# THE LEGALIZATION OF MARIJUANA IN COLORADO THE IMPACT

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The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact

PREPARED BY:
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST KEVIN WONG
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST CHELSEY CLARKE

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# Executive Summary

### **Purpose**

Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (RMHIDTA) is tracking the impact of marijuana legalization in the state of Colorado. This report will utilize, whenever possible, a comparison of three different eras in Colorado's legalization history:

• 2006 – 2008: Early medical marijuana era

• 2009 – Present: Medical marijuana commercialization and expansion era

• **2013 – Present:** Recreational marijuana era

Rocky Mountain HIDTA will collect and report comparative data in a variety of areas, including but not limited to:

- Impaired driving
- Youth marijuana use
- Adult marijuana use
- Emergency room admissions
- Marijuana-related exposure cases
- Diversion of Colorado marijuana

This is the third annual report on the impact of legalized marijuana in Colorado. It is divided into eleven sections, each providing information on the impact of marijuana legalization. The sections are as follows:

### Section 1 – Impaired Driving:

- In 2014, when retail marijuana businesses began operating, there was a **32 percent** increase in <u>marijuana-related traffic deaths</u> in just one year from 2013.
- Colorado <u>marijuana-related traffic deaths</u> increased **92 percent** from 2010 2014. During the same time period <u>all traffic deaths only</u> increased **8 percent.**

- <u>Marijuana-related traffic deaths</u> were approximately **20 percent** of all traffic deaths in 2014 compared to half that (**10 percent**) just five years ago.
- In 2014, when retail marijuana businesses began operating, toxicology reports with positive marijuana results of active <u>THC results for primarily driving under the influence</u> have increased **45 percent** in just one year.

### Section 2 – Youth Marijuana Use:

- In 2013, **11.16** percent of <u>Colorado youth</u> ages 12 to 17 years old were considered current marijuana users compared to **7.15** percent nationally. Colorado ranked **3**<sup>rd</sup> in the nation and was **56** percent higher than the national average.
- Drug-<u>related suspensions/expulsions</u> increased **40 percent** from school years 2008/2009 to 2013/2014. The vast majority were for marijuana violations.
- There was a **20 percent** increase in the percent of 12 to 17 year old <u>probationers</u> testing positive for marijuana since marijuana was legalized for recreational purposes.
- A 2015 <u>survey of school resource officers</u> and <u>school counselors</u> revealed similar results about increased school marijuana issues since the legalization of recreational marijuana.

### <u> Section 3 – Adult Marijuana Use:</u>

- In 2013, **29 percent** of <u>college age students</u> (ages 18 to 25 years old) were considered current marijuana users compared to **18.91 percent** nationally. Colorado, ranked **2**<sup>nd</sup> in the nation, was **54 percent** higher than the national average.
- In 2013, **10.13 percent** of <u>adults</u> ages 26 years old and over were considered current marijuana users compared to **5.45 percent** nationally. Colorado, ranked **5**<sup>th</sup> in the nation, was **86 percent** higher than the national average.
- <u>Probationers</u> age 18 to 25 and 26+ years old testing positive for marijuana increased 49 and 87 percent respectively since marijuana was legalized in 2013.

### <u>Section 4 – Emergency Room Marijuana and Hospital Marijuana-Related</u> Admissions:

- In 2014, when <u>retail marijuana businesses</u> began operating, there was a **29 percent** increase in the number of marijuana-related <u>emergency room visits</u> in only one year.
- In 2014, when <u>retail marijuana businesses</u> began operating, there was a **38 percent** increase in the number of marijuana-related <u>hospitalizations</u> in only one year.
- In the three years after medical marijuana was commercialized, compared to the three years prior, there was a **46 percent** increase in <u>hospitalizations</u> related to marijuana.
- Children's Hospital Colorado reported 2 <u>marijuana ingestions among children</u> under 12 in 2009 compared to **16** in 2014.

### Section 5 - Marijuana-Related Exposure:

- In 2014, when <u>retail marijuana businesses</u> began operating, <u>marijuana-only</u> <u>related exposures</u> increased **72 percent** in only one year.
- In the years medical marijuana was commercialized (2009 2012), <u>marijuana-related exposures</u> averaged a **42 percent** increase from pre-commercialization years (2006 2008) average.
- During the years 2013 2014, the average number of <u>all age exposures</u> was 175 per year. Exposures have doubled since marijuana was legalized in Colorado.
- Young children (ages 0 to 5) marijuana-related exposures in Colorado:
  - During the years 2013 2014, the average number of children exposed was 31 per year.
    - This is a **138 percent** increase from the medical marijuana commercialization years (2009 2012) average which was a **225 percent** increase from pre-commercialization years (2006 2008).

### Section 6 – Treatment:

- Over the last ten years, the top three drugs involved in treatment admissions, in descending order, were alcohol (average 12,943), marijuana (average 6,491) and methamphetamine (average 5,044).
- Marijuana treatment data from Colorado in years 2005 2014 does not appear to demonstrate a definite trend. Colorado averages approximately **6,500** treatment admissions annual for marijuana abuse.

### Section 7 - Diversion of Colorado Marijuana:

- During 2009 2012, when medical marijuana was commercialized, the yearly average number interdiction seizures of Colorado marijuana increased 365 percent from 52 to 242 per year.
- During 2013 2014, when recreational marijuana was legalized, the yearly average interdiction seizures of Colorado marijuana increased another 34 percent from 242 to 324.
- The <u>average pounds of Colorado marijuana</u> seized, destined for 36 other states, increased **33 percent** from 2005 2008 compared to 2009 2014.

### Section 8 - Diversion by Parcel:

- <u>U.S. mail parcel interceptions</u> of Colorado marijuana, destined for 38 other states, increased **2,033 percent** from 2010 2014.
- Pounds of Colorado marijuana seized in the U.S. mail, destined for 38 other states, increased **722 percent** from 2010 2014.
- From 2006 2008, compared to 2013 2014, the average number of seized parcels containing Colorado marijuana, that were destined outside the United States, increased over **7,750 percent** and pounds of marijuana seized in those parcels increased over **1,079 percent**.

### <u>Section 9 – THC Extraction Labs:</u>

- In 2013, there were 12 THC extraction lab explosions compared to 32 in 2014.
- In 2013, there were 18 <u>injuries from THC extraction lab explosions</u> compared to 30 in 2014.

### Section 10 – Related Data:

- Overall, <u>crime in Denver</u> increased 12.3 percent from 2012 to 2014.
- Colorado <u>annual tax revenue</u> from the sale of recreational marijuana was **52.5** million (CY2014) or about **0.7 percent** of total general fund revenue (FY2015).
- The majority of cities and counties in Colorado have <u>banned</u> recreational marijuana businesses.
- National THC potency has risen from an average of 3.96 percent in 1995 to an average of 12.55 percent in 2013. The average potency in Colorado was 17.1 percent.
- Homelessness increased with the appeal of legal marijuana being a factor.
- Denver has more licensed medical marijuana centers (198) than pharmacies (117).

### Section 11 – Related Material:

• This section lists various studies and reports.

There is much more data in each of the eleven sections, which can be used as a standalone document. All of the sections are on the Rocky Mountain HIDTA website and can be printed individually; go to <a href="https://www.rmhidta.org/Reports">www.rmhidta.org/Reports</a>.

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