

**For Immediate Release**

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**Regular Cannabis Consumption Does Not Negatively Impact Public Health**

*New study in Spain demonstrates that there was no decline in the health of regular cannabis users when compared to the general population.*

Barcelona – A newly released study [Cannabis and public health: A study assessing regular cannabis users through health indicators](#) published in the journal *Cannabis and Cannabinoid Research* assesses the impact of regular cannabis consumption on public health and compared the data to the general population in Spain for the first time.

Researchers from the [International Center for Ethnobotanical Education, Research and Service \(ICEERS\)](#) and the Department of Biological & Health Psychology at the Autonomous University of Madrid developed a specific questionnaire based on the Catalan Public Health Survey, that looked at 419 regular cannabis users in the Catalonia region of Spain. The study, partially funded by Fundación Canna, found that the overall health of regular cannabis consumers is comparable to or better than the general population.

Spain has the third highest rate of cannabis consumption in Europe (3.7% of the population). People can access cannabis via the cannabis social club (CSCs) model, but the plant remains federally illegal throughout Spain. “Cannabis use is stigmatized because the plant is considered harmful to public health, but there has never been a real study on its impact based on public health indicators. This is the first time such a study has been done. The results are intended to help guide cannabis policy decisions on regulation,” said José Carlos Bouso, the study’s principal investigator.

Researchers collected information from 2019 to 2022 on survey participants looking at sociodemographic data, general and mental health, lifestyle, social support, and the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other substances.

Cannabis users demonstrated better scores on positive health perception and body mass index and reported having fewer issues with cholesterol, blood pressure, chronic diseases, physical limitations, and depression (7.1% of cannabis users had depression compared to 20.5% of the general population). Cannabis users reported consuming half the amount of alcohol as the general population. Researchers also found that about 30% of the sample was able to stop taking prescription medications while using cannabis.

Cannabis users had lower scores than the general population when it came to sleep indicators, suggesting that they have more issues with sleep. However, existing evidence also points to

better sleep quality in medical cannabis users. Therefore the user profile or the ways in which the plant is utilized are variables that would determine the overall effects of cannabis.

While the differences in health indicators outlined by the study cannot be attributed solely to cannabis, this research suggests that regular users do not experience relevant harmful impacts on their overall health. The authors of the paper suggest including cannabis-related items in national health surveys to provide valuable data to support public debates regarding its regulation.

**For more information:**

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