

Be guided by science, not dollars. Promote a balanced, public health approach, reducing criminal penalties, with responsible policies protecting our Health, our Children, our Families, our Communities, Social Justice, Education, our Environment and our Business community. Legalization is not the answer.

GRAPHICS RESEARCH

- Drivers testing positive for marijuana are over 2 times more likely to be involved in a crash.¹
- Chronic exposure to marijuana in adolescents results in abnormal brain structure development.²
- One in six youth marijuana users become addicted with rates increasing to 25-50% for daily users.^{3,4,5}
- Early drug use results in a greater likelihood of other drugs, alcohol dependency and other drug abuse or dependency, especially for those using marijuana by age 17.^{5,6}
- 87% of New Jersey Youth Substance Abuse Treatment admissions are for marijuana use.⁷
- Marijuana THC levels continue to increase through smokable and edible concentrates of cannabis with THC as high as 80-90%.^{2,8} The THC % in 1995 averaged 13.23%. In 2013 the THC percentage averaged 52.41%. In the 1970's marijuana potency was .04%. In 2013 the marijuana potency was 12.55%.
- Businesses are targeting children, creating products similar in name and appearance to children's candy, such as "Ring Pots" and "Pot Tarts".^{9,10}
- Numerous and profitable vending machines are appearing around the country containing marijuana products, such as marijuana brownies.¹⁰
- 47% of marijuana sales in Colorado are in the edible form, often targeting youth, including sodas, lollipops, gummy bears, which contain higher concentration of THC.¹¹

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

- Increase in auto accidents and fatal crashes from drivers testing positive for marijuana¹⁰, and rise in marijuana related DUI cases in Colorado.³
- One in ten adult marijuana users become addicted with rates increasing for daily users.⁵
- Increased likelihood of addiction, in part, due to increased concentration of THC in marijuana now available.⁴
- Users of Cannabis are more likely to become psychotic and more likely to have a 1st psychotic episode at an earlier age than those who do not use cannabis.²
- Marijuana use among youth ages 12 and older has increased significantly in Colorado and Washington since legalization.^{6,11}
- Increased Emergency Department and hospital visits, including children's poisoning.⁹

¹ Torpy, Bill. "Life -- Hard to Know What Price Is Right". The Atlanta Journal-Constitution. Web. 21 Oct. 2016.; AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety. Prevalence of Marijuana Involvement in Fatal Crashes: Washington, 2010-2014. May 2016; Fatality Analysis Reporting System and Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT); Washington Traffic Safety Commission. Driver Toxicology Testing and the Involvement of Marijuana in Fatal Crashes, 2010-2014. Feb. 2016; Kaste, Martin. "More Washington drivers use pot and drive; effect on safety disputed." NPR.org. 19 Aug. 2015.

² McCormick, MA, Shekhar, A. (2014) Review of Marijuana Use in the Adolescent Population & Implications of its Legalization in the United States, Journal of Drug Metabolism & Toxicology 5:165; www.omicsonline.org/open-access/marijuana-use-in-adolescent-population-and-implications-of-its-legalization-in-United-States-2157-7609-5-165.php?aid=25599.

³ Colorado Department of Transportation (2012-2015); National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Fatality Analysis Reporting System (2006-2011); Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics, Marijuana Legalization in Colorado: Early Findings/A Report Pursuant to Senate Bill 13-283, March 2016.

⁴ American Society of Addiction Medicine Public Policy Statement on Marijuana, Cannabinoids and Legalization (September 2015); Kenneth Finn, M.D., "The Hidden Costs of Marijuana Use in Colorado: One Emergency Department's Experience," The Journal of Global Drug Policy and Practice, <http://www.globaldrugpolicy.org/Issues/Vol%2010%20Issue%202/Articles/The%20Hidden%20Costs%20of%20Marijuana%20Use%20in%20Colorado_Final.pdf>, accessed May 17, 2016

⁵ Anthony, J.C., Warner, L.A., & Kessler, R.C. (1994). Comparative Epidemiology of dependence on tobacco, alcohol, controlled substances and inhalants: Basic findings from the National Comorbidity Survey. *Experiential and Clinical Psychopharmacology*, 2; Giedd. J. N., 2004

⁶ SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2013 and 2014; American College of Pediatricians, April 2016, "Marijuana Use: Detrimental to Youth," <http://www.acped.org/marijuana-use-detrimental-to-youth/>, accessed June 20, 2016, accessed June 10, 2016; Kenneth Finn, M.D., "The Hidden Costs of Marijuana Use in Colorado: One Emergency Department's Experience," The Journal of Global Drug Policy and Practice, <http://www.globaldrugpolicy.org/Issues/Vol%2010%20Issue%202/Articles/The%20Hidden%20Costs%20of%20Marijuana%20Use%20in%20Colorado_Final.pdf>, accessed May 17, 2016; Heidi Heilman, New Boston Post, March 4, 2016, "Legalizing marijuana will increase our opiate epidemic," <http://newbostonpost.com/2016/03/03/legalizingmarijuana-will-increase-our-opiate-epidemic/>, accessed March 4, 2016.

⁷ Substance Abuse Overview 2014 Statewide Report. NJSAMS.

⁸ Potency Monitoring Program, Quarterly Report Number 123, National Center for National Products Research (NCPNRP) at the University of Mississippi, under contract with the National Institute on Drug Abuse; Mehmedic, Z., et al. (2010). Potency Trends of D9-THC and Other Cannabinoids in Confiscated Cannabis Preparations from 1993-2008. *The Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 55(5).

⁹ Allface, I. (2013, May 27). Children Poisoned by Candy-looking Marijuana products. *Nature World News*; Jaslow, R. (2013, 28 May). CBS News.

¹⁰ Gruley, B. (2013, May 9) Medbox: Dawn of the Marijuana Vending Machine. *Bloomberg Businessweek*; Colorado Department of Transportation (2012-2015).

¹¹ SAMHSA.gov, National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2013 and 2014.

INSIDE EDGE ON MARIJUANA

MARIJUANA, CHILDREN & YOUR FAMILY



A PROGRAM OF THE NEW JERSEY PREVENTION NETWORK (NJPN)

NJPN.ORG

INSIDE
EDGE
ON MARIJUANA

If you care about **CHILDREN & FAMILIES**, you should be **CONCERNED** about marijuana use.

Legalization is not about protecting our children but about creating a new "Big Tobacco." "Big Marijuana," just like the tobacco industry, is marketing to our youth and creating marijuana products in edible forms in name and appearance similar to children's candy such as Gummy Bears. These edibles use marijuana concentrates that are up to 90% THC.

This marketing and the increased availability of all forms of marijuana is resulting in marijuana use increases among children ages 12 and older, a greater dependency of marijuana and other drugs, increase treatment admissions and impacts brain development of our youth.

Other consequences related to marijuana legalization include increasing emergency room and hospital visits and an increase in marijuana related car crashes and fatalities. Marijuana use negatively impacts our youth and families.

2X

Drivers testing positive for marijuana are over 2 times more likely to be involved in a crash



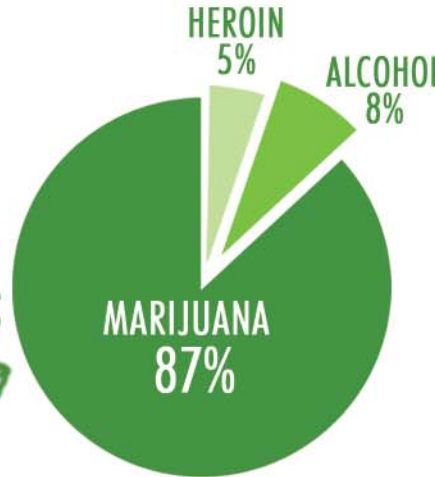
CHRONIC MARIJUANA USE, BY YOUTH, RESULTS IN...
ABNORMAL BRAIN STRUCTURE



1 IN 6
YOUTH MARIJUANA USERS BECOME ADDICTED

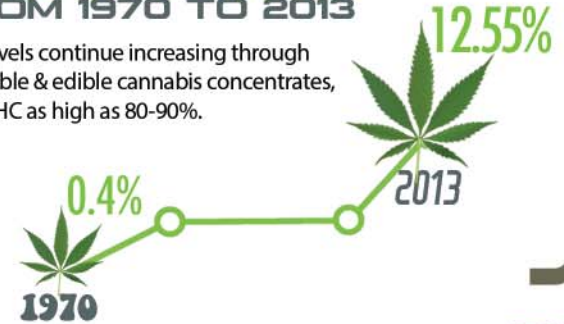
NOT ALL MARIJUANA USERS GO ON TO USE OTHER DRUGS BUT MANY ADDICTED TO DRUGS STARTED WITH MARIJUANA

NJ YOUTH SUBSTANCE TREATMENT ADMISSIONS



MARIJUANA POTENCY INCREASED FROM 1970 TO 2013

THC levels continue increasing through smokable & edible cannabis concentrates, with THC as high as 80-90%.



MARIJUANA EDIBLES
BROWNIES, COOKIES & POPULAR CANDY BRANDS ARE BEING USED TO MARKET EDIBLE MARIJUANA PRODUCTS TO YOUTH

47%
OF SALES IN COLORADO ARE EDIBLES



hashee's
Peanut Butter Cups

pot tarts

