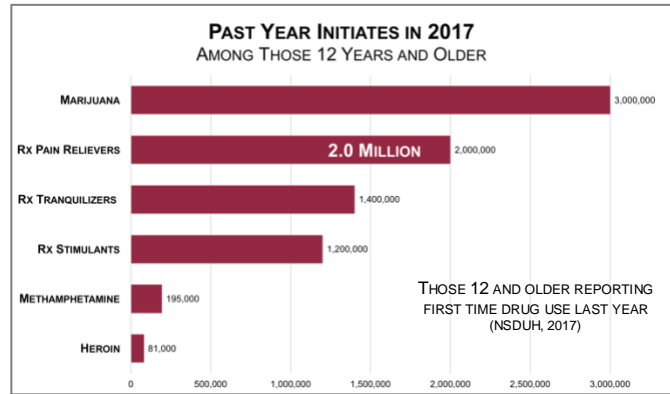
# MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION: QUICK FACTS

## MARIJUANA IS ADDICTIVE & HARMFUL

ENDORSED BY:

- WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (2016)<sup>1</sup>
- NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (2017)<sup>2</sup>
- NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
- AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ADDICTION MEDICINE
- AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
- AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS
- AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY

**IN 2017 THERE WERE 8,300 NEW MARIJUANA USERS EACH DAY; ROUGHLY 1,200 MORE THAN THERE WERE IN 2016.<sup>3</sup>**



Regular use of marijuana is linked with increased risk of developing cannabis use disorder, higher rates of mental illness and higher rates of co-substance abuse with alcohol, among other drugs<sup>4</sup>.

**THERE ARE 2X AS MANY DAILY OR NEAR DAILY MARIJUANA USERS THAN THERE WERE JUST A DECADE AGO.<sup>3</sup>**

### NOT THIS...

~5-25%  
THC

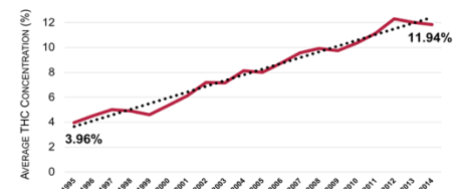


## NOT YOUR WOODSTOCK WEED

**A STUDY ON THE WASHINGTON MARKET SHOWED AVERAGE THC LEVELS OF 20% IN FLOWER PRODUCTS AND 70% IN EXTRACTS FOR INHALATION IN 2016.<sup>7</sup>**

### BUT THIS...

~20-95%  
THC



*“Epidemiological studies have clearly established that acute cannabis impairment increases the risk of motor vehicle accident involvement, including fatal collisions.”*

-AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 2017

**IN COLORADO, DRUGGED DRIVING WENT FROM KILLING ROUGHLY ONE PERSON EVERY 6.5 DAYS TO NOW EVERY 2.5 DAYS, SINCE LEGALIZATION WAS PASSED.<sup>8</sup>**

#### REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup>World Health Organization. (2016). The health and social effects of nonmedical cannabis use. Retrieved October 2, 2018, from [http://www.who.int/substance\\_abuse/publications/cannabis\\_report/en/](http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/cannabis_report/en/)
- <sup>2</sup>The National Academies of Sciences. (2017, January). The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids: The Current State of Evidence and Recommendations for Research. Retrieved October 2, 2018, from <http://www.nationalacademies.org/hmd/Reports/2017/health-effects-of-cannabis-and-cannabinoids.aspx>
- <sup>3</sup>SAMHSA. (2018, September). Reports and Detailed Tables From the 2017 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). Retrieved October 2, 2018, from <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/nsduh/reports-detailed-tables-2017-nsduh>
- <sup>4</sup>Hasin, D. S., Kerridge, B. T., Saha, T. D., Huang, B., Pickering, R., Smith, S. M., ... & Grant, B. F. (2016). Prevalence and correlates of DSM-5 cannabis use disorder, 2012-2013: findings from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions—III. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 173(6), 588-599.
- <sup>5</sup>EISOHLY, M. A., MEHMEDEC, Z., FOSTER, S., GON, C., CHANDRA, S., & CHURCH, J. C. (2016). Changes in cannabis potency over the last 2 decades (1995–2014): analysis of current data in the United States. *Biological psychiatry*, 79(7), 613-619.
- <sup>6</sup>Fischer, B., Jeffries, V., Hall, W., Room, R., Collier, E., & Rehm, J. (2011). Lower Risk Cannabis Use Guidelines for Canada (LRCUG): a narrative review of evidence and recommendations. *Canadian Journal of Public Health/Revue Canadienne de Sante e Publique*, 324-327.
- <sup>7</sup>Smart, R., Caulkins, J. P., Kilmer, B., Davenport, S., & Midgette, G. (2017). Variation in cannabis potency and prices in a newly legal market: evidence from 30 million cannabis sales in Washington state. *Addiction*, 112(12), 2167-2177.
- <sup>8</sup>Rocky Mountain HIDA. (2018, September). The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact, Vol. 5, Update. Retrieved September 14, 2018, from <https://mhidta.org/files/D2DF/FINAL-VOLUME 5 UPDATE 2018.pdf>