

Marijuana in New Mexico



1 out of 4 New Mexico high schoolers reported marijuana use at least once in past 30 days¹

New Mexico is 5th in the nation for marijuana usage among minors²

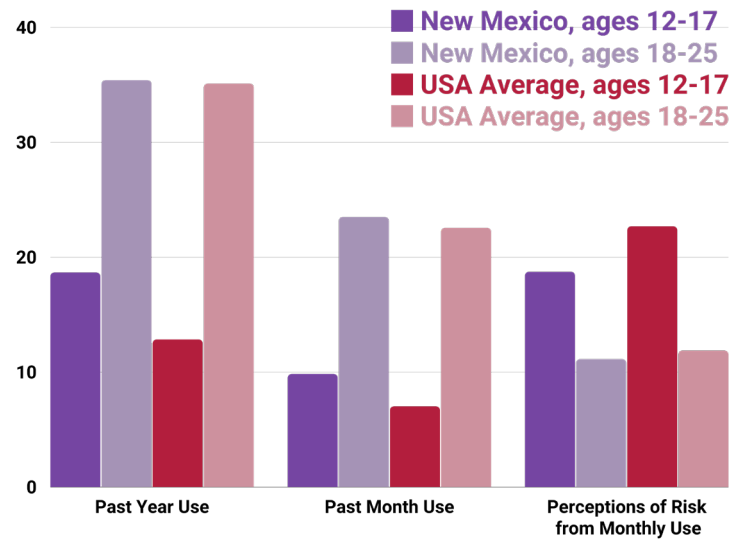
Today's marijuana has **five times more THC**, the high-producing chemical in marijuana, than Woodstock weed; **New Mexico's laws allow unlimited potency⁶**

Because of appealing marketing and increased sales, kids in New Mexico are **using more weed than ever** and they think it is less harmful⁷

Youth who use marijuana have **lower GPAs and lower graduation rates³**

Youth who use marijuana are **five times more likely to be diagnosed** with a severe mental illness such as schizophrenia or psychosis⁴

80% of high school seniors and over **half of 10th graders** said that marijuana would be easy to get if they wanted some⁵



What families need to know about legal weed

Contrary to popular belief, marijuana is a harmful, addictive, mind-altering drug⁸

Marijuana can be a pathway to other drugs of abuse: **four out of every ten** lifetime marijuana users will go on to use another drug in their lifetime⁹



1 in 3 people who use marijuana in the last year develop an addiction¹⁰

Much like the cigarette industry, the marijuana industry is designed to profit on addiction

Higher THC potent products are associated with more negative physical and mental health effects¹¹

Companies market and profit from products that resemble candy and cola and come in packaging and flavors that appeal to youth¹²

Marijuana exposure calls to poison control centers spike after legalization, largely driven by **children ages 0-9 consuming their parents' edibles**—many of which look like candy¹³

Endnotes

1. New Mexico Department of Health. New Mexico Substance Use Epidemiology Profile, February 2021. <https://www.nmhealth.org/data/view/substance/2457/>.
2. Dodson, Shelton. "El Paso DEA Says Legalizing Pot Could Be a Financial Mistake for New Mexico." KDBC, April 22, 2021. <https://cbs4local.com/news/cbs4-special-reports/dea-agent-says-new-mexico-will-lose-money-after-legalizing-marijuana>.
3. Schuster, R. M., Gilman, J., Schoenfeld, D., Evenden, J., Hareli, M., Ulysse, C., Nip, E., Hanly, A., Zhang, H., & Evins, A. E. (2018). One month of cannabis abstinence in adolescents and young adults is associated with improved memory. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 79(6). <https://doi.org/10.4088/JCP.17m11977>
4. Di Forti, Marta, et al. "The Contribution of Cannabis use to Variation in the Incidence of Psychotic Disorder across Europe (EU-GEI): A Multicentre Case-Control Study." *The Lancet Psychiatry* 6.5 (2019): 427-436., <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30902669/>.
5. Johnston, L. D., Miech, R. A., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., Schulenberg, J. E., & Patrick, M. E. (2021). Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2020: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, 136 pp.
6. Cannabis Policy: Public Health and Safety Issues and Recommendations. Caucus on International Narcotics Control, United States Senate, March 3, 2021, Washington, D.C. Report, <https://www.drugcaucus.senate.gov/sites/default/files/02%20March%202021%20-%20Cannabis%20Policy%20Report%20-%20Final.pdf>.
7. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2019, 2018-2019 NSDUH State Estimates Of Substance Use And Mental Disorders, 2021
8. Drug Enforcement Administration and U.S. Department of Education. Growing Up Drug Free: A Parent's Guide to Substance Use Prevention, Washington, D.C., 2021.
9. Secades-Villa, R., Garcia-Rodríguez, O., Jin, C. J., Wang, S., & Blanco, C. (2015) Probability and predictors of the cannabis gateway effect: a national study. *The International journal on drug policy*, 26(2), 135–142. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2014.07.011>
10. Hasin DS, Saha TD, Kerridge BT, et al. Prevalence of Marijuana Use Disorders in the United States Between 2001-2002 and 2012-2013. *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2015;72(12):1235-1242. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2015.1858
11. Di Forti, M., Quattrone, D., et.al. (2019). The contribution of cannabis use to variation in the incidence of psychotic disorder across Europe (EU-GEI): A multicentre case-control study. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, 6(5), 427–436. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(19\)30048-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(19)30048-3)
12. Drug Enforcement Administration and U.S. Department of Education, Growing Up Drug Free: A Parent's Guide to Substance Use Prevention, Washington, D.C., 2021.
13. Drug Enforcement Administration and U.S. Department of Education. Growing Up Drug Free: A Parent's Guide to Substance Use Prevention, Washington, D.C., 2021.