



What Parents and Mentors Need to Know about Cannabis

Parents and mentors can have an impact on whether or not youth use cannabis (marijuana, weed, pot, etc.). Pre-teens, teens and youth in their early 20s often seek out new experiences and engage in risky behaviors, such as using cannabis. You can help prevent underage use by starting the conversation about cannabis with youth in your life, and make sure they are aware of potential consequences. Here are some important facts you should know about cannabis and some tips for talking to youth.



Cannabis Can Affect a Young Person's Brain

- The brains of young people do not fully develop until they reach their mid-20s. Regular cannabis use during the early years of life can lead to harmful physical changes in the brain.¹
- Research shows that when youth use cannabis their memory, learning, and attention are harmed. Some studies suggest a permanent impact as well.²

Other Negative Effects of Cannabis on Youth

- Driving under the influence of cannabis increases the risk of getting into a car crash. Cannabis can negatively affect the skills that are needed to drive safely, including reaction time, coordination, and concentration.^{3,4}
- The harmful effects of cannabis on a young person's brain may impact their educational and professional goals and how successful they are

in life.⁵ Research shows that youth who start using before 18 or who use cannabis regularly may be at higher risk for:

- Skipping classes⁶
- Getting lower grades⁷
- Dropping out of school⁸
- Unemployment or having less fulfilling jobs later in life^{8,9}
- Mental health problems may include:
 - Anxiety, depression, suicide, and schizophrenia^{10,11,12,13}
 - Cannabis dependence and a higher risk for using or abusing other substances and illegal drugs¹⁴
- Like tobacco, smoking cannabis is harmful to the lungs. The smoke from cannabis has many of the same toxins and chemicals found in tobacco smoke, and when inhaled can increase the risk of developing lung problems.^{15,16}

Young People and Cannabis Use

- In 2016, most high school students in California reported they were not using cannabis. Only about 15 percent (less than 1 in 5) reported using cannabis in the past 30 days.¹⁷

- However, most youth do not believe cannabis is harmful. Eight out of 10 youth in California, aged 12-17, reported believing using cannabis once a month was not risky.¹⁸



Tips for Encouraging Youth Not to Use Cannabis¹⁹

- Talk openly and provide guidance about the risks of using cannabis.
 - Youth who have supportive parents, teachers, and other adults are less likely to use cannabis and illegal drugs.
 - Stay positive.
 - Focus on how using cannabis can get in the way of achieving goals such as graduating high school, getting into college or getting a good job. Do not focus on negative outcomes.
- Listen carefully to the questions and thoughts youth have.
- Set shared guidelines and expectations for healthy behaviors.
 - Youth are less likely to use cannabis when parents set clear limits and house rules.
- Be aware of your own attitudes and behaviors.
 - You are a role model. If you use cannabis in front of young people, they are more likely to use it too.

Recognizing if a Youth is Using Cannabis²⁰

- Look for behavioral changes related to cannabis use such as: mood swings, spending less time with friends, skipping school, loss of interest in sports or other favorite activities and changes in grades and sleeping habits.
- Young people under the influence of cannabis may lack coordination, giggle for no reason, act silly, have red eyes and short-term memory loss.

What to Do if a Youth is Using Cannabis¹⁹

- Stay calm. Overreacting may lead youth to rebel, feel resentment or take greater risks.
- Talk about your concerns and give positive reasons for wanting youth to stop using cannabis.
- Keep the conversation open for problem solving.
- Remind youth of the ground rules you set earlier, or set new ground rules and consequences.
- If needed, seek help from trusted adults and resources in your community.
- Call 911 and get help if there is a medical or mental health emergency.

 **LET'S TALK CANNABIS**

 <http://bit.do/letstalkcannabis>

 letstalkcannabis@cdph.ca.gov

Under California law, adults 21 or older can use, carry, and grow cannabis (marijuana, weed, pot, etc.). Buying cannabis (without a valid physician's recommendation or a county-issued medical marijuana identification card) will become legal under California law for adults 21 or older on January 1, 2018. Use of medicinal cannabis is legal under California law if you have a valid physician's recommendation or a valid county-issued medical marijuana identification card. To buy medicinal cannabis, you must be 18 or older and have either a valid physician's recommendation, a valid county-issued medical marijuana identification card, or be a Primary Caregiver as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 11362.7(d) or 11362.5(e), with a valid physician's recommendation for the patient. In addition, consistent with the Compassionate Use Act, you may possess or cultivate any amount that is reasonably related to your current medical needs. The new California law, known as the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act²¹, includes information about where you can use cannabis, how much you can possess, and the penalties for illegal use. For more information, visit: https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB94.

References

1. Batalla, A., S. Bhattacharyya, M. Yucel, P. Fusar-Poli, J. A. Crippa, S. Nogue, M. Torrens, J. Pujol, M. Farre, and R. Martin-Santos. 2013. "Structural and functional imaging studies in chronic cannabis users: a systematic review of adolescent and adult findings." *PLoS One* 8 (2):e55821. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0055821.
2. Broyd, S. J., H. H. van Hell, C. Beale, M. Yucel, and N. Solowij. 2016. "Acute and Chronic Effects of Cannabinoids on Human Cognition-A Systematic Review." *Biol Psychiatry* 79 (7):557-67. doi: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2015.12.002.
3. Hartman, R. L., and M. A. Huestis. 2013. "Cannabis effects on driving skills." *Clin Chem* 59 (3):478-92. doi: 10.1373/clinchem.2012.194381.
4. Rogeberg, O., and R. Elvik. 2016. "The effects of cannabis intoxication on motor vehicle collision revisited and revised." *Addiction* 111 (8):1348-59. doi: 10.1111/add.13347.
5. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2017. "The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids: The Current State of Evidence and Recommendations for Research." Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. doi: 10.17226/24625.
6. Arria, A. M., L. M. Garnier-Dykstra, E. T. Cook, K. M. Caldeira, K. B. Vincent, R. A. Baron, and K. E. O'Grady. 2013. "Drug use patterns in young adulthood and post-college employment." *Drug Alcohol Depend* 127 (1-3):23-30. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2012.06.001.
7. Macleod, J., R. Oakes, A. Copello, I. Crome, M. Egger, M. Hickman, T. Oppenkowski, H. Stokes-Lampard, and G. Davey Smith. 2004. "Psychological and social sequelae of cannabis and other illicit drug use by young people: a systematic review of longitudinal, general population studies." *Lancet* 363 (9421):1579-88. doi: 10.1016/s0140-6736(04)16200-4.
8. Fergusson, D. M., and J. M. Boden. 2008. "Cannabis use and later life outcomes." *Addiction* 103 (6):969-76; discussion 977-8. doi: 10.1111/j.1360-0443.2008.02221.x.
9. Zhang, C., J. S. Brook, C. G. Leukefeld, and D. W. Brook. 2016. "Trajectories of marijuana use from adolescence to adulthood as predictors of unemployment status in the early forties." *Am J Addict* 25 (3):203-9. doi: 10.1111/ajad.12361.
10. Kedzior, K. K., and L. T. Laeber. 2014. "A positive association between anxiety disorders and cannabis use or cannabis use disorders in the general population--a meta-analysis of 31 studies." *BMC Psychiatry* 14:136. doi: 10.1186/1471-244x-14-136.
11. Lev-Ran, S., B. Le Foll, K. McKenzie, T. P. George, and J. Rehm. 2013. "Bipolar disorder and co-occurring cannabis use disorders: characteristics, co-morbidities and clinical correlates." *Psychiatry Res* 209 (3):459-65. doi: 10.1016/j.psychres.2012.12.014.
12. Borges, G., C. L. Bagge, and R. Orozco. 2016. "A literature review and meta-analyses of cannabis use and suicidality." *J Affect Disord* 195:63-74. doi: 10.1016/j.jad.2016.02.007.
13. Marconi, A., M. Di Forti, C. M. Lewis, R. M. Murray, and E. Vassos. 2016. "Meta-analysis of the Association Between the Level of Cannabis Use and Risk of Psychosis." *Schizophr Bull* 42 (5):1262-9. doi: 10.1093/schbul/sbw003.
14. Chen, C. Y., M. S. O'Brien, and J. C. Anthony. 2005. "Who becomes cannabis dependent soon after onset of use? Epidemiological evidence from the United States: 2000-2001." *Drug Alcohol Depend* 79 (1):11-22. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2004.11.014.
15. Moir, D., W. S. Rickert, G. Levesseur, Y. Larose, R. Maertens, P. White, and S. Desjardins. 2008. "A comparison of mainstream and sidestream marijuana and tobacco cigarette smoke produced under two machine smoking conditions." *Chem Res Toxicol* 21 (2):494-502. doi: 10.1021/tx700275p.
16. Tashkin, D. P. 2013. "Effects of marijuana smoking on the lung." *Ann Am Thorac Soc* 10 (3):239-47. doi: 10.1513/AnnalsATS.201212-127FR.
17. California Department of Public Health, Tobacco Control Program. 2016. "2016 California Student Tobacco Survey."
18. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 2015. "Behavioral Health Barometer: California, 2015." U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
19. American Academy of Pediatrics. "Drug Abuse Prevention Starts with Parents." Last Modified 11/21/2015, accessed August 14, 2017. <https://www.healthychildren.org/english/ages-stages/teen/substance-abuse/pages/drug-abuse-prevention-starts-with-parents.aspx>
20. National Institute on Drug Abuse. 2016. "Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know." U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
21. Senate Bill No. 94, Sess. Of 2017 (Cal. 2017) https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=2017201805B94