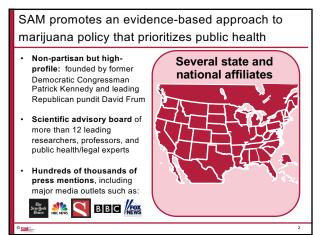


### **Lessons Learned in Legalized States**

Kevin A. Sabet, PhD, President & CEO Will Jones III, MPA, Communications & Outreach Associate Luke Niforatos, Executive Vice President

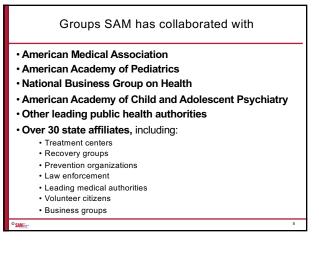
www.learnaboutsam.org

SAME

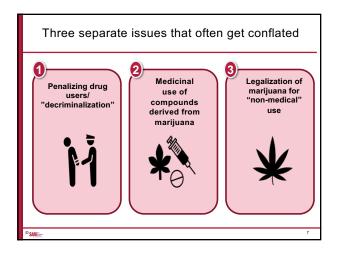


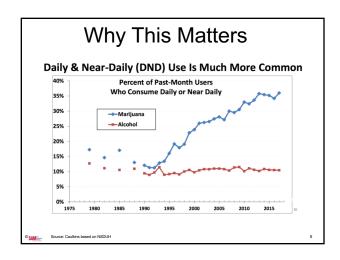












Ten Times as Many Daily Users Now Versus 1992 (12 years old +) (900,000 versus 9 Million)





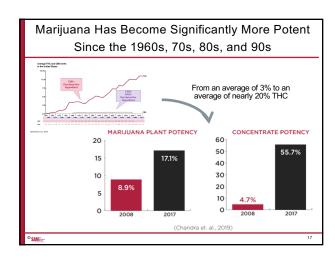


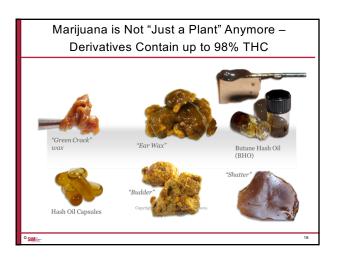
















1 in 3 Past-Year Users Have CUD (Addiction)

 1 in 3 who used marijuana in the past year will become addicted to it (Cannabis Use Disorder)

 1 The adolescent brain is especially susceptible to marijuana use

 When kids use, they have a greater chance of addiction since their brains are being primed

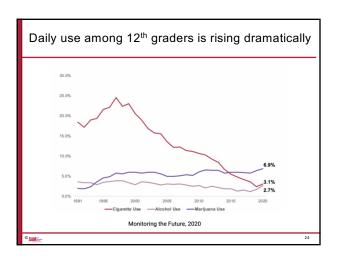
Legalization reversing downward trend in youth use

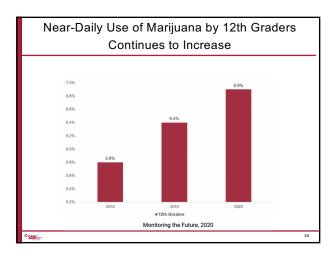
Non-Medical Marijuana Legalization (NML) is associated with an increased likelihood of youth marijuana and alcohol use

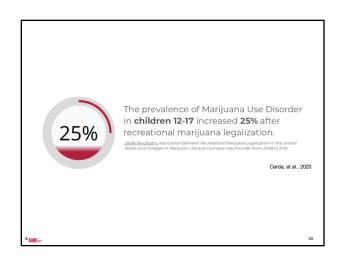
Researchers accounted for an overall downward trend in youth substance use across the nation to more closely scrutinize use in NML states, a factor that previous studies may have missed.

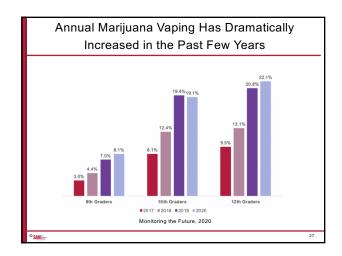
The adjusted odds ratios of youth use of marijuana and alcohol in states with NML were 6.85 and 3.38, respectively.

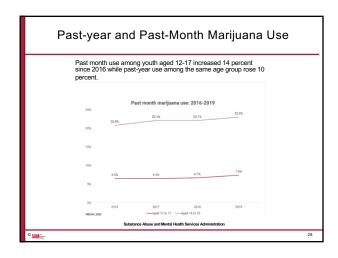
Among teens, NML may be working against hard-won, population-level decreases in the prevalence of marijuana and alcohol use.\*

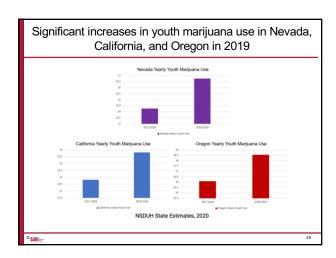


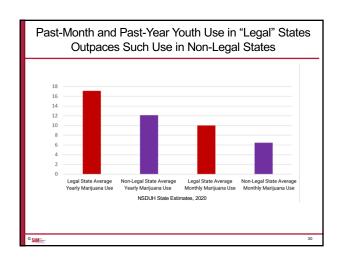


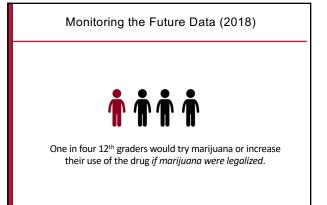












Created by Gan Khoon from Noun Project

Lancet 2019 Population-Level Study Conclusions



- Regular high potency marijuana users are 5 times more likely to develop psychosis.
- Compared to 3 times more likely for regular users of lower potency marijuana of the past.

32

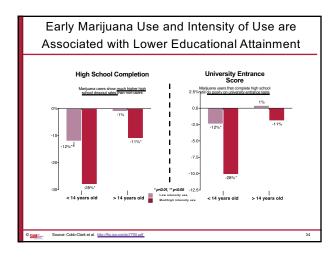
Association of High-Potency Cannabis Use With Mental Health and Substance Use in Adolescence (May 2020)

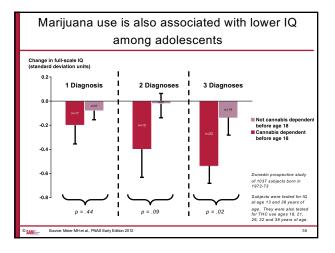
Study of 1,087 twenty-four-year-olds who reported recent marijuana use, found that users of high potency marijuana were:

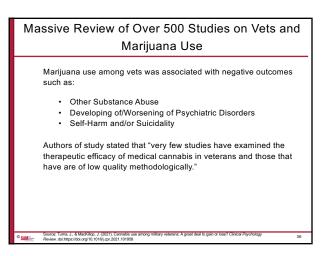
4x

as likely to develop anxiety disorders.

In addition to increases in anxiety, the study also found that users of high potency were twice as likely to have used other substances in the past year and more than three times as likely to be tobacco users.







### Youth Marijuana Abuse Linked to Suicide Attempts & Self Harm

Marijuana abuse by youth with mood disorders linked to suicide attempts, self-harm and death, study finds

① Updated 12:51 PM ET, Wed January 20, 2021

Study Conclusion: Cannabis use disorder is a common comorbidity and risk marker for self-harm, all-cause mortality, and death by unintentional overdose and homicide among youths with mood disorders.

These findings should be considered as states contemplate legalizing medical and recreational marijuana, both of which are associated with increased CUD.

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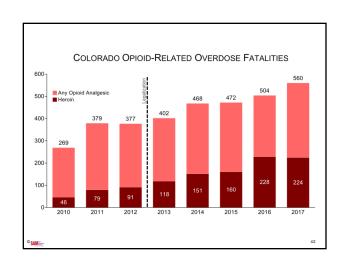
ontanella CA, Steelesmith DL, Brock G, Bridge JA, Campo JV, Fristad MA. Association of Cannabis Use With Self-narm and Morta ouths With Mood Disorders. JAMA Pediatr. Published online January 19. 2021. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2020.5494

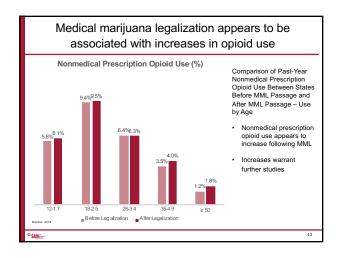
## Marijuana & Opioids

### Why talk POT During an opiate epidemic?

# Medical marijuana was associated with a 23% INCREASE in opioid deaths. The authors also said "We find it unlikely that medical marijuana-used by about 2.5% of the US population-has exerted large conflicting effects on opioid overdose mortality. A more plausible interpretation is that this association is spurious."

## ## The opioid crisis appears to be worsening where marijuana has been legalized." At the start of the 2010-2016 period, the annual ape-adjusted opioid death rate in legalizing and nonlegalizing jurisdictions was the same, with overlapping 95% CIs between 80.0 and 8.5 deaths per 100.000 people. Whereas the nonlegalizing jurisdictions increased steadily during 2010 through 2013 at 4.5% per year (P+.001), while 5 states and the District of Columbia legalizine medicinia marijuana, and 2 states legalized recreational use. The research the legalizing jurisdictions death rate distinctly accelerated, first to 16.4% per year (P+.001) until October 2015 and then to 33.5% per year (P+.0012 and 2 states legalized purisdictions death rate distinctly accelerated, first to 16.4% per year (P+.0010) until October 2015 and then to 33.5% per year (P+.0012 at 2 mere states and the District of Columbia approved recreational use. In the nonlegalizing states, the opioid death rate increased during 2016 through 2016 but more slowly (16.4% per year) than in the legalizing jurisdictions. In 2016, the mean c195% CI) age-adjusted death rate per 100.000 people was 18.2 (18.0-18.4) and 13.2 (13.0-13.4) in the legalizing and nonlegalizing jurisdictions, respectively. As of December 2016, the rate in the legalizing states and the District of Columbia was 52% higher than, and continuing to diverge from, the rate in onlegalizing states are under the joinpoint regression curves suggest that 20.34 (72%) of 28.19 additional deaths per 100.000 people during January 2010 through December 2016 corred where marijuana has been legalized, despite fewer opioid prescriptions, and as such, constitutes evidence for the gateway hypothesis and against the marijuana protection hypothesis. In any event, before other states rush to legalize marijuana and risk worsening the opioid crisk, the marijuana-opioid interaction should be more definitively researched.





October 2020 Study: 2x risk of opioid use on days marijuana is used; substitution of opioids w/ marijuana is unlikely

### Findings:

- "On days that participants used marijuana the odds of non-medical opioid use nearly doubled....
- "...substitution of non-medical opioids with marijuana was unlikely, regardless of the presence of significant pain..."

"The current study is therefore among the first to directly test opioid substitution, <u>suggesting that cannabis seldom</u> <u>serves as a substitute for non-medical opioids among opioid-using adults..."</u>

Gorfelia L. R., Shrif, M., Gwendein, E., Albercoych, E., Offen, M. and Heisi, D. (2009) In Cannable being used as a substitute for non-medical opicide by adults with problem substance use in the United States, P. Amble person analysis, Addition, a presentation in the language and the substance of the substance

2019 McMaster University Study: Marijuana Did Not Reduce Opioid Use

Canadian researchers at McMaster University analyzed twenty-three studies with more than 3,600 participants:

- Marijuana did not lead to reduced opioid use during treatment
- · Also did not lead to people staying in treatment programs

Canadian Medical Association Journal (2019)

2020 Study: Marijuana use prompts need for more anesthesia during surgery, increases pain and postoperative opioid use, study shows

Those who reported using marijuana prior to surgery received:

- 58% more opioids per day while in the hospital
- · Reported greater levels of pain
- Required an additional 12.4 milliliters of anesthesia during surgery than those who did not use pot

https://www.asahq.org/about-asa/newsroom/news-releases/2020/10/cannabis-and-postoperative-pain

Social Equity

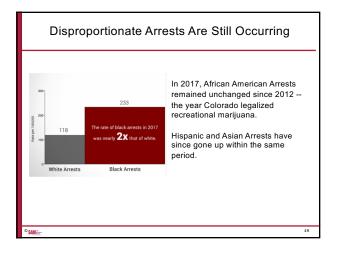
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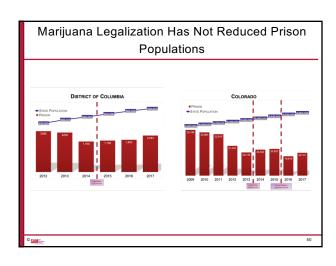
"If only we treated it like alcohol..."

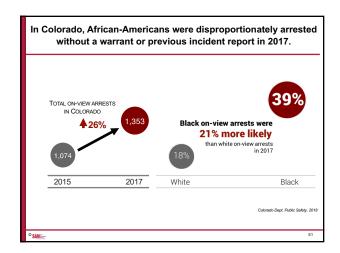
1.3 million

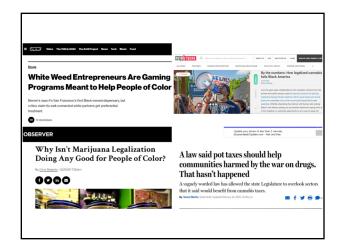
Arrests for alcohol-related crimes in 2017, including violations of liquor laws and DUI – but does NOT include arrests for alcohol-related violence

\*\*Comme in the United States 2017 - Arrests.\*\* FBI Uniform Crime Report (Washington, DC: US Dept. of Justice, September 48

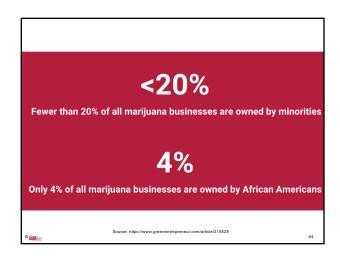


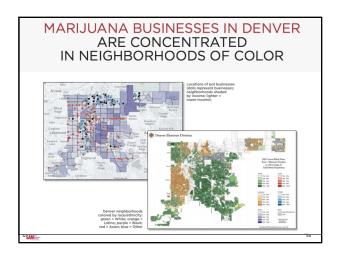














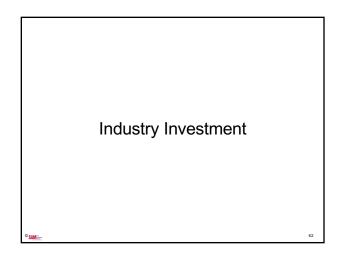














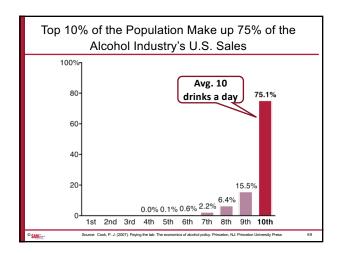


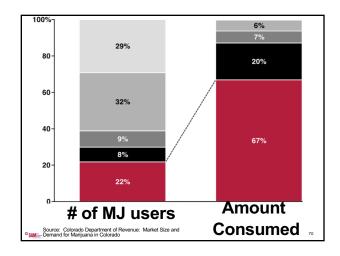








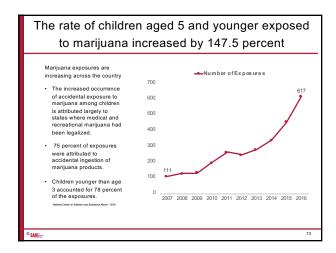


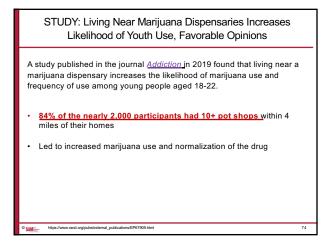


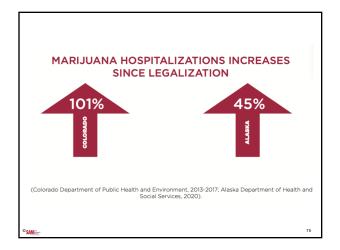
### Public Health Impact

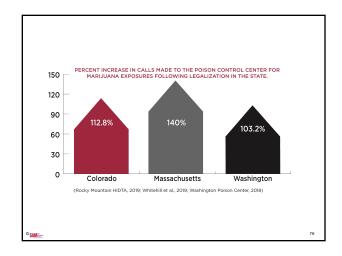
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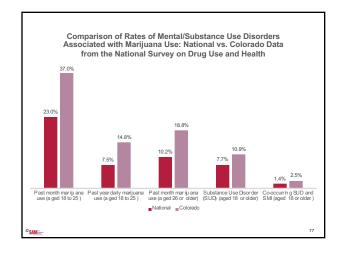
### 2019 Colorado Health Department Report 400% increase in marijuana poisonings of children 0-9 years of age. 23,009 homes with children are not storing marijuana products safely. 32,800 homes where children 1-14 years of age are exposed to second-hand marijuana smoke.

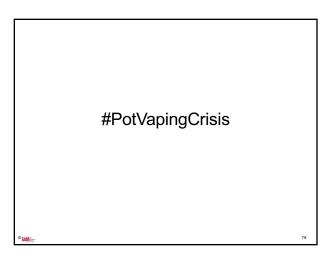




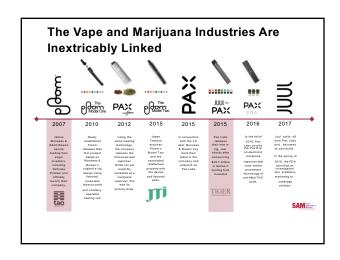




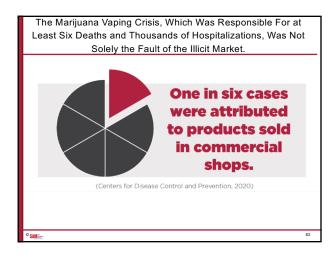




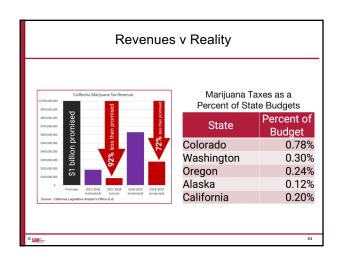








Tax Revenue



Marijuana & the Illicit Market

The New York Times 'Getting Worse, Not Better': Illegal Pot Market Booming in California Despite Legalization

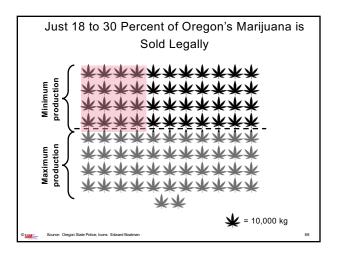
Legalization is Unlikely to Diminish the Power of Drug Cartels and the Illicit Market (1/2)

### CARTELS ARE, IN REALITY, **DIVERSIFIED BUSINESSES**

- "Drug cartels" are diversified enterprises that include mining and pirated goods
- Marijuana accounts for only 15-25% of revenues of drug trafficking groups
- More money is found in other businesses, including legal
- ones, than in selling marijuana Estimates indicate up to 50% of Zeta activities related to
  - cigarette smuggling In 2014, iron mining was the #1 source of revenue for the
  - Knights Templar cartel

### A HUGE ILLICIT MARKET EXISTS FOR TOBACCO

- Cigarettes are the world's most widely smuggled legal product
- · A \$657 billion/year business in 2009
- Provides funding for organized criminal syndicates and terrorist groups worldwide
  - In Canada alone, ~105 organized crime groups are engaged in cigarette smuggling
  - Generates revenue for groups like the Taliban and Hezbollah



Oregon Secretary of State Issues Scathing Audit of Marijuana Regulations

> of pot shops have been inspected.

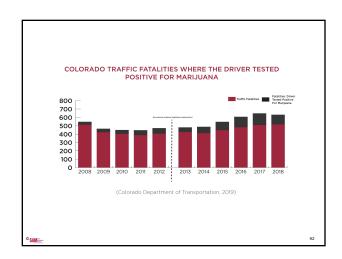
"Oregon's marijuana testing program cannot ensure that test results are reliable and products are safe."

2019 OR Secretary of Stat

2019 National Emerson Poll:

68% of Americans want options other than legalization





"AAA opposes the legalization of marijuana for recreational use because of its inherent traffic safety risks and because of the difficulties in writing legislation that protects the public and treats drivers fairly."

AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety (2020)

Marijuana-Impaired Driving Fatalities are Skyrocketing
 Washington State & Colorado: More than doubled since legalization
 Oregon: 50% of all drivers assessed tested positive for marijuana-impairment after legalization

Washington Traffic Safety Study (2018)

1 in 5 drivers are stoned.

That is up from one in ten prior to legalization.

64.2% of respondents who reported using marijuana and driving stated that they didn't think that it impaired their ability to drive at all.

