

CANNABIS DATA-IN ACTION

What is Cannabis?

Cannabis, also known as marijuana, weed, pot, or bud, comes from the dried flowers, leaves, stems, and seeds of the cannabis plant. This plant contains over 100 natural compounds called cannabinoids. One of these compounds is THC (tetrahydrocannabinol), which can cause changes in mood, perception, and thinking—commonly referred to as a "high." Another compound, CBD (cannabidiol), does not cause a "high" and is not impairing. Both THC and CBD are active ingredients in cannabis products, but they affect the body differently.

Did You Know?

- In 2019, a lung injury outbreak occurred, most cases were tied to THC vaping products with vitamin E acetate. The outbreak caused over 2,800 emergency visits and 68 deaths -- [REPORT](#)
- 3 in 10 people who use cannabis may have some form of cannabis use disorder.

How is Cannabis used?

Smoking

- *Joints* - Similar to cigarettes
- *Blunts* - Cigars/ cigar wraps filled with cannabis
- *Bongs* - Pipes or water pipes

Edibles/Drinks

- Mixed or infused into foods (cookies, brownies, or candies), or drinks

Vaping

- Use of vape pens, e-cigarettes, or other vaporizing devices

Dabs

- Inhaling concentrated cannabis extracts that are heated

**oils and concentrates used in vaping and dabbing often have highly concentrated forms of THC and may contain additives or be contaminated with other substances.*

Risks of Marijuana Use

Cannabis products that contain Tetrahydrocannabinol THC can have health risks no matter how they are used because THC is impairing. THC can affect memory, attention, decision-making, and risk-taking.

Risk Area

Potential Effects

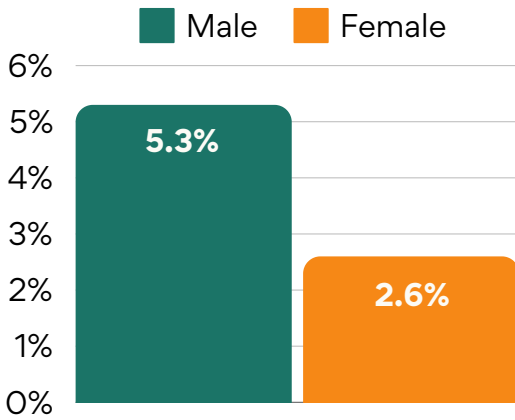
Cannabis Use Disorder	Dependency & addiction
Brain Health	Impaired memory, attention, & learning - effects can last a week+
Heart Health	Increased risk of high blood pressure, stroke, & heart disease
Lung Health	Smoking cannabis can damage lung tissue and harm respiratory health
Mental Health	Linked to depression & anxiety
Impaired Driving	Slower reaction time, impaired coordination, & distorted perception, raising accident risk
Mixing Substances	Can cause greater impairment & increase risk of overdose
Pregnancy & Breastfeeding	May harm the baby's development

Outlook on future health: the concentration or strength of THC in cannabis products is increasing, and daily or near daily use of cannabis is increasing, both of which could make addiction and other health consequences more likely.



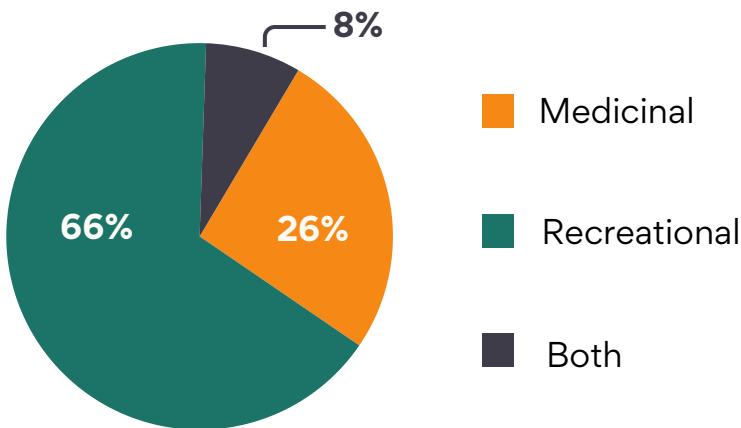
ADULT CANNABIS USE EATON COUNTY

PERCENTAGE OF EATON COUNTY ADULTS REPORTING MARIJUANA USE EVERYDAY DURING PAST 30 DAYS, BY GENDER, 2020-2022



Based on reported use of marijuana, male adults are more likely to use marijuana everyday compared to female residents.

REASONS FOR USING MARIJUANA DURING PAST 30 DAYS, EATON COUNTY ADULTS, 2020-2022



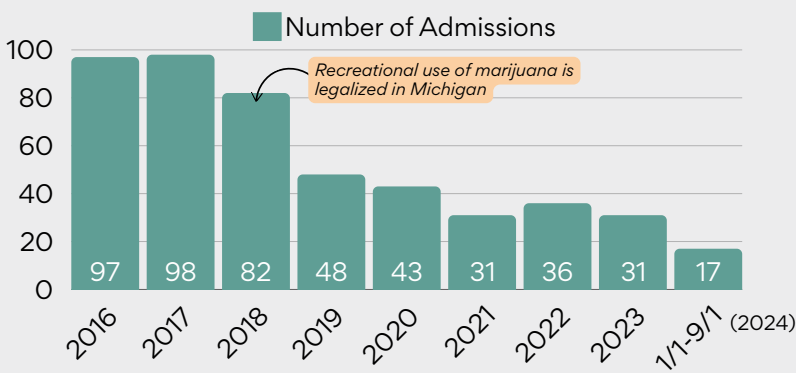
Based on 2020-2022 data, the majority (66%) of residents in Eaton County who reported using marijuana in the past 30 days use it for recreational purposes.

USED MARIJUANA EVERYDAY IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

	%	N
Total	3.7	14
Male	5.3	10
Female	2.6	5
18-34	4.9	5
35-54	7.3	9
55+	0.6	1
Less than HS	0	0
HS Grad	1.9	2
Some College	7.3	11
College Grad	0.9	1
≤\$24,999	5.3	2
\$ 25,000-49,999	5.2	6
\$50,000-74,999	1.4	1
\$75,000+	2.8	3

- 3.7% of residents reported using marijuana every day over the past 30 days.
- Residents earning \$49,999 or less per year were more likely to use marijuana daily compared to those earning \$50,000 or more.
- 7.3% of residents aged 35–54 reported daily marijuana use, making this age group more likely to use every day.

PRIMARY DRUG AT SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER ADMISSION: MARIJUANA

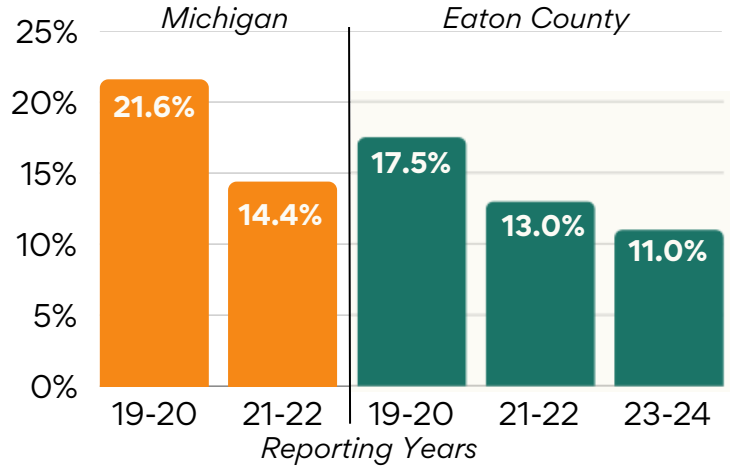


- From 2016-2018, marijuana was the 3rd most common primary drug reported at substance use disorder admissions in Eaton County.
- By 2023, marijuana admissions in Eaton County decreased in both number and percentage of total admissions, dropping to the 6th most common primary substance reported.

YOUTH CANNABIS USE EATON COUNTY

- For people who begin using cannabis before the age of 18 and who use cannabis often (daily/near daily), the risk of developing cannabis use disorder is even greater.
- Michigan Data: In 2023, 400 youths 12 to 17 years of age, were admitted to treatment for marijuana as the primary substance use in Michigan, accounting for 50.7% of all substance use treatment admissions.
- Compared with teens who do not use cannabis, teens who use cannabis are more likely to quit high school or not get a college degree.

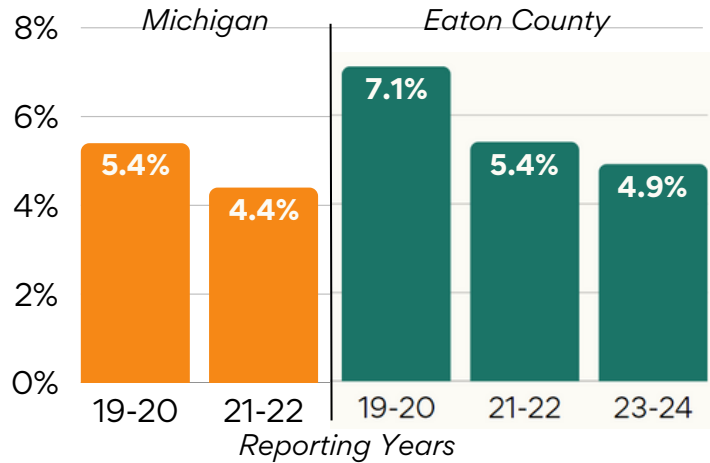
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO USE MARIJUANA DURING THE PAST 30 DAYS



- The percent of Eaton County high school students who use marijuana has decreased over the past two surveying years.

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO TRIED MARIJUANA BEFORE 13 YEARS OF AGE

- The percent of Eaton County Highschool students trying marijuana before 13 years of age has decreased each year since the 2019-2020 surveying period.
- In 2023-2023, 4.9% of Eaton County high school students reported to have tried marijuana before they were 13 years old.



SOURCES

- Eaton County Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 1. (BRFSS), 2014-2022
- High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), 2021-2022
- Michigan BRFSS, 2012-2021
- Michigan Department of Education, 2022, Michigan school health survey system. <https://bit.ly/3T3OMvV>
- National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. The health effects of cannabis and cannabinoids: the current state of evidence and recommendations for research. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press; 2017. <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/24625/the-health-effects-of-cannabis-and-cannabinoids-the-current-state>. Accessed February 8, 2024.
- Batalla A, Bhattacharyya S, Yuecel M, et al. Structural and functional imaging studies in chronic cannabis users: a systematic review of adolescent and adult findings. PloS One. 2013;8(2):e55821. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0055821
- Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2020-2024