



let's
talk
cannabis

***PARENTS AND
GUARDIANS
TOOLKIT***



INFORMATION FOR PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

This toolkit provides you with evidence-based information and tips for having ongoing conversations with your teens about the harms and risks of underage cannabis use.

Questions? Please contact the Youth Cannabis Prevention Initiative at Cannabis@cdph.ca.gov.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1: What Parents and Guardians Need to Know About Cannabis	3
Section 2: Cannabis 101	5
Section 3: Best Practices for Talking With Your Teen	7
Section 4: Downloads and Educational Resources	11
Section 5: Sources	12

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT TEENS AND CANNABIS



Teens Are Getting Mixed Signals About the Risks of Cannabis Use

Conflicting information about cannabis makes it difficult for teens to know how much of a risk it truly is. Many teens learn about cannabis through social media where “influencers”—and the cannabis industry—advertise it as having health benefits.

Teens might be aware that adult use is legalized in many states. As of November 2022, 39 states in the U.S. have legalized medical marijuana use and 18 states have legalized adult use. Cannabis is also seen as being a way to cope with stress.

At the same time, many teens receive messages that demonize cannabis. So, what are they supposed to think? This inconsistency makes it hard for them to evaluate the risks and consequences of cannabis use.

According to a 2020 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration report, about 1 in 10 adolescents, ages 12 to 17, have used cannabis within the past year.¹

You Can Help Guide Your Teen

That’s where you come in. It’s crucial that parents and guardians know how to discuss cannabis use with their teens and tweens. It can be a challenging topic, but research shows that you can significantly influence your child’s decision to use drugs. This Parent and Guardian Toolkit is designed to provide you with the facts, science, and tools you need to have thoughtful, productive, and effective conversations with your teen about cannabis.

In California, Many Teens Don't Think Cannabis Is Dangerous²

- 16% of 11th graders are current cannabis users.
- Cannabis use is more common than either binge drinking or smoking.



THE RISKS

Substances like cannabis can negatively affect the teen body in many ways. Research shows that cannabis may:

- Impair learning, memory, attention, decision-making, and motivation, which can affect school performance³
- Increase the risk of chronic cough, bronchitis, and asthma severity⁴
- Increase the risk of schizophrenia or other psychotic disorders in adulthood, with the highest risk among those who begin using at a young age, especially among individuals who may already be at risk because of genetics³

YOUR INFLUENCE

It might be hard to believe at times, but research shows that you are the number one influence on your child's behavior. What you say and do matters. If you avoid having conversations about cannabis, your teen might think the topic is off limits. It's better to let your teen know they can openly discuss it with you. That way they'll receive the necessary information to make healthy decisions.



In fact, talking with your child about cannabis use at a young age is one of the best ways that you can help prevent early experimentation.^{5,6}

What You Can Do:

- Educate yourself on the risks of underage cannabis use.
- Start the conversation early on, and talk often about making safe and healthy choices.
- Model healthy and safe behaviors.
- Provide and discuss ways to say no to cannabis.
- Set boundaries by enforcing consistent rules.
- Ensure your teen knows you disapprove of underage cannabis use.

CANNABIS 101



Cannabis—also known as marijuana, pot, kush, and weed, among other names—is a psychoactive drug from the cannabis plant. Since November 2016, cannabis has been legal for nonmedical use in California for those ages 21 and over. With an increasing presence in our society, it’s important to understand the basics of cannabis, the laws surrounding it, and the potency of the plant.

Common Ways Cannabis Is Used

- **Smoking:** Cannabis is rolled into a joint or smoked using a pipe.
- **Edibles:** Cannabis is infused into food or beverages.
- **Vaping/Concentrates:** Cannabis is extracted into potent oils and waxes.
- **Topicals:** Cannabis is infused into lotions, salves, and sprays and applied to the skin.

[Click here to find out more ways cannabis is used](#)

Cannabis Potency



Today, cannabis is much stronger than in past decades. Modern cannabis plants contain higher amounts of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main psychoactive compound in the plant that gives users the sensation of feeling “high.” The higher the THC content, the stronger the effects on your brain and behavior.

HEALTH RISKS FOR TEENS

THC and the Brain

The brain doesn’t fully develop until you’re in your mid-20s. THC is believed to affect the teen brain in the following ways:

- Problems with memory, learning, thinking clearly, and problem-solving³
- Poor school performance that jeopardizes professional and social achievements, and life satisfaction³
- Impaired coordination and reaction time³
- Increased risk of mental health problems like depression, anxiety, and psychosis^{1,3}

When THC enters the brain, it binds to receptors in the endocannabinoid system (the brain's natural system that regulates and creates a balance of body and brain functions). This prevents the brain from regulating things like memory, coordination/alertness, coping with stress, and managing anxiety.

THC is believed to affect the teen brain in the following ways:

- Heavy exposure to THC can reduce the production of dopamine (the chemical in the body responsible for allowing you to feel pleasure, satisfaction, and motivation), which can make you feel less motivated.^{3,7}
- THC can affect the part of the brain that forms memories.³
- THC may affect the part of the brain responsible for motor function and its development.³
- THC can affect the part of the brain responsible for emotional regulation, making anxiety and stress harder to manage.³



THC and Mental Health

These days, teens are facing amounts of stress and anxiety like never before. As cannabis use has been growing in popularity following legalization, teens may see cannabis as a way to cope with their stress. Check out the effects that cannabis can have on a teen's mental health below:

- 1** Adolescent cannabis exposure and use are associated with:^{1,3,7}
 - A risk for later psychotic disorders in adulthood
 - Dependency and addiction for those who use cannabis to cope with negative emotions
- 2** THC has been shown to affect the part of the brain responsible for emotional regulation, making it harder for teens to manage stress and anxiety.³
- 3** High amounts of cannabis use can affect tolerance levels, making teens who use less sensitive to THC, meaning more THC is needed to feel the same effects.⁸

Cannabis and the Lungs

Like tobacco, smoking cannabis can have lasting effects on teen lungs. Cannabis smoke even has many of the same harmful chemicals found in tobacco smoke and, when inhaled, can increase the risk of developing lung problems. Smoking cannabis on a regular basis has been linked to chronic bronchitis, wheezing, exercise-induced shortness of breath, chest tightness, cough, and mucus production.

[Click here to learn more about cannabis health effects](#)

BEST PRACTICES FOR TALKING WITH YOUR TEEN



No matter their age, it's important to set rules and have ongoing conversations with your child about using cannabis. If you can, it's a good idea to have talks about use early, before they consider experimenting. But talking with them at any age and at any stage still makes a difference. Follow the tips below so you're ready to engage in productive, healthy, and supportive conversations about cannabis.

How to Start a Conversation

Knowing how and when to start conversations about cannabis (or any drug) with your teen can be challenging. The most effective way to reach them is by having open, honest, two-way conversations about the risks.

Talk early and often:

- Start the conversation early, if possible, even before your kids start to think about experimenting.
- Stay involved, and keep the conversation going as they grow. Discussions about cannabis (or any other drug) use should not be a one-time thing. They should be ongoing because risk factors for substance use can change and multiply over time as teens deal with the different trials and pressures of adolescence.



Be casual but clear

- Have casual conversations instead of lectures or formal family meetings.
- Choose informal times to talk, such as in the car, during dinner, or while watching TV.
- Look for natural opportunities to talk about cannabis with your kids, like when you're driving past a dispensary or watching a character on TV use cannabis.
- Be consistently clear on where you stand. Leave no room for doubt.

Be open, and listen without judgment:

- Listen carefully to your teen without judgment. Ask open-ended questions that encourage your teen to elaborate. Having a genuine conversation lets your teen know they can come to you whenever they have questions or problems.
- Correct any misconceptions your teen may have, such as “everyone smokes weed” or “marijuana won’t hurt me.”
- Address and acknowledge their comments so they know you’re paying attention and understand them.
- Let your teen know they can always come to you if they’re in trouble and that their safety and well-being is your number one priority.

Keep it grounded and fact-based

- Focus on the facts, and discuss how cannabis use might affect them.
- Teens know when you are trying to exaggerate information or trying to scare them, so focus on real-life situations and believable consequences.

If you suspect your child is using, don’t panic:

- Stay calm. Overreacting may lead your teen to rebel, feel resentment, or take greater risks.
- Seek to understand and empathize with their reason for using. Help them explore safer and healthier alternatives.
- Talk about your concerns, and give positive reasons for wanting your teen to stop using cannabis.
- Keep the conversation open so you can problem-solve.
- Remind your teen of the ground rules you set earlier, or set new ground rules and consequences.



Let them know you care and are always there for them:

- By maintaining a strong, open relationship with your teen, they may be less likely to be influenced by outside sources.
- Creating a supportive and nurturing environment can help your child make better decisions.

Help them say “no”:

- Helping your child deal with peer pressure can prevent them from using drugs.
- Let them know they can say “no” if they’re put in a situation that makes them uncomfortable.
- Work with your child to think of a way to handle this situation, whether it’s simply saying, “no, I don’t smoke,” or “I have a game tomorrow,” or “I have to go to work tomorrow.”

How to Respond

Once you’ve opened the conversation about cannabis with your teen, they may have questions or comments that are hard to address. Read through these frequent teen comments so you’re prepared to respond in the moment.

If your teen says, “But it’s natural,” you can say:

“Just because it’s natural, it still doesn’t mean it’s safe for you to use. Your brain won’t stop developing until you’re in your mid-20s. Using weed now can impact your memory, stress, and anxiety.”

More info: The THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) in cannabis can affect teen brains by impacting their memory, stress, and anxiety.³

If your teen says, “But it’s not as bad as tobacco or other drugs,” you can say:

“As your brain develops, it is expertly fine-tuning its connections, and many substances—including cannabis—can disrupt the brain’s developmental process.”

More info: The developing brain fine-tunes connections in the brain’s gray and white matter.⁹ The science on THC and teens shows that it is possible THC can disrupt the brain’s developmental process—how big an impact this may have on the teen brain is not yet clear.³

If your teen says, “But it’s legal,” you can say:

“The legal age of cannabis use in California is 21 and above.”

More info: Find out more about California’s cannabis laws [here](#).

If your teen says, “But vaping isn’t harmful,” you can say:

“Vaping with weed can still expose you to toxins that can affect your health.”

More info: When vaping, your teen can still inhale toxic metals and chemicals from the heating chamber, which can affect their overall health.¹⁰

If your teen says, “But so many successful people use it,” you can say:

“What people post on social media doesn’t show a full picture of their life. Cannabis could be causing problems for them that they’re not even aware of. The best way to let your brain grow to its full potential is to avoid underage cannabis use.”

More info: The teen brain does not stop developing until their mid-20s.³

If your teen says, “But you used when you were young,” you can say:

“Cannabis is stronger now than it used to be, which can affect your brain and may make cannabis addictive.”

More info: Cannabis today is stronger than in the past as it contains higher levels of THC, which can harm the teen brain and make cannabis addictive.³

If your teen says, “But I saw you use,” you can say:

“Using cannabis underage puts your brain development at risk. That means your memory, attention, coordination, and mental health could be affected.”

More info: Human brains do not fully develop until our mid-20s, and large amounts of THC in the brain can impact normal functions like learning, memory, attention, coordination, and mental health regulation.³



DOWNLOADS & EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES



Click on each link for quick access to the facts about cannabis, and download the materials to print and reference for future use—and to share with your community.

Fact Sheet Downloads

[Cannabis and the Developing Brain](#) ↓

[Cannabis and Teen Mental Health](#) ↓

[How to Respond](#) ↓

For Even More Information About Cannabis, Check Out:

[Let's Talk Cannabis California](#)

Provides facts, tips, and resources

[Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#)

Provides information on the risks of cannabis use

[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

Provides data, information, and frequently asked questions (FAQs) on cannabis



SOURCES

1. Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2020 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, SAMHSA, 2020.
2. California Healthy Kids Survey, 2017–2019.
3. Office of the Surgeon General. “U.S. Surgeon General’s Advisory: Marijuana Use and the Developing Brain.” U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. (2019).
4. Effects of Marijuana Smoking on Pulmonary Function and Respiratory Complications Tetrault - Archives of Internal Medicine - 2007
5. Why You Should Talk With Your Child About Alcohol and Other Drugs, SAMHSA, 2022.
6. NIDA. 2022, March 29. Starting the Conversation. Retrieved from <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/marijuana-facts-parents-need-to-know/starting-conversation> on 2022, December 21
7. Bloomfield, M. A., Ashok, A. H., Volkow, N. D., & Howes, O. D. (2016). The effects of Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol on the dopamine system. *Nature*, 539(7629), 369–377. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature20153>
8. Colizzi, M., Bhattacharyya, S. (2018). Cannabis use and the development of tolerance: a systematic review of human evidence. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0149763418302665>
9. 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. <https://doi.org/10.17226/24625>.
10. Bonner, E., Chang, Y., Christie, E., Colvin, V., Cunningham, B., Elson, D., Ghetu, C., Huizenga, J., Hutton, S. J., Kolluri, S. K., Maggio, S., Moran, I., Parker, B., Rericha, Y., Rivera, B. N., Samon, S., Schwichtenberg, T., Shankar, P., Simonich, M. T., Wilson, L. B., ... Tanguay, R. L. (2021). The chemistry and toxicology of vaping. *Pharmacology & therapeutics*, 225, 107837. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pharmthera.2021.107837>