

MARIJUANA: EATON COUNTY



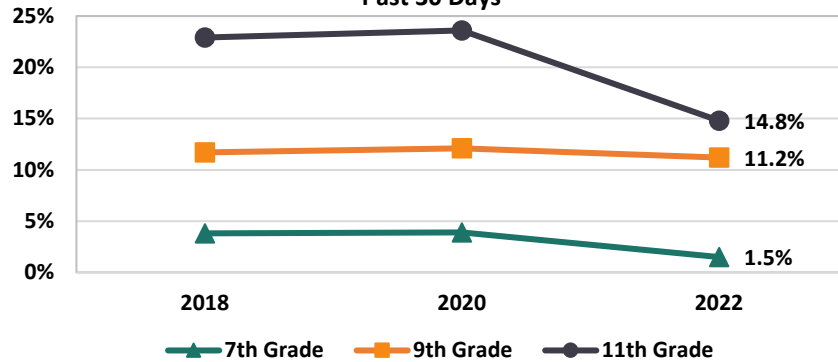
ECSAAG
Eaton County
Substance Awareness
Advisory Group



**Barry-Eaton District
Health Department**

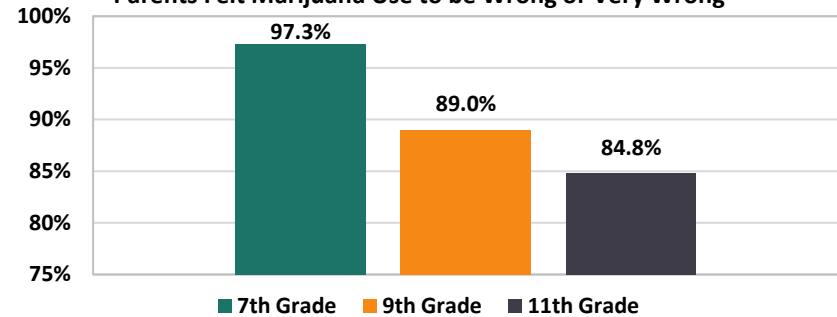
Data in Action Report Published February 2023

Percent of Eaton County Students that Used Marijuana in the Past 30 Days³



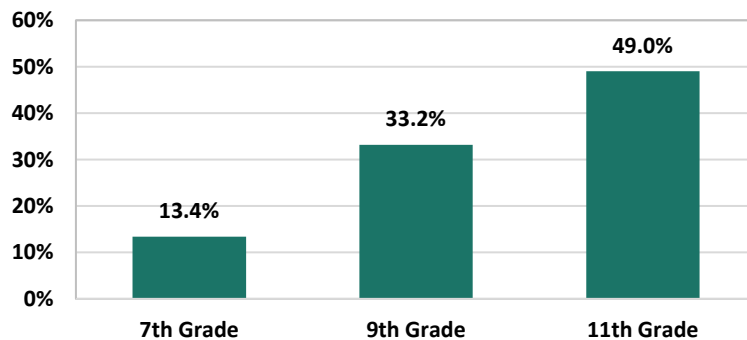
In Eaton County, 14.8% of 11th graders and 11.2% of 9th graders have used marijuana in the past 30 days. When asked if they had ever tried marijuana, 18.3% of 9th graders and 32% of 11th graders said yes.³

Percentage of Eaton County Students Who Reported their Parents Felt Marijuana Use to be Wrong or Very Wrong³



Perceived parental disapproval has remained steady from 2018 to 2022.³ As grade increases, the perceived parental disapproval decreases.³

Percentage of Eaton County Students Who Reported Sort of Easy or Very Easy to Get Marijuana³

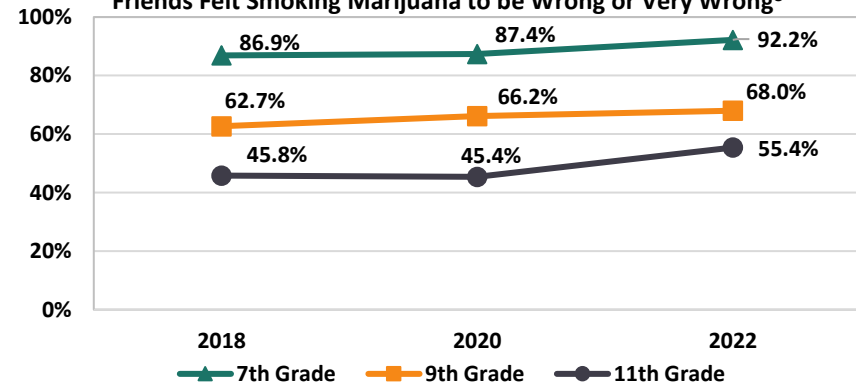


Percent of Eaton County Students that Used Marijuana on School Property in the Last 30 Days³

2.6% of 9th Graders
5% of 11th Graders



Percentage of Eaton County Students Who Reported their Friends Felt Smoking Marijuana to be Wrong or Very Wrong³



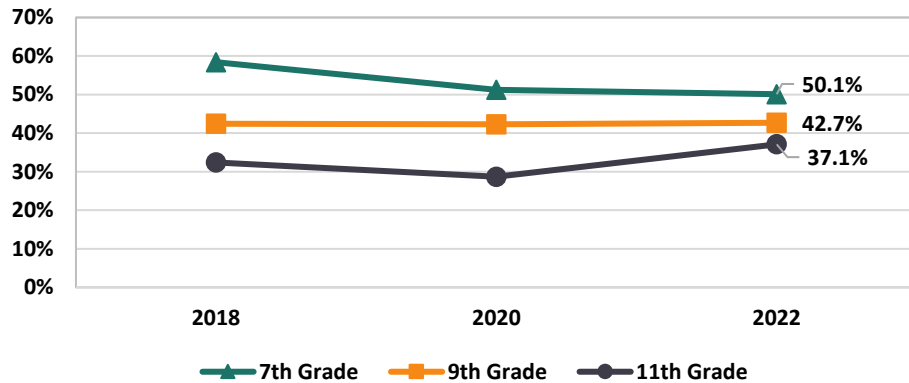
From 2018 to 2022, the perceived peer disapproval has increased in 7th, 9th, and 11th grades.³ In 2018, 2020, and 2022, as grade increases, the perceived peer disapproval decreases.³

5.4% of Eaton County high school students (9th and 11th grades) tried marijuana before 13 years of age.³
22% of U.S. high school students reported marijuana use in the past 30 days.¹

Risk of Using Marijuana



Percentage of Eaton County Students who Reported Smoking Marijuana Once or Twice a Week to be of Moderate or Great Risk³



Negative Effects of Teen Marijuana Use Include⁴:

- Difficulty thinking and problem-solving
- Problems with memory and learning
- Reduced coordination
- Difficulty maintaining attention
- Problems with school and social life

The Impact of Marijuana on a Teen's Life⁴

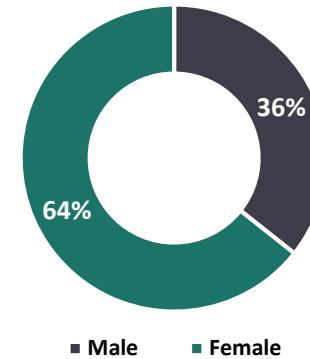
Increased risk of mental health issues such as depression and social anxiety.

Impaired driving is a risk of marijuana use. Marijuana negatively affects reaction time, coordination, and concentration all of which are imperative to driving safe.

Addiction to marijuana is also a risk to teens. About 3 in 10 people who use marijuana have marijuana use disorder. The risk of marijuana use disorder is stronger in people who start using marijuana at a young age or more frequently.

Compared with teens who do not use marijuana, teens who use marijuana are more likely to quit high school or not get a college degree.

Students Who Ever Tried Marijuana, Eaton County High School Students, 2022³



A study found that male high school students who smoke marijuana reported poor family relationships and problems at school more often than female students who smoke marijuana.⁵ Multiple studies have suggested that teenage girls who use marijuana may have a higher risk of brain structural abnormalities associated with regular marijuana exposure than teenage boys.⁵

Marijuana Safety

Marijuana products should be stored in childproof containers and out of the reach of children and pets. Edibles that contain THC and CBD (e.g., fruit-flavored gummies containing delta-8 THC) can be mistaken as candy.²

Sources:

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, September 8). *Marijuana and public health*. <https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/teens.html>

²Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, September 14). *Emergency preparedness and response*. <https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/2021/han00451.asp>

³Michigan Department of Education. (2022). *Michigan school health survey system*. <https://mdoe.state.mi.us/schoolhealthsurveys/ExternalReports/CountyReportGeneration.aspx>

⁴National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, & Committee on the Health Effects of Marijuana: An Evidence Review and Research Agenda. (2017). *The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids: The Current State of Evidence and Recommendations for Research*. In PubMed. National Academies Press (US). <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28182367/>

⁵NIDA. (2020, April). *Sex and gender differences in substance use*. National Institute on Drug Abuse. <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/research-reports/substance-use-in-women/sex-gender-differences-in-substance-use>

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